

BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY'S
PUBLICATIONS
VOL. V

THE
STAPLE COURT BOOKS
OF BRISTOL


BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY'S
PUBLICATIONS

General Editor : PROFESSOR R. B. MOWAT, M.A.

Assistant Editor : Miss E. E. BUTCHER, M.A.

VOL. V

THE STAPLE COURT BOOKS
OF BRISTOL



THE STAPLE COURT BOOKS OF BRISTOL

EDITED BY

E. E. RICH, M.A.

Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge

Printed for the
BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1934

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
J. W. ARROWSMITH LTD., 11 QUAY STREET BRISTOL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My thanks are due to the Hon. Editor of the *Cambridge Historical Journal* for permission to draw largely upon an article on the "Mayors of the Staples" which appeared in the *Journal* of 1933. I would also thank Dr. Veale for reading parts of my manuscript and for many helpful discussions, and the staff of the Archives Department of Bristol for their constant help and courtesy.



NOTES ON THE TRANSCRIPTS

THE fairly numerous erasures in the text of these books have not been transcribed where they appeared to be due to sheer carelessness (as when a name is written twice and the second entry deleted), but when such deletions appeared in any way significant they have been copied.

No punctuation has been inserted in the records of cases, but items which lacked a full-stop at the end of their paragraph have been given such a stop. The oblique dash in punctuation is freely used. Where it is used as a mere flourish in conjunction with other punctuation it has been ignored, where it terminates an entry the dash has been read as a full-stop, and where it occurs in the middle of an entry it has been read as a comma.

The phrase used for "Debt upon demand" has been expanded into "*Debiti super demandam*," save in the few instances in which "*Demandum*" is written in full. The full word "*Demandam*" is often used, and the usual abbreviation is "*d'dam*."

"*Rem' in Curia*" has been expanded into "*Remanens in Curia*." The same abbreviation "*Rem'*" is used of sureties remaining in the sergeant's hands.

The marginal entry "*p. li. con.*" has not been expanded. It means that the parties agreed out of court, but whether it actually stands for "*Pro licencia concordandi*" or some other phrase (*vide* p. 158) is uncertain.

"*Com' pri*" means "*Comparuit prisona*," the defendant appeared in prison, and "*Li' fa*" means "*Liberari facias*," let him be set free.

These entries have not been expanded, but the more frequent note that parties appeared by attorney has been expanded into "*Querens*" or "*Defendens posuit loco suo*." The actual note, "*Po' lo' suo*" might with equal justice be expanded in the present tense as "*Ponit loco suo*."

Courts were held three times a week, but the records of courts at which no business was done have not been printed. Such entries merely read "*Curia tenta die [veneris xi° die Augusti 1512].*"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Acknowledgement	v
Notes on the Transcripts	vi
Introduction	I
I. The Staple Mart	4
II. The Estate of Merchants	16
III. The Law of the Staple	30
IV. Staple Courts and Statutes Staple	50
V. Bristol as a Staple	64
VI. The Court Books	78
Appendix	92
Staple Court Book, 1 Henry VIII	103
Index of Persons mentioned in the cases	251
Index of Subjects	263
Bristol Record Society	269
Constitution	270
List of Members	271

INTRODUCTION

SINCE Gross wrote that "few records of the Staple Courts seem to have been preserved, and no cases tried therein have heretofore been published" considerable advance has been made in the study of the Staple Court jurisdiction. Accounts of cases tried in the courts have been published, and the mass of business which they brought to Chancery has been investigated. Many of these cases, and a summary of the Chancery proceedings, have appeared in the Selden Society's *Select Cases Concerning the Law Merchant*, volumes ii. and iii. The inclusion of Staple Court cases under such a title is open to dispute, since most of the business of the Staple Courts followed Statute Staple procedure and not Law Merchant,¹ but that does not detract from the value of the evidence published.

Still no consecutive records of a Staple Court have appeared. Bristol is fortunate, perhaps unique, in possessing a series of the records of its Staple Court. There remain intact in the Council House the *Staple Court Book*, 1509-1513, and the *Staple Action* books, 1595-1601, 1610-1620, 1620-1627, 1640-1657 and 1657-1678. There are also two additional volumes, a *Rules Book*, 1649-1654, and a *Writs Book*, 1667-1677: both of these books contain much matter affecting the Mayor's Court and the Tolzey Court and but few records dealing with the Staple Court. The *Rules Book* records very briefly the judgments awarded and some new rules for pleading in the Mayor's Court. The *Writs Book* gives, in addition to many writs which do not specifically concern the Staple Court, a few writs of *Corpus cum causa* or of *Error* issued from Chancery, and the reply of the Mayor of the Staple, briefly recounting the course of the action in the Staple Court.

Here are printed the *Court Book*, 1509-1513, and the *Action Book*, 1595-1601. The other volumes have also been transcribed and show no changes in procedure save for a lapse into English during the Commonwealth and a later tendency for business to fall off. Latimer is misleading when he says that "Three courts were nominally held a week, but the average number of actions

¹ For a discussion of this point *vide infra*, pp. 42-49.

did not exceed four or five per month"¹ of the court in 1509. Seventy or eighty cases a year was a very fair volume of work. As late as 1663 the court dealt with over sixty cases a year, but by the end of the last book, in the year 1677, only about forty cases were dealt with.

The books show signs of having been written up from a rough draft, and sometimes two or three sessions of the court were written up at the same time. This, however, did not lead to clear and explicit accounts of the cases being entered. Some of the clerks were more cryptic than others, but all of the books are exceedingly brief. Abbreviations, initials and marginal notes are frequent, punctuation is haphazard or non-existent, and everything points to the functioning of a system which is well known and for which the most formal and cryptic notes will suffice.

The formalism of the records is no occasion for surprise, for these books show the workings of a system which had been in general use in Bristol for a hundred and fifty years before the date of the first book. During that period changes had, indeed, taken place in the system, but they had affected only superficial details of the procedure, which remained essentially unaltered. Great changes had, however, taken place in the general structure of national and of municipal life, and the Staple Courts, remaining static, had passed into the background.

Fox, the Bristol historian, glanced through the records of the Staple Court in the early nineteenth century and decided, as a manuscript note preserved by the Archives Department of the city shows, that the Staple Court was unimportant, being merely a court for the recovery of petty debts. This is quite true of the court books as they stand: they record little beyond the recovery of petty debts. But they are of great retrospective value, for they give the first continuous evidence of the working of this procedure and, when seen against their correct historical background, they stand out as an important feature in both municipal and national life.

There are in Bristol itself but few evidences of the Staple system before 1509, but from other sources sufficient evidence can be gleaned to trace the institution back to its origin in the Statute of the Staples of 1353. Before that year there were no Staple Courts in England, either at Bristol or elsewhere.

¹ Latimer, *History of the Merchant Venturers' Society of Bristol*, p. 15, n.

The Statute of 1353 deals simultaneously with three separate economic developments, which all come to a head in that year. A period is here marked, firstly, in the experiments in setting up a Staple Mart, at which alone produce must be bought and sold; secondly, a landmark is reached in the development of a class of English merchants, distinct from their artisan fellow-burgesses; and, thirdly, a new era in the important matter of mercantile justice is now opened up.

Although these three elements, Staple Marts, merchant communities and mercantile justice, are brought together in 1353, they do not continue inseparable for the remaining history of the Staple system. It is with the element of mercantile justice that an introduction to the Staple Court Books must be especially concerned, but if the importance of the Staple Courts and their officials in English life is to be rightly assessed the two concomitant elements of the Staple system of 1353 must also be investigated and understood.

I. THE STAPLE MART

THE idea of a Staple as a compulsory mart seems first to have come into English history from the close trading and diplomatic connection of England with the Netherlands. In those highly developed and closely populated districts a fierce inter-municipal trade rivalry was in full swing by the middle of the thirteenth century. Since the Netherlands princes were closely concerned with these municipal rivalries, and with the achievement of an ordered and abundant trade, their enactments played a part in these struggles and "Éstaples" were set up as compulsory markets for their districts. Thus Antwerp and Malines struggle for the "Éstaple" of fish, salt and oats for the Dukedom of Brabant from the end of the thirteenth century until well into the sixteenth.¹ Similarly, Bruges fights Ghent and Escluses throughout the fourteenth century for the "Éstaple" of wool in Flanders.² These "Éstaples" were granted by the Dukes of Brabant or the Counts of Holland, Flanders, or Artois, and gave a monopoly only in the districts ruled by those princes. When they dealt with wool they could make no claim to control the whole of the English supply, but only that portion of it which came within their particular dukedom.

It is not until the reign of Edward II that a combination of diplomatic and political considerations with economic developments leads to the first attempt by the English Government to ordain a Staple to which the whole of the English wool trade must go.

English wool supplied the looms of the Netherlands with the bulk of their raw material, and the trade had long been of sufficient economic importance to warrant the attention of the government. It furnished a valuable source of revenue in days when feudal services were becoming increasingly inadequate for the demands of the Angevin inheritance, the Crusades, and a governmental and military machine growing ever more dependent on paid retainers. Wool was the main source of Richard I's

¹ Van Doran, *Archives de Malines*, pp. 16, 53, 71, 107, etc.

² Van Severen, *Inventaire des archives de la ville de Bruges*, Introduction, 445, iii. 12-13, 358-368, v. 231-246, vi. 531.

ransom,¹ wool the chief subject of the early customs system,² the chief support of royal credit in the thirteenth century. Not only was the wool trade a vital source of revenue, it was also a diplomatic weapon of the first magnitude. Richard I cut off English wool supplies from Flanders,³ John encouraged the trade,⁴ for Flanders was a valuable ally against France, Henry III encouraged it until political difficulties made him forbid it,⁵ and Edward I, striving throughout his reign to vindicate against France his position as lord of Aquitaine, constantly used his grip on wool supplies as a means of coercing the Netherlands towns and princes to do his will.⁶

The importance of the wool trade by Edward I's reign is undeniable, but the importance of the English wool merchant is less certain. It is, perhaps, significant that when Simon de Montfort was seeking political support during the Barons' Wars it was not the English wool merchants whom he tried to cajole: he sacrificed them to the weavers and cloth-workers, and ordered that no wool was to leave the country.⁷ Of the 201 shipments of wool from Hull in 1275 only thirteen can with safety be ascribed to Englishmen.⁸ The Patent Rolls do, indeed, reveal that during the period 1273-1275, when the Dutch and Flemish were excluded from the trade on political grounds, Englishmen exported 11,415 sacks out of a total of 32,743, considerably more than the men of any other single country,⁹ and the Hundred Rolls show that Englishmen were engaged in smuggling wool out of the country at this time.¹⁰ But at least one of these English merchants was merely acting as the agent for foreigners,¹¹ and there is other

¹ Whitwell, "English Monasteries and the Wool Trade," *Vierteljahrschrift für Social-und-Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 1904, p. 2.

² Gras, *Early English Customs Systems*, p. 62.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 17-18.

⁴ Häpke, *Brügges Entwicklung zum Mittelalterlichen Weltmarkt*, pp. 50-52 and 65.

⁵ Häpke, *op. cit.*, p. 50, and *C.P.R.*, 1270-1274, pp. 462, 685.

⁶ *Vide infra*, pp. 6-7, and 13, n. 1.

⁷ McPherson, *Annals of Commerce*, i. 412.

⁸ Gras, *op. cit.*, p. 111.

⁹ Schaub, *Die Wollausfuhr Englands vom Jahre 1273*; *Vierteljahrschrift für Social-und-Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 1908, p. 68.

¹⁰ *Rotuli Hundredorum*, i. 353, 397, 411, 414; ii. 4 *et seq.*, 14, 15.

¹¹ William Feresseved of Lincoln, *Calendar of Fines*, 1272-1307, p. 25. Some ostensibly English merchants were really aliens (*vide Häpke, op. cit.*, p. 66 and n. 2).

evidence besides the Customs Roll to show that at the end of the thirteenth century the English merchant was more of a craftsman than a genuine merchant, and that the provision of capital for trading was largely the province of the alien merchant. In London the city records at the end of the thirteenth century "Are full of debts owed by London merchants to foreigners. It is quite clear that the mercantile crafts were at that time largely dependent on foreign capital and on foreign shipping. The alien merchant had partners among the city magnates: he supplied the city trader with goods on credit, and he advanced the king ready money on the security of the taxes."¹

That the export trade of England was so largely in the hands of aliens affected the Crown but little. Intermingling with the Scotch and Welsh wars of Edward's reign runs his prolonged struggle with Philip IV of France. For such vast projects his feudal revenue was quite inadequate, and he had both to organize a new machinery of government and new sources of revenue. Already possessed of Gascony, he planned to encircle France by a league of the Empire (then ruled by his uncle Richard of Cornwall), and Holland, Brabant and Flanders to the north. All of these states were dependent on English wool, all were ready to accept English money and an English marriage alliance. Edward unscrupulously used all three of these means for securing their help, and actually brought his league into being in 1296-7. In that year he promised and paid vast sums to anyone who was willing to take up arms for him, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Foix, the Count of Holland, the King of the Romans, the Duke of Savoy, Guelders, Cuyk, Bar, Cleves, and the Count of Flanders.² Always it was English gold which clinched the alliance. Guy of Flanders was typical, he was so angry with France "Ut cum Edwardo Anglorum rege vehementer ipsum solicitante aureosque illi montes pollicente, foedus ferire non dubitaverit."³

Edward's troubles with his barons and his burgesses led to the failure of his plan, but to obtain these "mountains of gold" Edward had recourse to alien merchants. Other expedients he did try, straining his feudal rights,⁴ reorganizing the customs

¹ Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*, p. 78.

² Rymer, *Fœdera*, 1816 ed., I. ii., p. 802 *et seq.*

³ Meyer, *Annales Rerum Flandricarum*, Antwerp, 1561, p. 84.

⁴ Chew, *English Ecclesiastical Tenants-in-chief and Knight Service*, p. 56 *et seq.*

revenue, exacting his mal tots and falsifying his accounts,¹ but the alien merchants were his chief source of supply. English merchants were not yet wealthy enough to be useful financiers, they were apt to side with his disgruntled barons (as they did in 1297 to demand the Confirmatio Cartarum) and they were organized and entrenched in their chartered boroughs.

Consequently, during this reign the alien merchant predominates over the native: the Lucca merchants, the Bayonne merchants and the Friscobaldi farm the customs in succession,² the Almain merchants receive confirmations of their privileges, the more important towns of the Netherlands receive similar grants,³ and the "Hanse Flamande" organizes a most important trade with England,⁴ whilst the general body of alien merchants buys the "Carta Mercatoria" from the Crown in 1305.⁵ From time to time Edward felt compelled to banish from his realm one or other "Nation," as when he expelled the Flemings in 1275, or again in 1304,⁶ or the French in 1294.⁷ But his normal attitude towards these aliens, who "made frequent courtesies to the king of their merchandize,"⁸ was that "Rex intendit quod mercatores extranei sunt ydonei, et utiles magnatibus, et non habet consilium eos expellendi."⁹

Although alien merchants were of much more importance to Edward I than were the English merchants, none the less the English merchants were there, less supple politically and less mighty financially than the aliens, still largely pre-occupied with their handicrafts, but not altogether negligible. When a quarrel between England and Flanders broke out in 1270 the Flemings confiscated over £10,000 worth of English goods at Bruges,¹⁰ as against which the English only managed to seize

¹ Tout, *Place of Edward II in English History*, p. 37.

² *C.P.R.*, 1272-1281, pp. 48, 106; *C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, pp. 416, 524-525; *C.P.R.*, 1301-1307, pp. 136, 153, 213, 225, etc.

³ Wauters, *Table Chronologique des Chartres et Diplômes*, vi. 161, 162; Rymer I. ii. 655; *C.P.R.*, 1272-1280, p. 465; *vide infra*, pp. 39-40.

⁴ *Vide* Pirenne, "La Hanse flamande de Londres," *Bulletin de la classe des lettres de l'académie Royale de Belgique*, 1899, p. 65 *et seq.*

⁵ For the terms of the Carta Mercatoria *vide* Rymer II. ii. 747.

⁶ *C.C.R.*, 1272-1279, p. 119; Rymer, I. ii. 962.

⁷ R.O. Exchequer Q.R. Ancient Miscellanea, E. 106, bundle 3, gives the details of goods of French merchants confiscated on this occasion.

⁸ *e.g.* Geoffrey of Malonia, *C.P.R.*, 1266-1272, p. 231.

⁹ *Rot. Parl.*, i. 55, No. 112.

¹⁰ *C.C.R.*, 1279-1288, p. 199; *C.P.R.*, 1281-1292, p. 223.

about £5,000¹ worth of Flemish goods. Even making all allowances, these figures show that the English merchant was winning his way in the wool export trade.

The economic importance which was undoubtedly gathering round the English merchant (and which Edward's general policy of secure police, safe recovery of debts² and advocacy of merchant causes did much to enhance) made these Englishmen of more value to alien princes than they were to their own monarch. For Edward's dependence on the alien was no isolated phenomenon in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe;³ whilst he was willing to batter down municipal privileges in favour of the Flemings and Brabanters, the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders were equally willing to entice English merchants to their realms.

This resulted in the Netherlands princes granting privileges to English merchants in those towns which they were trying to foster. Thus, the English merchants were placed in a privileged position at Bruges in 1282 and at Antwerp in 1296.⁴ In these foreign ports they formed organized and fairly important communities.

Where such a colony of English merchants coincided with a Flemish, Brabant or Dutch "Éstaple" the appearance of an English Staple was created, but there is no evidence that Edward I ever ordained a Staple and compelled English commerce to go to any particular mart.

It is not impossible that Edward I should have created an English Staple, but such a policy is inherently improbable in his reign. It would have been impossible for him to compel alien merchants to frequent a continental port other than that which they themselves chose; the only trade which he could so coerce was that borne by Englishmen, and this, though increasing, was but a negligible part of the whole trade, insufficient as yet to weigh in the counsels of the Netherlandish princes. A more effective means to coerce these reluctant allies was to

¹ Schaube, *op. cit.*, p. 49. The Flemings had received a timely warning from their Countess (Häpke, *op. cit.*, p. 60).

² *Vide infra*, p. 40 *et seq.*

³ Cf. the offer of the merchants-strangers of Flanders to undertake the revenue for the life of Count Gui and to pay him £10,000 down (Wauters, *op. cit.*, vi., p. 506).

⁴ *Vide infra*, p. 11 and p. 40, n. 1.

prevent the alien merchants from coming to England to fetch their wool, and this was the means which Edward adopted.

Edward did indeed do something to drive English trade into certain channels, both by the Customs system with its specified ports and cocket seals, and by his institution of seals for debts in certain towns. But neither of these systems compelled goods to be *sold* at certain specified places; they have, therefore, no real connection with a Staple system whose object is to restrict the *sale* of commodities to chosen towns, and the suggestion that the Staple system may have "grown out of" the Cocket system does little to clear the issue.¹

Flemish historians have freely maintained that Edward I did establish a Staple and did compel all English wool to be sold there. Kervyn de Lettenhove writes of the year 1285 that "Le Roi Édouard I^{er}, considérant les sentiments hostiles que Marguerite et Gui [of Flanders] avaient montrés à plusieurs reprises, transporta à Dordrecht l'étape, c'est-à-dire le dépôt de toutes les marchandises anglaises, quoiqu'il avouât lui-même que 'ni les ports, ni les arrivages de Hollande, ne sont mie si bons, ne si connus des mariners comme ceux de Flandres'."² To this statement he appends a reference to Rymer, III. i. 181, but the only part of the statement for which Rymer provides any justification is the last phrase, referring to the disadvantages of the Dutch ports. Even this, however, is taken from the year 1297, not 1285, and refers to the advisability of landing an English army in Holland and not to the commercial situation.

Lettenhove's misleading statement is, however, the authority alleged by Varenberghe, who copies him entirely,³ and Varenberghe, in his turn, is quoted as authority by Schanz⁴ and by Lipson,⁵ and so seems likely to be perpetuated. The ascertainable events of these years can bear no such interpretation. Gui of Flanders granted certain privileges in Flanders to English merchants in 1282.⁶ At the same time Edward was seeking an

¹ For this suggestion *vide* Tout, *Place of Edward II in English History*, p. 242 *et seq.*

² *Histoire de Flandres*, ii. 358.

³ Varenberghe, *Histoire des relations diplomatiques entre le comté de Flandre et l'Angleterre*, p. 165.

⁴ Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik gegen ende des Mittelalters*, i. 330.

⁵ Lipson, *Economic History of England*, i. 472. Lipson also quotes C. M. Davies, *History of Holland*, but the latter can only adduce Melis Stoke (for whom see later, p. 10, n. 9 and p. 13, n. 1).

⁶ Varenberghe, *op. cit.*, p. 225; *C.C.R.*, 1288-1296, p. 186.

alliance with Holland,¹ and at last concluded this treaty in 1285.² In the same year he also drew closer to Flanders, and soon ended his disputes with the Count,³ and confirmed the privileges of the Bruges merchants trading to England.⁴

Trade is obviously playing a large part in England's diplomacy at this time, and there is no inherent reason why Edward should not have set up a Staple at Dordrecht. But no document has yet come to light to prove that he did so, and the confirmation of Bruges' privileges makes it quite obvious that a "*dépôt de toutes les marchandises anglaises*," to quote Lettenhove, or "un privilège en vertu duquel les habitants d'une ville pouvaient détourner de leur route les marchandises étrangères . . . un véritable monopole," to quote Varenberghe,⁵ was not yet conceived of. In the subsequent period not only may both Flemings and Dutchmen be seen trading in England,⁶ but an Englishman may be seen selling his wool at Lille Fair and getting his money at Ypres Fair,⁷ sufficient evidence that no Dordrecht Staple existed at this time.

The next occasion on which it is claimed that Edward I founded and manipulated a Staple is in 1294. Obreen states that in this year Edward nominated Dordrecht in Holland as the English Staple. He was subsequently persuaded to transfer the Staple thence to Malines in Brabant, and the loss of this commercial favour drove Floris of Holland out of Edward's alliance and into the arms of France.⁸ Elsewhere, however, Obreen admits that "Dese wolstapel-kwestie blijkt alleen uit Stoke,"⁹ and Melis Stoke, admirable though he may be as a rhyming chronicler, cannot carry the day in the absence of any documentary evidence.

¹ Rymer, I. ii. 645, 646, 652.

² Rymer, I. ii. 658, 661; *C.C.R.*, 1279-1288, p. 369.

³ Rymer, II. i. 659; *C.P.R.*, 1281-1292, p. 223.

⁴ Van Severen, *Cartulaire de l'ancienne étable de Bruges*, i. 71.

⁵ *Histoire des relations diplomatiques*, p. 165.

⁶ *C.P.R.*, 1281-1292, pp. 430, 456; Rymer, I. ii. 655, 792, 801.

⁷ St. Genois, *Inventaire des chartres des comtes de Flandres*, No. 603.

⁸ *Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'histoire de Belgique*, 1911, p. 529.

⁹ *Recueil de travaux publié par la Faculté de Philosophie et de Lettres de l'Université de Gand*, 30-34, No. v., Floris v., p. 151. It must be admitted that Stoke (*Rijmshronijk*, book iv., lines 846-871) is quite categorical in his statements. "Staple" to Stoke quite probably meant nothing more than an "*exoneratio mercium*," however (*vide* Häpke, *op. cit.*, p. 222-223).

Edward probably forbade English trade with Holland when Floris left his alliance,¹ and thereupon his son-in-law, Jean II of Brabant, made sure of retaining English patronage by a generous grant of privileges to the English merchants at Antwerp.² An English community undoubtedly frequented this town and enjoyed many immunities there.

In this same year, so Lettenhove tells us,³ "Fut fondée à Bruges cette célèbre étaple des laines qui contribua si puissamment aux progrès de l'industrie flamande." For this he quotes Meyer as his authority. Varenberghe, once more, follows Lettenhove both in his statement and in his reference.⁴ But Meyer, himself by no means authoritative, a late fifteenth-century narrator only, makes no such statement for 1296. He merely states the perfectly true and verifiable facts that Flanders concluded an alliance with England and that England subsidized Flanders heavily and allowed the men of Bruges to buy wool and to trade freely in England—as freely as though they were Lombards.⁵

In fact, although even Unwin wrote⁶ of the Antwerp charter of 1296 that Obreen was justified in connecting it with the transfer of the Staple from Holland to Brabant, there is no contemporary evidence that there was an English Staple at this time. Documents of the near future do admittedly speak of such a Staple,⁷ but they are all consonant with the coincidence

¹ The death of Floris in the same year and Edward's care for young John soon restored friendly relations (Rymer, I. ii. 841).

² *Vide supra* p. 8, and *infra* pp. 39-40.

³ Lettenhove, *op. cit.*, ii. 388.

⁴ Varenberghe, *op. cit.*, p. 180.

⁵ Meyer, *Annales Rerum Flandricarum*, Antwerp, 1561, p. 85; *vide* also Rymer, I. ii. 852.

⁶ *E.H.R.*, xxvii. 810-811.

⁷ As the claim of the "Merchants of the Realm" in 1313 that there had been a staple in the Netherlands in the time of Edward I, but that there had been no penalties for infringing it, *C.C.R.*, 1318-1323, p. 235; *cf.* the statement of the French King that the English had held a Staple at Antwerp before 1313 (Rymer, II. i. 248), and had then frequented the French fairs with their wools.

The English reply accepts this statement (*ibid.*, p. 251); in 1310 Edward II. announced that all merchants might go safely to the town of Antwerp and there hold Staple as they had been wont to do (*C.C.R.*, 1307-1313, p. 293). The word Staple cannot bear its later compulsory meaning here, but yet in the fifteenth century the Merchants of the Staple, a restrictive body, are revealed as the heirs of the Antwerp grant of 1296 (*vide* Schanz, *op. cit.*, ii. 577, No. 27: the error in dating, 1286 for 1296, is due to the compiler of the inventory, not to Schanz).

of an English merchant community with a Staple ordained by a Netherlandish prince, or with a "Staple" which to contemporaries meant no more than a "depositio mercium," but into which later ages have read a compulsory meaning. At all events, it is quite certain that despite the alleged Dordrecht Staple of 1285 and the mutually destructive Bruges and Antwerp Stables of 1296, English traders still continued to frequent other ports. In 1296, for example, Edward can hardly have set up a Staple at Bruges; in that year Bruges was pro-French, and Edward had to spend the winter of 1297 at Ghent whilst Bruges welcomed his enemies. It was Philip of France who in that year granted his protection to Bruges, whilst Edward allowed English merchants to frequent Ardenbrough as freely as they had previously frequented Bruges¹—a grant which at once rules out any idea of a compulsory English Staple either at Bruges or at Antwerp.

It is the confusion of the rivalries of the Netherlands cities for their own princes' favour, of grants of their "Étapes," of grants of privileges made by those princes to English merchants, and of Edward's policy of embargoes and exclusion which gives rise to talk of a Staple in this reign. For example, in 1296 Antwerp is being fostered by the Duke of Brabant, who is trying to encourage all foreigners to frequent his port;² at the same time an English community is fostered there by the charter of that year, and it is even probable that the whole town was given into Edward's hands.³ Moreover, trade was forbidden with both Holland and with Flanders, and England was at war with France, so that Brabant must have enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the English trade. But the Staple at Antwerp was not one set up by Edward: in its struggles with Malines it was for a Staple set up and controlled by their own Duke of Brabant that Antwerp was clamouring, not for an English Staple, for there is no sign that Edward ever created such an institution,

¹ Van Severen, *Cartulaire de l'ancienne étable de Bruges*, i. 87, 89; *Inventaire des archives de la ville de Bruges*, i. 48; Wauters, *op. cit.*, vi. 538.

² He granted a charter to all traders in May, 1296, and confirmed it in June, 1296, and September, 1297, in addition to his charter to the English of July, 1296 (Nys, *Inventaire des Chartres et Documents d'Anvers*, p. 14; Verachter, *Inventaire des Anciens Chartres*, p. 18; Wauters, *op. cit.*, vi. 520).

³ *C.P.R.*, 1307-1313, p. 557; also de Sturler, *Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire de Belgique*, 1933, p. 22.

though there is ample evidence that the English traded to Antwerp.¹

Until the later years of Edward's reign an English Staple would have been a mockery, in view of the comparative unimportance of the English merchants, but towards the end of the reign the effects of his own protection of commerce of all kinds and of the encouragement to Englishmen offered by foreign princes begin to be apparent.² The English export merchant, hitherto largely a mere agent of the alien, shows signs of becoming his rival.

By the end of Edward I's reign the English merchants have not yet learnt to associate in financial and commercial groups, they are not yet enterprising enough or wealthy enough to take a part in government finance and to advance money to the Crown on the security of the Customs revenue. But when Edward tries to use the Royal prerogative of purveyance to buy up the wool of the land in a desperate effort to get money in 1297, he entrusts a group of Englishmen with this task.³ Of these men some were Royal officials, but at least thirteen were English merchants. One of these merchants was a Bristol man, Thomas de Tylly. He was empowered to collect the wool of Somerset at Bristol and there to confiscate it. Later, he may be seen trading to Amiens.⁴ Tylly is typical of several others of these English

¹ NOTE.—Since the above was written and in print there has come into my hands a copy of Dr. J. de Sturler's communication on *Le trafic anglo-brabançon dans ses rapports avec les origines de l'étape d'Angleterre* (Fédération Archéologique et Historique de Belgique, 1932). Here, by documents discovered after a patient and systematic search, Dr. de Sturler shows that there is some foundation for Melis Stoke. Edward had been using the wool-trade as a political lever, and from 1294 onwards had been directing it to Dordrecht in Holland. About August, 1295, he ordered all merchants to forsake the Dutch port of Dordrecht for the Brabançon port of Malines, and a little later the trade went from Malines to Antwerp, also in Brabant (pp. 8-10).

The wool trade was still largely in the hands of Italians and other aliens (p. 11), but Edward was using wool and the financial standing and ability of the merchants to facilitate the working of his system of loans and subsidies to his continental allies.

But although Edward did so direct the wool to certain ports, and even appointed a Royal official to provide warehousing for it, yet there was no compulsory Staple set up. The flourishing English community at Antwerp was not the only such body on the continent, nor was there anything exclusive or obligatory in their trade. Antwerp enjoyed no monopoly, and there was certainly no compulsory Staple there (p. 16).

Dr. de Sturler has thus brought certainty into a topic in which conclusions have hitherto been intelligent surmises at best, and gross mis-statements at worst.

² *Vide infra*, p. 39 *et seq.*

³ *C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, p. 299.

⁴ *C.C.R.*, 1296-1302, p. 492.

merchants¹ in that he had advanced commercially by undertaking government work. Under Henry III he had been Troner and Pesour in the Port of Bristol,² and participation in the spoils of office seems to have played an important part in the development of many English financiers and their emancipation from the alien.

The men employed by Edward I in 1297 were not the only Englishmen who were reaching beyond the bounds of municipal protection and handicraft finance. Englishmen were venturing to Amiens, Bruges, Ardenborough and Antwerp, exporting wool and bringing home cloths from the Netherlands,³ whilst the Duke of Brabant both plundered the Englishmen and promised them his protection.⁴

Under Edward II this development continued. Much of the export trade was still in the hands of the aliens, but an ever-increasing share was coming into English hands. These Englishmen frequented most of the ports of the Netherlands, but congregated most thickly in the two towns in which they enjoyed special immunities, in Antwerp and Bruges. Meantime, their growing financial importance was making them worthy of political consideration in England. The amount of trade which was in English hands was by now of sufficient importance to be used as a diplomatic weapon, and had also involved the Crown in diplomatic disputes of great importance.

The maltreatment of the English merchants in Flanders, and especially at Bruges,⁵ had led to reprisals, quarrels, disputes and envoys,⁶ and when the Flemings had departed in a huff from London in 1313 Edward II decided to interrupt commerce with Flanders. He was weary of the constant depredations to which the increasing bulk of English trade was subject, and of the interminable business of vindicating such disputes. His reign had never been free from trade disputes with Flanders, Holland, Brabant, France and Norway. Especially was Edward weary of

¹ *e.g.* Robert Pereson of Rothwell, who was originally a skinner of London and acted in collaboration with the aliens, but who became Pelter to the Wardrobe and shipped several cargoes of wool to the Netherlands.

² *C.P.R.*, 1317-1321, p. 577. He purchased the post.

³ *C.C.R.*, 1302-1307, p. 143; *Rot. Parl.*, i. 275, No. 12.

⁴ *C.C.R.*, 1296-1302, pp. 439, 540, 551; *ibid.*, 1302-1307, p. 40; *C.P.R.*, 1292-1301, p. 423.

⁵ Rymer, II. i. 100, 118; *C.C.R.*, 1307-1313, pp. 339, 341, 356, 358, 375, 438.

⁶ *Calendar of Chancery Warrants*, 1244-1326, p. 337; Rymer II. i. 160, 188, 189.

the recent haggling with Flanders and anxious to bring pressure to bear on that country.

In the recent negotiations Flanders had refused to close her ports to Scotland, with whom Edward was at war.¹ Accordingly, in May, 1313, it was decided that "Because of the great losses suffered by the king" in an unregulated trade, henceforth there should be appointed a certain Staple in the Netherlands, to which, and to no other place, all English wool must be taken, there to be sold.²

This was the first positive coercion of English trade to frequent any market, and its ultimate aim was the coercion of the Scots. Whilst commercial quarrels had made England ready to break with Flanders, between Flanders and France actual warfare had broken out. France had shown herself willing to help England despite the fact that there were also some commercial quarrels between France and England,³ and willingly intervened to restrain the Scots.⁴ France's price for this attitude was that England should make malevolent gestures against Flanders, a course to which previous considerations already inclined Edward. In order to encourage English merchants to trade to other ports than those of Flanders, France was willing to afford a special protection to English merchants trading to St. Omer in Artois.⁵

At St. Omer the English Staple was accordingly set up. Many motives had gone to the making of the ordinance. Underlying everything lay the fact that Edward II could do more to hurt Flanders than merely to exclude the Flemings from England, as his father had done; both the King of England and the King of France realized that Flanders would now be much affected by excluding English merchants from Flanders. The contrasting policies of France and of Flanders towards Scotland now impelled Edward II to bring this factor into play, and so to create an English Staple, whose predominant aim was that "By means of this Staple the King can constrain the men of the aforesaid lands by whom his Scotch enemies are cherished and maintained from making such aid to his enemies."⁶

¹ Rymer, II. i. 202, 210. As early as 1305 Flanders had adopted this attitude. Rymer, I. ii. 972.

² *C.P.R.*, 1307-1313, p. 591; confirmed and enforced *C.P.R.*, 1313-1317, p. 15.

³ Rymer, II. i. 132, 138, 146, 149, 159.

⁴ Rymer, II. i. 214, 215, 255.

⁵ Rymer, II. i. 248, 251.

⁶ *C.C.R.*, 1318-1323, p. 235.

II. THE ESTATE OF MERCHANTS

ALTHOUGH the increasing importance of the English merchants was essential in evolving the positive direction of English trade to one Staple instead of the mere exclusion of the King's enemies from England, yet the plan was based not only upon the English merchants but upon the aliens also. At some time during the struggle of Edward II with the Lords Ordainers the idea of welding both the alien and the English merchants into a "Community" of "Merchants of the Realm" took shape.

The idea of consulting the merchant classes was no new one. Edward I had consulted with his burgesses before drawing up the Statute of Acton Burnell,¹ and they had come to play an ever more important part during his reign. The novelty of the years 1311-1313 lies in an attempt to separate off the English exporters from their fellow-citizens, and to deal with them in conjunction with the aliens, as merchants, not as burgesses. That the English merchants' support was valuable is seen by the attack which the Lords Ordainers made upon the aliens. Edward I's *Carta Mercatoria* was abolished and the *Friscobaldi* were arrested and deprived of the Customs' Revenue,² whilst aliens were prevented from utilizing the Statute of Merchants so as to acquire lands in England.³

Edward II, meanwhile, was not so anxious to quarrel with the aliens as were the Ordainers; the privileges of the *Almain* merchants were confirmed in 1311 and the Italians and other aliens were restored to favour.⁴ The king was, in fact, trying to create a new political element which should depend upon him and support him in both foreign and domestic policy. The quarrels with Bruges and with Flanders which led up to the institution of St. Omer as the Staple in 1313 provided the first opportunity for using this new "Community."

After a careful inquiry, conducted by the Sheriffs,⁵ two

¹ Pasquet, *Origins of the House of Commons*, p. 88 and note p. 175.

² Rymer, II. i. 146; *C.C.R.*, 1307-1313, p. 323; *Rot. Parl.*, i. 281-282, Nos. 5, 8 and 11.

³ *Vide infra*, p. 45, n. 1.

⁴ Rymer II. i. 137; *C.C.R.*, 1307-1313, pp. 367, 401, 404-405.

Rymer II. i. 160.

English envoys were sent to Flanders to discuss the quarrels. These two men were William de Dene, Knight, and Richard de Stury, burgess of Shrewsbury.¹ It is the latter who is worth attention, for probably before he set off for Flanders he acquired the title of "Mayor of the merchants of our realm,"² or, more fully, "Mayor of the merchants, native and foreign, buyers of wool for export to Brabant, Flanders and Artoys."³ The attempt to fuse natives and aliens is manifest in him.

Apparently Stury succeeded in his mission, but none the less the Flemings were not placated, and Edward II, having overcome the Lords Ordainers, determined to use his new "Community" of merchants to wean the Flemings from their perverse loyalty to Scotland. Political reasons led Edward II to decide upon a Staple, but such an institution could only have any political effect if he could coerce all the wool exporters, both native and alien, to frequent his Staple. At the same time, such an institution gave him a great opportunity to weld his "Community" together, to let them act together, and to win their support by a grant of privileges and duties.

Accordingly, whilst St. Omer is chosen as the Staple, it is enacted that in future the Mayor and Community of the merchants of the realm are to ordain and to enforce a single Staple in the Netherlands.⁴ In theory the English Staple remained at St. Omer from 1313 until 1325, but that it did so was due to the lack of unity in the "Community" of merchants rather than to anything else, for all of the different elements of which the "Community" was composed had their own trade connections and their own economic interests, and the attempt to make them into a single body failed as much as did the attempt to force all trade to St. Omer.

Although it proved impossible to force all trade to St. Omer, yet a single Staple was a valuable diplomatic weapon. It bore promise of a monopoly which evoked discussions from France⁵ and from

¹ Rymer, II. i. 188, 189; *C.P.R.*, 1307-1313, p. 512.

² Rymer, II. i. 202.

³ *C.P.R.*, 1313-1317, p. 56.

⁴ The ordinance obviously meant to include both native and alien merchants in this "Community" which was to set up the Staple. Varenberghe, *op. cit.*, p. 440, gives the text, but he dates it wrongly: 20th May, 6 Edward II is 1313, not 1312; *vide* also *C.P.R.*, 1307-1313, p. 591, and *C.P.R.*, 1313-1316, p. 15. The grant was made at the suit of both native and alien merchants (*C.C.R.* 1318-1323, pp. 234-235).

⁵ An assembly of merchants was called in 1315 to discuss Louis's plan for a staple in France (Rymer, II. i. 281; *C.C.R.*, 1313-1318, p. 258).

Flanders,¹ and ultimately it even made Flanders promise to trade no further with Scotland. Since this anti-Scotch motive had been one of the principal causes for the origin of the Staple, when Flanders had at last succumbed on this point it was granted the Staple in 1325.² But the monopoly was never complete, and the flaws in the monopoly display the flaws in the "Community" of the merchants. The English exporters of Antwerp continued to frequent the "Staple" of that town ;³ those of Bruges not only maintained themselves and their own trade there but tried also to copy the "Merchants of the Realm" and to fine other merchants into frequenting their mart.⁴ The Bardi and other Italians defied the Staple and the Merchants of the Realm, but were forced to declare themselves at fault,⁵ whilst the "Company of the Merchants of the Realm" revealed itself as a body of English export merchants who were led by a Royal nominee, John de Charleton, and were willing to follow Royal policy,⁶ having no particular lien with either Antwerp or Bruges.

Whilst the export merchants, so far from being a real unity, are thus divided into natives and aliens, and the natives themselves are divided into three groups (the "Company," under royal tutelage, the Bruges merchants, and the Antwerp merchants), there is growing into importance another class of English merchants. These are the lesser merchants, not sufficiently wealthy to engage in the overseas trade, but anxious to buy and sell within the land. Whilst the aliens wished for no Staple at all, but for free purchase and the right to export to their own homelands, and the three groups of English export merchants wanted the sale of wool to take place only at their own chosen overseas port, this fourth class of English merchants would be benefited by the placing of the Staple in England, so that they would have control of the internal trade and the aliens would then have to come and buy from them.

¹ Flanders speedily made peace with France and asked for the Staple at Bruges (Rymer II. i. 252).

² Rymer, II. i. 516, 508.

³ Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik*, ii. 577 ; Rymer, II. i. 279 ; *C.P.R.*, 1313-1317, pp. 315, 545 ; *Chancery Warrants*, i. 455.

⁴ *C.C.R.*, 1318-1323, p. 186.

⁵ *C.P.R.*, 1317-1321, pp. 496, 518 ; *C.C.R.*, 1318-1323, pp. 235, 246, 255, 303, 392, etc.

⁶ *C.P.R.*, 1317-1321, pp. 239, 250, 477, 489, 500, 503, etc.

This idea was certainly discussed under Edward II. The royal objectives were three: to gain a political ally in the merchants, to avoid mercantile losses and the consequent disputes with other powers, and to keep control of a valuable diplomatic weapon. The plan of home Staples seemed to meet the royal desires, for the risk of shipment would then rest with the aliens. It was also becoming necessary to adopt some measures to restrain the inflow of bad coin from the Continent,¹ and no foreign power was behaving sufficiently well to merit the grant of the Staple. France in 1318-1319 was no longer so friendly to England,² and the idea of transferring the Staple to Flanders got no farther than a truce, because trouble with Scotland again broke out and Flanders still insisted on keeping open her ports to the Scots.³ Brabant was willing to cease trading with the Scots,⁴ but the Duke could not be relied upon to leave a large and flourishing trade unharmed,⁵ whilst Holland was also the source of many complaints.⁶ Accordingly, the project of a native Staple was debated at the York Parliament of 1318, again at Westminster, and at York in 1319. No decision was arrived at, for the merchants were divided, the exporters were of more importance than the internal merchants, and so the Staple continued at St. Omer.⁷

Although the merchant assemblies could arrive at no decision, war with France became ever more imminent, and St. Omer became unsuitable for our Staple. For a short period in 1325 the English merchants whose interests were bound up with trade to Bruges seized their opportunity, and the Staple was ordained at Bruges.⁸ Flanders was at last prevailed upon to desert the policy of the last fifty years and agreed to exclude the Scots from her ports.⁹ So the Mayor of the Staple was ordered

¹ *Vide* Bland, *The Establishment of Home Staples of 1319*, *E.H.R.*, xxix., p. 94.

² Rymer, II. i. 350, 354, 355, 359, 372.

³ There was a merchant assembly in January, 1319, to discuss a Staple in Flanders (Rymer, II. i. 378; *C.C.R.*, 1318-1323, p. 110). But the Count of Flanders and the City of Bruges were outspoken in their intention to trade with Scotland. Ypres was more suave, but no more satisfactory (Rymer, II. i. 389, 393-394).

⁴ Rymer, II. i. 392.

⁵ Rymer, II. i. 338; De Sturler, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-27.

⁶ Rymer, II. i. 241, 335.

⁷ J. C. Davies, *E.H.R.*, xxxi., p. 596.

⁸ *C.C.R.*, 1323-1327, p. 378. For the preliminary negotiations *vide* *C.C.R.*, 1323-1327, pp. 9, 307-308; *C.P.R.*, 1324-1327, p. 13.

⁹ Rymer, II. i. 508.

to transfer himself from St. Omer to Bruges, and the "Company of the Merchants of the Realm" found themselves no longer merely a royally-created fiction, but in close harmony with an important body of actual export merchants.

The triumph of Bruges, enhanced by a vindication of her Flemish "*Éstaple*" over *Escluses*,¹ was but short lived, for the younger Despenser, and with him the "Company of Merchants of the Realm" headed by John de Charleton, which took its lead from the court, veered round in favour of native Staples, and the first native Staples were ordained by the Ordinance of Kenilworth of May, 1326.²

This Ordinance decreed that from henceforth no alien was to buy any wool, hides, wool-fells or tin save at certain specified towns in England, Wales and Ireland. English merchants were not allowed to carry their goods elsewhere for sale until they had fairly offered them for sale for fifteen (later, in 1327, forty)³ days in one of these Staples. This ordinance meant a surrender of the export trade to the alien merchant, and a victory of the lesser English merchant over the more wealthy English export merchant. It is not surprising that it should be accompanied by clauses encouraging the artisans by forbidding the general wearing of foreign-woven cloth.⁴

With the closing down of the foreign Staple and the severance of the Mayor of the Staple from the merchants in foreign ports, he was reduced to the position of a mere royal official, whose chief duty it was to enforce this ordinance and see that the customs duties were properly paid. In this position the Mayor of the Merchants, John de Charleton (a royal nominee who had been recently elected to his office at an assembly of merchants summoned by the Crown at London)⁵ acquiesced. But Richard of Bettoyne, more closely connected with the overseas groups of English merchants, Charleton's predecessor as Mayor of the merchants

¹ Van Severen, *Inventaire des archives de la ville de Bruges*, vi. 531.

² *C.P.R.*, 1324-1327, p. 269; *C.C.R.*, 1323-1327, p. 585.

³ *C.C.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 116; *C.P.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 98. This was on 1st May, 1327; on 30th April the earlier rule for a fifteen days' stay was already abolished (*C.C.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 78). The change was not due to a scribe's error, as is alleged in *C.P.R.*, 1324-1327, p. 269, but to a definite policy (*vide* Thomas, *Plea and Memoranda Rolls of London*, 1323-1364, p. 210, note).

⁴ *C.P.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 99.

⁵ *C.C.R.*, 1323-1327, p. 564.

and his chief rival in matters of trade policy, protested against the whole system.¹

It is too much to say that at this time there were two separate groups of English merchants, those of Bruges and those of England, the latter group a unity chiefly because they were summoned to mercantile assemblies by the Crown, and the former a unity because they did actually trade together and share a common organization. Such a distinction is too clear cut, but none the less Richard of Bettoyne was elected Mayor of the Staple at Bruges, whilst Charleton was elected by a mercantile assembly summoned through the Sheriffs. The "Bruges" merchants had bought from foreign princes charters which they kept at Bruges; the "English" merchants had a charter from Edward II which was kept in England. That there was a divergence of interest between the two groups is to be expected, but that there should be many points of contact and, probably, many persons in both groups is also to be expected. Consequently, the lack of specific definition was such that at the York Parliament of 1328 one group of merchants could acclaim Richard of Bettoyne as their Mayor, as having been elected abroad, and he could deny it; another group could impute that to claim to be Mayor because of an election beyond seas was foolish, whilst both groups shared an interest in the same set of charters.²

Anxious though Despenser had been to placate the less wealthy English merchants by his home Staples and his care for the craftsman, a riot by those elements in London played a large part in his fall in the ensuing year.

The years which followed are typical of the whole reign of Edward III. There was a war on against Scotland, and ready money was most essential. The groups of merchants were willing to finance the Crown if the trade policy of the country, and especially the Staple system, was arranged so as to suit their interests. Consequently, after an initial confirmation of the system of home Staples, on the very next day the Bardi were allowed to purchase an exemption from the ordinance.³ It

¹ *C.C.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 54. The most objectionable item was the system of allowing export only by permit of the Mayor of the merchants. This had caused much hardship (*vide C.C.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 134).

² All of these matters transpired at the York Parliament (for which see Thomas, *Plea and Memoranda Rolls of London*, 1323-1364, pp. xxxiv. and 56, 57, 58) save the fact that Charleton was elected in England, for which see note 5, p. 20, *supra*.

³ *C.P.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 102.

had proved impossible from the first to reconcile the trading interests of the Bardi or the other Italians with those of the English, and they had never acquiesced in the Staple system or shown any signs of unity with the "Community of Merchants."

Six months after the Bardi had won their exemption from the Staple system the English exporters also broke free and purchased an exemption for six months on condition that they paid to the king a mark on each sack of wool or on each three hundred wool-fells, and twenty shillings on each last of hides, in addition to the ordinary customs. This was to be a loan to finance an expedition to Scotland.¹

After this there followed a violent discussion at York,² at which the general populace and the smaller traders of those cities which enjoyed the home Staples triumphed over the great exporters and their desire for a foreign Staple.³ Pains had already been taken to announce that the permits to infringe the Staples were but temporary, and that the system would resume its full force when the permits expired,⁴ and now the cities vigorously supported such a policy, at least as far as a dislike of an overseas Staple was concerned. London declared that "Rather than that the Staple shall be removed they are in favour of merchants taking their goods where they like, without any Staple or Mayor of the Staple."⁵

So strongly supported, the Crown decided to carry out the ordinance of the Staple inviolably.⁶ This decision, taken in March, 1328, lasted but a few months. By August Edward III had decided that it was folly to use the Staple so as to please the burgesses only when he might use it so as to please both burgesses and some aliens. London had announced that her citizens would be well content if there were no Staple at all, and as the system was then working the aliens also preferred complete freedom. Accordingly, in August the *Carta Mercatoria* was confirmed to the alien merchants in return for additional payments of customs,⁷

¹ *C.P.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 169.

² *C.C.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 237.

³ *Vide* Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. xxxv. That Bettayne was in favour of a foreign Staple and was suspected of being so is obvious; none the less, the wishes of London, which he represented, were for home Staples, and Bettayne seems to have represented those wishes faithfully.

⁴ *C.C.R.*, 1327-1330, p. 236.

⁵ Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 54.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 59; *Calendar of Letter Books of City of London*, E, p. 212.

⁷ Rymer, II. ii. 747.

and all Staples were abolished.¹ Thus the Bardi bought that liberty to trade according to the terms of Magna Carta for which they had appealed in vain in 1320.²

Such rapid changes of policy are typical of the whole reign. There is much interest in commerce and industry and a genuine appreciation of their importance, but the situation is such that fiscal considerations can never be far from the King's mind, and so no consistent policy is pursued because now one, now another, group of merchants is able best to finance the Crown and so to dictate the economic policy of the kingdom. The events of these first two years of the reign reveal the three essential groups of merchants (aliens, English exporters and smaller English merchants) and end with the domination of the aliens, who desire complete freedom to trade and no Staples.

That predominance lasted for the next decade at least, but it was being steadily undermined both by the extortionate royal demands and by the advance of the great English merchants. The latter are now important by themselves; no longer do they attract royal attention only as a background to the aliens, as they did when Edward II first tried to conjure up his "Community of Merchants." They are now almost as wealthy as the aliens, and prove to be just as adventurous in speculating on the Crown's needs.

Of this situation Edward III took advantage. The complete supremacy of Parliament was not yet accepted, and it was quite natural for him to consult assemblies of the merchants on mercantile matters. On one occasion, later in his reign, Parliament itself advised him to consult the merchants,³ and in the middle years of the reign Edward made a practice of so doing.

It is not necessary here to follow the details of Edward III's dealing with his merchants. He had certain benefits to sell to them—control of the Staple and the allocation of the Staple so as to suit their interests, the right to use the Crown's prerogative of purveyance in order to buy goods at unfair prices or on indefinite credit, letters-patent exempting them from embargoes which he had ordained and so giving them virtual monopolies, and an opportunity to make money by farming his Customs. All of these advantages were to be had from Edward III in return for

¹ Statute 2 Edward III, c. ix.

² *C.C.R.*, 1318-1323, p. 235.

³ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 269, No. 7.

ready money. At times he conducted his negotiations with syndicates of aliens, and especially of Italians, at times with great individual Englishmen such as William de la Pole of Hull, and at times with syndicates of English merchants such as the great merchant combines which farmed his Customs in 1339 and 1346.¹

Often he dealt with representative assemblies of the merchants of the realm in these matters. Such assemblies naturally tended to be dominated by the wealthy exporters, who could also bid highest for the control of policy as a rule, so that when Edward could get support from the great merchants in such an assembly he could afford to ignore Parliament.

To place mercantile assemblies and Parliament in juxtaposition and to imagine that they each sought a different policy is, however, to overstate the case. It might be imagined that Parliament would be dictated to by the lesser "inland-merchants" who controlled borough elections, and so would seek the establishment of home Staples, whilst the great merchants in their assemblies would desire an overseas Staple. But such a contrast was softened considerably by the fact that very frequently the Parliamentary representatives of the boroughs were the same great merchants who also sat in the assemblies of merchants. Still, there is no doubt that Edward III was trying to consult the merchants as distinct from the burgesses when he summoned them to his assemblies, and to a great extent he did succeed in creating a separate body of merchants of the realm, of which he made use chiefly as a fiscal machine.

This "Estate of Merchants" which Edward III fostered and used was entirely different from the "Community of Merchants" of Edward II, for it was composed of and dependent upon wealthy Englishmen, and it ignored or battled with the aliens whom Edward II had tried to include in his "Community." It also showed a marked tendency to consist only of a limited number of the wealthiest Englishmen rather than of the merchant class as a whole.

This split between the few wealthy English exporters, playing a major part in royal finance, closely connected although not yet incorporated into a company, and the numbers of petty merchants was greatly widened by the events of the year 1336.

¹ For a detailed account of these proceedings *vide* Unwin "Estate of Merchants, 1336-1365," Russell, "The Bardi and Peruzzi and their dealings with Edward III," and Barnes, "The Taxation of Wool, 1327-1348," in *Finance and Trade under Edward III*, edited Unwin.

In that year Edward had forbidden all wool export save 30,000 sacks to the Port of Dordrecht in Holland, and that under special conditions. For the right to ship this wool the Merchants of the Realm, collected together in a series of special merchant assemblies for this purpose, made their arrangements with the Crown; ninety-seven merchants finally made the contract with the Crown and about fifty of these contractors actually bought wool and shipped it under the terms of the contract. The rest of the stipulated quantity to be exported was then sub-contracted to about two hundred lesser men. This cleavage between the wealthy government contractors, of whom some half a dozen stood out pre-eminent, and the generality of the merchants was further enlarged when Edward, unable to resist ready money or its equivalent, seized the wool in Dordrecht before it was sold. In return he gave the merchants acknowledgments excusing them from paying a commensurate sum of Customs revenue in the future. This "Dordrecht paper" was still largely unredeemed ten years later, and smaller merchants who held it were driven to sell it at ridiculous discounts to the greater merchants who were royal financiers and who could, on the occasions when the king needed their help, make arrangements with the Crown which ensured the redemption of their paper.¹

The cleavage thus made manifest grew ever greater, and the Staple played its part as a stake for which the different elements strove. In 1332 a system of inland Staples was established, preceded by yet another renewal of the *Carta Mercatoria* as an inducement to the aliens to frequent English marts.² The Bardi were, as a result, induced to advance large sums to the Crown,³ but the smaller English merchants, who also shared the benefit and grumbled when it was removed,⁴ did not make a grant. The Staples were therefore abolished until 1337.⁵

Then Antwerp was established⁶ as the Staple, largely with the object of ruffling Flanders, and William de la Pole was made Mayor of the Staple there. From 1340 until 1353 the political alliance of Flanders and the financial weight of the English merchants

¹ Unwin, *op. cit.*, pp. 186-196.

² *C.P.R.*, 1330-1334, pp. 270 and 363.

³ *C.P.R.*, 1330-1334, pp. 455, 463.

⁴ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 85, No. 54.

⁵ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 377, No. 19.

⁶ *C.C.R.*, 1337-1339, p. 527.

at Bruges secured the establishment of the Staple at Bruges,¹ and the Crown was assured of the co-operation of the majority of the English exporters. The English merchants of Bruges had always been tenacious of their position, and had even tried to set up their own Staple in defiance of the Crown in 1332.² Now they become the king's "Merchants of the Realm," are made use of by the king to finance his Flemish allies, and engage largely in the highly speculative business of farming Edward's Customs.³

These speculations ultimately ruined them, as the Italians had already been ruined,⁴ and by 1353 Edward had no merchants, native or alien, upon whom he could call. The native financiers were his latest failure, whilst some of the aliens appeared on the road to recuperation, and the wool-growers and lesser merchants were in a strong position. An attempt to deal with the lesser merchants in a non-parliamentary assembly showed that royal greed and mercantile credulity had reached their zeniths, and the merchants, although agreeing in principle with the royal proposals, requested that any arrangements which were to be made might be made in Parliament.⁵

The result was the ordinance and later the Statute of the Staples of 1353. This ordinance was partly dictated by the flaws which the Bruges Staple had shown, but it was pre-eminently an attempt on the part of the Crown to make a political alliance with the alien exporters and the English wool-growers and small merchants by placing the Staples in English ports. The great English merchants had risen to a position of much importance during the previous fifty years, but they had failed to judge the depths of royal greed and duplicity, and they were, for the moment, bankrupt and discredited. Similarly supine was a "Community of merchants of the realm" including both greater and lesser English merchants and aliens. They were anxious to avoid Edward's attempt to deal with them as a political institution, and pleaded that duly enrolled Statutes, made in

¹ Rymer, II. ii. 1,172.

² C.C.R., 1330-1333, p. 467. They had acted in the same way as early as 1320, imposing "grievous ransoms, which they levy for their own use," upon merchants who tried to go to St. Omer (C.C.R., 1318-1323, p. 186).

³ e.g. Rymer, II. ii. 1,210; C.C.R., 1341-1343, p. 296; C.C.R., 1343-1346, pp. 266, 601, 649; C.P.R., 1340-1343, p. 271.

⁴ Russell, *op. cit.*

⁵ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 253, No. 42; *Report on the Dignity of a Peer*, i. 323, 324.

Parliament, were the only guarantee of good faith and permanence.¹

The ordinance of 1353 had other aspects: it was an attempt to ensure the safe collection of the Customs revenue by making the officials of the Staples largely responsible for them; it was a move in Edward's attempts to use the Staple as a political weapon in the Hundred Years' War; but its chief importance was that it marked the uselessness to the Crown of the wealthy English merchants and the victory over them of the aliens and of the lesser English merchants. It is the death-knell of the "Estate of Merchants," as composed of the greater English export merchants. It also announces the birth of a completely new phenomenon.

This was a series of municipal "Estates of Merchants." So far all such "Estates" had been conceived on a national scale. There had been three such efforts, and the only one which lasted and achieved any importance was the "Estate" of great English merchants of the middle years of Edward III's reign. No attempt to combine the alien and the native had yet succeeded. Now the attempt was made once more, but on a smaller scale.

The Staple was removed from Bruges, and some thirteen English and Irish towns were set up as home Staples. In these towns alone could the predominant export articles (wool, wool-fells and hides) be bought and sold by merchants. There the alien was to meet the native merchant, buy from him, and then enjoy a monopoly of the export trade. A native merchant engaging in the export trade was liable to forfeit his ship, his goods and even his life.

At each of these newly-ordained "Staple towns," of which Bristol was one, the merchants "native and alien" were to meet annually to elect a Mayor of the Staple and two Constables.²

The part played by the aliens in the merchant communities so created can be seen in but a few instances, in the years immediately following 1353. One alien, John Simondesson of Bruges, may be seen claiming to be a member of the Staple of Westminster,³ and engaged in exporting his wool from England. He is an isolated instance, but there are other signs which are sufficient to show that the Statute of the Staples of 1353 set up within these

¹ Unwin, *op. cit.*, p. 229.

² Statute 27 Edward III, *passim*.

³ C.P.R., 1354-1358, p. 407.

boroughs non-municipal communities of merchants, and that these communities were originally meant to include definite aliens as well as English "strangers" to the borough.

The reports to Chancery of the annual elections¹ can leave no doubt both that certain aliens were included in these communities, and that all burgesses were not necessarily included. For example, at York in 1354 the alien merchants chose one Mayor and the natives another, and the intervention of Chancery was necessary to settle the quarrel.² At Newcastle-on-Tyne there is mention of two Flemings from Bruges in the election of the Mayor of the Staple in 1354,³ and in Bristol three aliens, Peter de Strelso, William Borel and Zanobius Forest, took part in the election of 1356.⁴ Considering that Newcastle and Bristol were the only towns which cited the names of any participating merchants in their announcements of the elections to Chancery the fact that in both of them aliens are mentioned makes it more than probable that the aliens played an active part in the other Staple towns also in these early years.

The alien merchants were not the only non-municipal elements in these new Staple communities which the ordinance had set up. Citizens of one English borough might be, and were, members of the Staple community of another borough. Men who became Mayors of Lincoln held office as Mayor of the Staple of the neighbouring town of Boston; a former Mayor of the town of Lynn is Mayor of the Staple of Norwich in 1361, and the same man, Edmund de Staplegate, was in succession Mayor of the Staple of Canterbury and of Queensburgh.⁵

It was not these native English who stood to gain most by the provisions of the Ordinance. They did, indeed, stand to gain, but not so much as the aliens, and it was the latter who petitioned the king in 1354 that the Ordinance, now become a Statute, be immediately enforced "Quar targer ent amesne grant peril."⁶ The aliens alone got the sole right to export the more important commodities, but little less important, both to aliens and to English merchants, were the other privileges and

¹ Chancery *Miscellanea*, bundle 33.

² Chancery *Miscellanea*, 33, 8, 83; *Rotule Stapule* [R.O. Patent Rolls, Supplementary: C.67: 22 *et seq.*], m. 18.

³ Chancery *Miscellanea*, 33, 7, 28.

⁴ Chancery *Miscellanea*, 33, 5, 1.

⁵ *Vide Cambridge Historical Journal*, 1933, p. 129.

⁶ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 262, No. 52.

immunities which membership of a Staple conferred ; for not only were they and their goods exempted from the jurisdiction of royal officials and judges,¹ but, under their Mayors and Constables, they were made into a separate franchise. The officials were to keep the ordinary peace in the vicinity of the Staple, and to have jurisdiction over felonies and over all pleas save those of land and of freehold. They were also to judge all cases between merchants, and to judge all things touching the Staple, according to the Law Merchant and not according to the Common Law or according to the usages of cities, boroughs or other towns.² Here is the origin of the Staple Courts, a franchise for the new local communities of merchants.

¹ Statute 27 Edward III, c. iv., v. and vi.

² *Ibid.*, c. viii., c. xxi.

III. THE LAW OF THE STAPLE

IN thirteenth-century England merchants were seeking both control of their trade and security for that trade. The general standards of security were low, and even a lucrative monopoly might easily be rendered valueless by piracy or by fraud. The Crown had both control and security to sell, and consequently it is not surprising to find that the same ordinance should mark a period both in the development of trade-control by means of Staple Marts and in the spread of mercantile security by a system of Staple Courts.

Trade on a cash basis can only be a comparatively limited trade: credit in some form or another has always been a feature of progressive and expanding commerce. By the thirteenth century European merchants were accustomed both to buy and to sell very largely on credit. They often bought from samples and accepted delivery of the goods later, and it is obvious that they habitually sold their goods at one fair and received payment when they met their debtor at subsequent fairs.¹

The confidence so to extend credit to merchants at first came largely from the municipal custom of reprisals. The system was primitive but probably effective. If a single merchant defaulted in payment, then all of his fellow-citizens upon whom hands could be laid were held responsible. This system made merchants jealous for the good faith of their fellows, just as they were jealous for the repute of their local products. A single Londoner fails to pay his debts at Lynn fair, and the result is that all the merchants of London suffer. Instead of being able to buy four hundred pounds' worth of goods for a single earnest penny, they are unable to get possession of any goods until the merchant-strangers have got their full price safe in their houses or ships.² Similarly, a single Englishman carries with him the reputation of all England when he is abroad, and his misdemeanours call forth the

¹ Cf. John de Londelauwe at Lille and Ypres fairs (p. 10, n. 7, *supra*). Cf. the hypothetical case of Adam Bernard buying a bay horse at London and promising to pay for it at Boston Fair (*Little Red Book*, i. 81), and the case of Hugo de Karlel (Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 47). Cf. also M. Postan, "Credit in Medieval Trade," *Economic History Review*, vol. 1.

² Richardson, "Law Merchant in London in 1292," *E.H.R.*, 1922, p. 248.

pronouncement that "*all* Englishmen are false maintainers of homicides and not worthy of trust."¹

This system of corporate responsibility undoubtedly did much to facilitate mercantile credit, but it was a clumsy system, apt to be applied vindictively, to get involved in dynastic and other quarrels, and to result in the complete stoppage of important trades. The use and abuse of this principle are involved in almost all of the trade disputes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. To such a stage did things progress that, instead of its being a necessary ingredient in commerce, by the latter half of the fourteenth century it was almost essential that a merchant should be exempt from the exercise of this right if he wished to travel abroad.²

Whilst the right of reprisals and the principle of corporate responsibility were becoming of less use in facilitating credit, their place was being taken by the Law Merchant. Far from depending on local community spirit, the Law Merchant was valuable to the merchant precisely because it broke away from local feeling. The chief aim of the Law Merchant was to circumscribe both local customs and the prejudices of local men in favour of their friends and fellow-citizens. It helped to ensure a uniform system of law and an unbiased administration of that law.

The Law Merchant was no definite code of laws, enacted and enforced by any sovereign body. It was a composite corpus of the customs in general use among merchants. Custom was "alike the ruling principle and the originating force"³ of the Law Merchant, and the merchants themselves were held to be the repositories of that law. The merchants present to do business, regardless of their domicile or nationality, joined with the burgesses to form the court: they gave the judgments, they had to keep a record of them, and they were answerable for their rightness.⁴ Thus the merchant was assured that his contracts would be enforced under the same rules as they had been made under, since the Law Merchant was the common custom of all lands. Not only was he safe from local prejudice in the Court,

¹ C.C.R., 1349-1354, p. 322. He was Richard Curteys, a Bristol man, and his murder occasioned a complete stoppage of trade with Flanders.

² *Vide infra*, p. 40.

³ Mitchell, *An Essay on the Early History of the Law Merchant*, p. 12 and Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, p. 132 *et seq.*

⁴ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 90; Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, p. 132; *Little Red Book*, i. 70-71 and 78.

but also from local and national customs of which he might easily be ignorant, and which often gave the native an advantage.

As might be expected, this common custom of the merchants was peculiarly apt for mercantile needs. In some few points it embodied a different doctrine from that of the contemporary Common Law of England: it recognized that a principal was responsible for the acts of his agents, and that goods bought by an agent were the property of his principal;¹ its practice with regard to the earnest-penny was different,² it recognized purchase in Market Overt as a proof of title when the Common Law knew no such doctrine,³ and it recognized bonds payable to the bearer instead of to a named and definite person.⁴

But the chief divergencies between Law Merchant and the Common Law of England lay not so much in the different doctrines which they embodied as in the different methods of proof which they allowed.

The Law Merchant allowed no delay in holding a Court, "since merchants cannot often stay long in one place to dispose of their goods."⁵ The Court was to sit from day to day, from day-tide to day-tide, and on Sundays if necessary.⁶

The Common Law of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century England was still clumsy and formal, but Law Merchant, although it does very occasionally provide instances of formalism,⁷ normally combined with its frequent Courts a procedure which was swift and informal, embodying a direct attempt to deal according to plain justice and good faith.

To the merchant delay was costly, so not only were the Courts of Law Merchant to be held frequently, but vexatious suits were avoided by making the plaintiff bring with him pledges to prosecute.⁸ The presence of the defendant was then secured

¹ *L.R.B.*, i. 66; Mitchell, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-85.

² Fleta, ii., c. 58, §5, and Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, p. 133.

³ Mitchell, *op. cit.*, pp. 97-99.

⁴ Bailey, "Assignment of Debts," *Law Quarterly Review*, 1932, pp. 264-265; Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, pp. 132-133 and 137, note.

⁵ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 250, Nos. 23 and 24; Bracton, lib. v., fo. 334a, par. 6.

⁶ *L.R.B.*, i. 57; Furley, "Merchants Courts at Winchester," *E.H.R.*, 1920, p. 100.

⁷ e.g. Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 36, 39, 47.

⁸ *L.R.B.*, i. 73; cf. *Munimenta Gildhallae*, i. 521. Fleta glosses c. 38 of Magna Carta to make this principle apply at Common Law also (Fleta, ii., c. 62, § 2 and § 3, and c. 63, § 10).

by his immediate attachment.¹ If the claim were denied, litigation was speedy and rational. Attornies sometimes appeared,² but ordinarily the Law Merchant held that "it is not meet to dispute on the subtleties of the law," and parties had to plead their cases themselves.³

The plaintiff stated his case and then produced his proof. This was often a Secta of witnesses to his bargain. If the Secta appeared untrustworthy their evidence was taken separately and then collated,⁴ or the defendant might himself challenge the veracity of the plaintiff's Secta. If he did so the Secta was then attainted, and each party brought witnesses, the one to prove the falsity, the other the veracity, of the original Secta. He who brought the best proof here won the original case, but he had to outnumber his rival by at least two sworn witnesses.⁵

Witnesses appear to have been the method of proof often resorted to, but sometimes the plaintiff offered proof by producing a writing or a tally in Court. Such scripts or tallies did not prove his case. On the contrary, they themselves often required proving (even when they were sealed, and the seal had been authenticated) by the oath of witnesses,⁶ or sometimes by the oath of the party placing them in court.⁷

Although such specialties were not always of themselves convincing, yet they were of great value to a merchant creditor, for they prevented the defendant from defending himself by compurgation. At Common Law a man could wage his law against a tally or against a suit, and could rebut a tally which was not supported by a suit simply by taking his oath against it.⁸ But

¹ *L.R.B.*, i. 73-74; Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, ii. 66; Thomas, *Calendar of Select Plea and Memoranda Rolls of the City of London*, 1381-1412, pp. xxiv. and 250; cf. Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 131.

² Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, p. 136; Furley, *E.H.R.*, 1920, p. 102; *L.R.B.*, i. 80 forbids attornies to appear on the first day of Attaints (of suits), but allows them on subsequent days.

³ Thomas, *op. cit.*, 1381-1412, pp. 171-172; Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, v. 83.

⁴ *L.R.B.*, i. 63-65.

⁵ *L.R.B.*, i. 78-79.

⁶ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 113-114; Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, ii. 20-21; Fleta, ii., c. 61, § 2.

⁷ Fleta, ii., c. 63, § 12.

⁸ Fleta, ii., c. 61, § 2 and c. 63, § 10 and § 12; cf. the London Custom (*Mun. Gild.*, i., p. 214) that against a sealed tally a defendant might only assert that the day of payment was other than that which the plaintiff claimed: otherwise he had no defence. This rule, it must be noted, was a London custom only and must not be taken as part of the Law Merchant. For London's Custom *vide* also *Select Cases in the Exchequer Chamber*, 1377-1461, p. 181.

at Law Merchant a man could not wage his law against a tally, for there, instead of allowing the defendant to prove his case, the plaintiff was allowed to prove his tally by the oath of two witnesses.¹

It was, indeed, proof by witnesses which was the chief feature of trial by Law Merchant, and a plaintiff who could produce a suit of witnesses at Law Merchant debarred his opponent from compurgation just as effectively as he did by producing a tally.² It was recognized that the "Secta" in mercantile cases was far more a suit of genuine witnesses to the transaction under dispute than was the Secta in any other case. "In a plea of land, where Suit is tendered, it is only by way of form; but in a plea which is founded on contracts, which requires witnessing, the Suit is to such a degree capable of giving testimony that without Suit, in case exception be taken to the matter, the party is not entitled to an answer."³ A similar contrast between the two kinds of Secta may be seen when the Secta of the plaintiff was challenged. At Law Merchant a defendant challenging the plaintiff's Secta had to adopt an active rôle, find pledges to prosecute, make a definite charge both against the plaintiff and against his witnesses, and support his charge by an overbearing number of witnesses of his own: witness must outnumber witness. At Common Law the Secta of the plaintiff was opposed, not by witnesses, but by compurgators: the defendant might make his law against a Secta, provided that he produced two oath-helpers for every man in his opponent's suit up to the number of twelve.⁴ Formal oath is opposed by formal oath here, and the Secta are witnesses of the plaintiff's good faith rather than of the contract in dispute.

Normally a merchant would have proof of any large debt by writing or by tally in the late thirteenth century. Still, for the buying and selling of foods and common commodities it was usual to grant credit without any such acknowledgment.⁵ Such sales would normally take place where witnesses would be plentiful, and so the debt should be capable of proof by a suit. Without a tally or script a merchant needed but three witnesses to prove his debt.⁶

¹ Fleta, ii., c. 63, § 12.

² L.R.B., i. 63.

³ Gaynesford, Year Book 17-18 Ed. III., Rolls Series, p. 72. I am indebted to Dr. Veale for this reference. *Vide* also McKeckine, *Magna Carta*, 1914 ed., p. 371 and note 2.

⁴ Fleta, ii., c. 63, § 10.

⁵ L.R.B., i. 63.

⁶ L.R.B., i. 65.

Law Merchant thus, by treating the Secta as actual witnesses and by giving force to a tally, made it very difficult for a defendant to clear himself by compurgation.

The preventing of compurgation as a defence was of great value to the merchant. He was often a stranger and could collect witnesses to a definite bargain, whilst he was powerless against the local feeling and common repute which the process of compurgation embodied. Compurgation was a process dependent on a constant population and the esteem of neighbours, it could be of no value to a wandering merchant and could only obstruct his just claims.

Although a merchant could usually prevent his debtor from clearing himself by compurgation at Law Merchant, the Law Merchant did not definitely forbid a man to make his law. The *Little Red Book* treatise states that "Lex mercatoria non admittit aliquem ad legem in parte negativa, sed semper in ista lege querentis est probare, ut per sectam vel per factum seu per utrumque et non defendentis,"¹ and Fleta also states that "Parti affirmativae secundum legem mercatoriam erit probatio concedenda."² This insistence that the plaintiff always should make proof, never the defendant, would mean that compurgation, essentially a means of defence from a charge, was entirely forbidden. But there are too many cases at Law Merchant in which the defendant did actually wage his law and go quit³ for us to accept these statements in the abstract; both Fleta and *The Little Red Book* must be taken as referring to the cases which they have just been discussing.

For Law Merchant only forbade compurgation when the plaintiff supported his claim by the production of either script, tally or a suit of witnesses.⁴ If, however, the plaintiff avouched neither script nor tally nor suit of witnesses (but merely a formal suit of fore-witnesses) then the defendant could deny the charge verbatim, support his "Thwert-ut Nay" by the oath of compurgators, and go quit. There is nothing in the treatise on the Law Merchant in *The Little Red Book* to contradict this principle: the treatise assumes throughout that the merchant will have either witnesses, script or tally, and so gives the

¹ *L.R.B.*, i. 58.

² Fleta, ii., c. 63, § 12.

³ Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, pp. 151-152; Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 43, 45, 46, 47; Furley, *E.H.R.*, 1920, p. 102.

⁴ Cf. Bailey, *L.Q.R.*, 1932, p. 260. It was otherwise if the parties were not merchants.

impression that the Law Merchant forbade compurgation. But a later treatise of 1369 in *The Little Red Book*¹ states that "Encas quil est ascun marchaunt qui voet faire une pleint sus un autre saunz obligacion taille ou ascun tesmoignantz ou evidence le defendaunt poet bien faire sa loye et aler quit par sa maynprys par son serment, le pleintif en la merceye." A similar custom was also adopted in London where "Quaunt la partie pleintif escript ne taille nad, se peusse le defendaunt defendre par sa ley."² Less importance was here attached to a suit, which presumably was more formal and less a suit of real witnesses than it would have been at Law Merchant.

The Law Merchant, therefore, showed a most advanced reliance upon evidence in preference to repute. Its fairness was further shown by the way in which it decided doubtful matters. When a matter was at issue the dispute was almost always settled "Per Patriam," and the inquest as used by the Law Merchant was a great advantage to the merchants. The aim, once more, was to enable the merchant to get justice despite local feeling, and the inquest was composed of merchants who frequented the market at which the contract was alleged to have been made, not of those in whose court the dispute was being settled.³ This rule enabled the merchant to overcome local partisan feelings if necessary, and its value was enhanced by the rule that an alien merchant might claim a "Jury of the Moiety," of which a half the members should be his fellow-alien.

When judgment had been given execution was speedy,⁴ and appeals were difficult although not impossible.⁵

The Law Merchant thus offered to the merchant some few doctrines more advantageous to him than were the corresponding doctrines of the common law. It also gave him a non-partisan and speedy trial and execution of sentence, and, perhaps most important of all, universality of custom throughout Western Europe.

Until 1692 Law Merchant was confined to merchants in England,⁶ it had no competence in pleas of land or land-tenure,⁷

¹ *L.R.B.*, fo. 49d; *vide infra*, p. 54.

² *Mun. Gild.*, i. 294.

³ Thomas, *op. cit.*, 1381-1412, p. xviii; *L.R.B.*, i. 70-71; *Mun. Gild.*, i. 216.

⁴ Hall, *op. cit.*, ii. 66; *L.R.B.*, i. 71.

⁵ *L.R.B.*, i. 70; *Ricart's Calendar*, p. 101; Holdsworth, *op. cit.*, v. 107, note i.

⁶ Mitchell, *op. cit.*, pp. 81-82.

⁷ *L.R.B.*, i. 57.

and it was exercised only in its own special courts, at fairs or markets and in towns and ports. At times it was assumed that most burgesses residing in towns or markets were merchants, whether they engaged in commerce or not,¹ and some towns administered the Law Merchant in municipal courts, such as the Tolzey Court of Bristol, the Piepowder Courts of Winchester and other towns, and the Mayor's Court of London.²

Such municipal courts were only able to extend the benefits of the Law Merchant to those who were either in fact or by implication merchants, and for other purposes there arose in the towns of medieval England series of borough customs which often adopted some features of the Law Merchant and which were more favourable to a credit system than was the Common Law.

Although often closely akin to the Law Merchant, yet these borough customs cannot be considered as Law Merchant in so far as they were only local in application and, moreover, often tended to favour the local man. Thus at Bristol, where cases of debt were the only cases not heard in the local "Hundred" Court, formalism in pleading was abolished and merchant and maritime cases were heard according to the customs of the city.³ The extreme view of the Law Merchant that compurgation should never be allowed was adopted,⁴ but yet the non-burgess was placed at a disadvantage and was compelled to have at least one burgess in his Secta,⁵ whilst he could also be imprisoned, when impleaded, without any warning or attachment.⁶ Similarly London, far advanced in abolishing formalism⁷ and in refusing to allow compurgation when a sealed tally had been put forward,⁸ yet rejected one of the chief points of the Law Merchant when she refused justice to men because they were not citizens.⁹ Again,

¹ *L.R.B.*, i. 72.

² Furley, *E.H.R.*, 1920, p. 98, *et seq.*; Henry, *Contract in Local Courts of Medieval England*, pp. 9-10; Thomas, *op. cit.*, 1318-1412, p. xxiv.

³ "Consuetudines ville Bristoll," Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS. 405, fo. 236d; also Harding, *op. cit.*, pp. 10 and 24.

⁴ *Early Chancery Proceedings*, C.1/27/383. John Harptre of Bristol informs the Chancellor that "their is a custume within the same towne that noo man shalle wage his lawe in an accion of dette or detinue." [1456-65.] I am indebted to Dr. Veale for drawing my attention to this document.

⁵ Consuetudines, fo. 237; *cf.* the London rule, *Mun. Gild.*, i. 294.

⁶ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 131.

⁷ *Mun. Gild.*, i. 295.

⁸ *Mun. Gild.*, i. 214.

⁹ Richardson, *E.H.R.*, 1922, p. 247.

at London the alien was discriminated against in waging his law in an action of debt,¹ and only duly enrolled records were pleadable,² whilst the court tended to consist, not of the merchants as in Law Merchant, but of the Mayor and Aldermen of London.³

Other towns also adopted some points of Law Merchant procedure, but such local customs cannot be identified with Law Merchant, "The private international law of the Middle Ages," as is shown by the fact that the Ordinance of the Staple, whilst placing all members of the Staple under the Law Merchant, exempts them from the application of such borough customs.

Although Borough Customs cannot be considered "Law Merchant," yet they were closely connected with the international custom of that code, and the borrowings were large and mutual. Similarly, royal enactments often tended to emulate Law Merchant, to adopt its principles and practices or else to offer an alternative for them. Towards Law Merchant proper the Crown, in England, had always stood in a position of authority: in so far as the Law Merchant could be executed in England it was "Cum lex communis que est mater legis mercatorie et que suam filiam ex certis privilegiis et in certis locis dotavit."⁴ The Crown was recognized as supreme in the Law Merchant; appeals were made from the Fair Courts to the King in Council,⁵ and the reversal of a wrongful decision in the Courts of Law Merchant was sought by a Chancery Writ "De Transgressionem."⁶ It was no new doctrine which was put forward in the Star Chamber in 1473, that although merchants are not bound by Statutes which declare new law, yet the King has jurisdiction over them "According to the law of Nature, which is by some called Law Merchant, which is law universal throughout the world."⁷

At times, when the patronage of alien merchants and the loyalty of natives appeared worth the achieving, Kings not only supported Law Merchant in their normal passive manner, but tried to gain favour by general promises that merchants should be tried by this law, and even at times tried to improve upon the terms of that code.

¹ *Mun. Gild.*, i. 203.

² *Mun. Gild.*, i. 294.

³ Thomas, *op. cit.*, 1381-1412, p. 250; Richardson, *op. cit.*, pp. 244 and 245.

⁴ *L.R.B.*, i. 68.

⁵ Carter, "Early History of Law Merchant in England," *Law Quarterly Review*, 1901, pp. 239-240.

⁶ *L.R.B.*, i. 70.

⁷ Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, vol. ii., p. lxxxvi.

The end of the thirteenth century and the beginning of the fourteenth century was such a time throughout Western Europe. The grants of privilege to alien merchants by Henry III and Edward I and the similar grants to English merchants by the Netherlands rulers have already been dealt with in so far as they led to the growth of a Staple system.¹ This interest in merchants and merchandise was not confined to the attempts to use commerce as a political weapon in the struggles which England and the Netherlands waged against France, it reflected a change in the orientation of the internal political situation of most of the countries of Western Europe. Monetary revenue was everywhere at a premium, and the burgess was supplanting the land-holder as a political factor. It was the generation of the summoning of the English burgesses to Parliament, of the Cokerelle at Ypres, the Mourlemay at Bruges and of the oligarchy of the Twenty-nine at Ghent. The Battle of Courtrai was not far distant.

In such a changing political world the rulers of the West embarked upon a "Privilege War" to entice to their lands as many merchants as possible. In 1277 Florent of Holland tried to cajole the Hamburg merchants to frequent his marts rather than the Flemish ones;² in 1280 Guy of Flanders granted privileges at Ardenbourg to the merchants of Spain and of the Empire;³ in 1298 Holland and Flanders were still rivals for the Custom of the Almain,⁴ whilst Philip was protecting the Flemings⁵ coming to trade in France and protecting, also, all merchants save his declared enemies, the English, going to trade at Bruges.⁶ Brabant was equally zealous, especially in her anxiety for English trade, whilst Edward I, desperately casting round for money and fully alive to the possibilities of organized Customs Revenue (if only as a gage to elicit loans from Italian bankers) was well in the fore-front with a long series of protections for merchant-strangers.

From country to country and town to town these grants of privileges to merchants naturally varied. Some gave almost complete independence of local jurisdictions, as did the grants of

¹ *Vide supra*, p. 7.

² *Cartulaire de l'ancienne étable de Bruges*, i. 58.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 60-61. Repeated in 1288, when Bruges was once more in Guy's favour, *ibid.*, p. 66.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 91.

⁵ *Inventaire des archives de la ville de Bruges*, i. 48.

⁶ Wauters, *Table Chronologique*, vi. 590; *vide supra*, p. 12. Bruges was Philip's ally and in revolt against Count Gui at this time.

Flanders or of Brabant to the English,¹ some gave merely a general protection; but almost all of them had one feature in common. They exempted the privileged merchants from the right of reprisals and granted that they should only be held responsible for such debts and covenants as they themselves had contracted.² This exemption, becoming widespread, detracted seriously from the value of the boroughs as safeguards for the merchants, since their sole effective weapon, reprisals, was now largely taken from them. Other forms of security, therefore, became essential. The result was that several of these grants also contained promises of the right to trial by Law Merchant, and that many attempts to offer improvements and even greater security appeared at about this time.

In this, as in the granting of the privileges which made some such step necessary, Edward I occupied a prominent place. An alternative to reprisals, a Royal alternative, was needed, and Edward hastened to provide it. Such an intrusion of Royal power into a sphere in which the chartered boroughs had formerly dominated was of a piece with his whole domestic policy.

Edward's first attempts to extend an improved and Royal justice to merchants took place in the sphere of Maritime Law. There is reason to suspect that it was Edward himself who introduced the code of the Sea-Laws of Oléron into England in or about 1266, before he became King.³ Between 1266 (the date of the first copy of these laws extant in England) and 1285 (when another copy appears in the Liber Horn of London) the original twenty-four articles of the law increased to thirty-five. In that year Edward substituted a Royal rule, more advantageous to the merchant, for the Oléron rule about jettison.⁴

Already in 1275, when he arranged the Great Custom with the merchants, Edward had given statutory force to the English practice with regard to shipwreck. Henry I had made some attempt to give confidence to merchants by ordaining that if a single man escaped alive from a ship the cargo should not be seized as wreckage,⁵ but the survivor might have it all.

¹ In Flanders in 1282 (Varenberghe, p. 225; *C.C.R.*, 1288-1296, p. 186). At Antwerp in 1296 and 1305 (Obreen, *vide supra*, p. 11).

² *e.g.* the above grants and all the English grants of Edward I's reign; *cf.* St. Omer, 1285, Rymer I. ii. 655.

³ Miss Ward, "Early History of the Merchants Staplers," *E.H.R.*, 1918, p. 305.

⁴ *Mun. Gild.*, i. 491; Rymer, I. ii. 654.

⁵ H. W. C. Davis, "Chronicles of Battle Abbey," *E.H.R.*, 1914, p. 434.

This pronouncement appears to have been an innovation, altering the Common Law, but none the less by Bracton's day it was the rule that a wreck was a broken vessel from which no living man escaped; the lawful lord might, however, prove the goods to be his, if he were not in the ship himself, by certain signs, such as by the recognition of a dog which had escaped from the wreck, or by his marks on the merchandise.¹ Edward slightly altered and clarified this rule by enacting that if a single man, dog or cat reached shore alive, then a vessel was not to be considered a wreck,² and so its cargo remained in the possession of the owner. In this matter Edward was offering far better terms than Margaret of Flanders had offered: she had only allowed the merchant to take away from his vessel such goods as he could carry.³

In other than maritime matters Edward also did his best to cater for the merchants: by statute he exempted all English merchants from communal responsibility for debts in 1275.⁴ This was a logical sequence to his many grants and confirmations of this privilege to aliens. Then in 1303, in return for the *Nova Custuma* which the alien merchants promised to pay him, he granted in the *Carta Mercatoria* that any disputes arising out of alien merchants' contracts should be settled according to the customs of the fairs and markets where the contracts were made, that all of their pleas which were cognizable before the Law Merchant should be judged according to that law, and that in all save capital charges aliens might be judged by an inquest of which half the members were their fellow-aliens.⁵

Not only did Edward grant as much Law Merchant to aliens as he could, he also offered an alternative Royal process to deal with the most important and frequent cause of mercantile litigation, the recovery of debts. The failure to provide suitable remedy in such cases was leading merchants to withdraw from England.⁶

There was, in fact, no means by which a merchant could be certain of the speedy recovery of his just debts. Tallies and scripts were useful evidence, especially in trials by Law Merchant,

¹ Bracton, iii., fo. 120, par. 5.

² Statute 3 Edward I, c. iv.

³ *Cartulaire de l'ancienne étable de Bruges*, i. 45.

⁴ Statute 3 Edward I, c. 23; cf. Fleta, ii., c. 63, § 4-8.

⁵ *Mun. Gild.*, II. i. 206, 207, 208.

⁶ Fleta, ii., c. 64 and Statute 11 Edward I (Acton Burnell), c. 1.

but both at Common Law and in Law Merchant such tallies and scripts as were current in England might be disputed and might require proof. At Common Law the defendant might claim that the writing was not his deed, or might allege a number of reasons why he should not answer the charge.¹ Even at Law Merchant such specialties might require proof, and the possessor of such a deed might have to produce witnesses to vouch for its authenticity.²

What was required to make trade profitable and credit easy was an *indisputable* recognizance for debt. The existing methods of debt recovery might ultimately secure justice,³ but the very fact that disputes could arise and litigation and delays become necessary was a grave defect in the system as far as the merchants were concerned; they wanted a system which gave instant recovery.

To provide the remedy, the irrefutable, indisputable, form for recognizances which neither Law Merchant nor Common Law provided, Edward I had recourse to Statute. He grappled with the problem in the Statute of Acton Burnell.

The principle embodied in this remedy was no brilliant innovation, its value lay in the extension, centralization and equal application of a principle already to be found in certain English boroughs. Yarmouth and Romney, and perhaps other towns, had their own municipal registries, and the acknowledgment of a debt at such a registry gave the bond an additional force.⁴ London hints at some such system in the civic ordinance that "En pley de dette et de contract, nulle recorde de homme de la citee ne teigne pur qoy homme soit chargee, si ceo ne soit de chose conue devaunt le Gardeyn, Viscountz, Audermans, en lour Hustenge, ou en lour Courte, enroullee,"⁵ an ordinance made when Edward took the city into his hands in 1285. Abroad, as early as 1253, Margaret of Flanders had allowed Almain merchants at Bruges to clear themselves by their simple oaths from charges of any debts save such as had been acknowledged before the Scabini

¹ Fleta, ii., c. 61, § 4 *et seq.*

² Fleta, ii., c. 61, § 2 and c. 63, § 12. Proof had to be by witnesses, not by collation of seals. This doctrine of the Law Merchant was emphatically stated at Lincoln in 1278. Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, ii. 21.

³ Fleta (ii., c. 63, § 12) says that many, both merchants and others, were freely defrauded under this system.

⁴ Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, iii. xxiii.

⁵ *Mun. Gild.*, i. 294.

of Bruges,¹ whilst the officially authenticated "Fair Bonds," made before the Mayors of the Fairs of the Netherlands and of Champagne, were given a special validity in France.²

Acton Burnell set up such registries in the three great towns of London, York and Bristol. It enacted that if a merchant brought his debtor before the Mayor of one of these towns and the Royal clerk and there made him acknowledge the debt and promise to repay at a certain date, this recognizance would be entered on a roll and a sealed copy would be handed to the merchant creditor. Then, if the debtor failed to keep his day the creditor must produce his recognizance. If it was proved to be untampered with by comparing it with the clerk's roll, the Mayor was not to try the case, but was incontinently to seize sufficient of the debtor's goods and was either to sell them or hand them over to the creditor in satisfaction of his debt. Devisable burgages, that is to say those lands held by burgage tenure, were treated as chattels and distrained.³ If the debtor had no goods or burgages on which such distraint might be made he was to be kept in prison until he or his friends had satisfied the plaintiff, who was to provide him with bread and water during his imprisonment and add the cost of such nourishment to his original bill.

A valuable advance was made in the stipulation that should the debtor's property lie outside of the jurisdiction of the Mayor he was to set in motion the machinery of distraint by certifying Chancery of the fact. Chancery was then to write to the local officials within whose sphere such property lay, and so to secure the payment of the debt.

This Statute of Acton Burnell was expressly designed to attract the alien merchant to England, and special provision was made for him in the clause enacting that alien merchants might add to their debt such costs as they incurred in expending time on the suit. The process was so summary that this clause can have been little more than a gesture of extreme solicitude.

Although the doctrine of the Law Merchant that the pledge was responsible for the debt of his principal was incorporated, yet the changes from the Law Merchant were vast and far-reaching. Law Merchant lacked any such incontrovertible recognizance. In Law Merchant good faith was paramount; the merchant's sign-manual was accepted as of equal force with

¹ *Cartulaire de l'ancienne étable de Bruges*, i. 44.

² Mitchell, *op. cit.*, pp. 110-111.

³ Burgage tenements were devisable by will at Bristol (Consuetudines, fo. 326d).

a notarial document,¹ and although in the late fourteenth century notarial contracts found a great vogue in the Courts of the Law Merchant on the Continent they were never a part of Law Merchant procedure in England.² The Lombards tried to introduce them here, but they never gained much ground. Tallies and scripts were useful evidence, but they had no validity in themselves, and the general doctrine was that later expressed by Gerard Malynes, that for merchants good faith was so essential that it was unnecessary to enrol their deeds, and "Neither Chancellor nor merchant set any store on consideration or seal."³ It was a statutory alternative to Law Merchant which Edward was here offering to the merchants, an extension of Royal justice, uniform and enforceable throughout the realm, exempt from those local vagaries which the *Carta Mercatoria* recognized even in the Law Merchant, and far more even and attractive than were the Borough Customs which it incorporated and superseded. The Law Merchant was universal in its application; this new process applied only to England. The Law Merchant relied no more upon a sealed bond than upon an unsealed one, no more upon writing than upon a *Secta* or other proof; this process placed such reliance upon a particular kind of sealed bond that proof was rendered superfluous and immediate execution was granted to the creditor; it enforced the Common Law doctrines that "*Obligacio est mater actionis*" and that "*Ex nudo pacto non nascitur actio*."⁴ Acton Burnell was "Law for the merchants," but cannot be considered Law Merchant.

In Acton Burnell Edward's zeal to give a prompt and effective process for debt recovery outran his discretion, and within two years he had revised the system by his Statute of Merchants. Both *Fleta*⁵ and the Chancery Clerks of succeeding years in their writs speak of the two Statutes as though they were very largely similar, but there were great divergencies between them. The most obvious difference was that the number of towns at which recognizances could be registered was much increased, and

¹ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 113.

² Bewes, *Romance of Law Merchant*, p. 19; Mitchell, *op. cit.*, p. 109.

³ Malynes, *Lex Mercatoria*, p. 74.

⁴ *Fleta*, ii., c. 56.

⁵ *Fleta*, ii., c. 64 § 1. The Chancery writs speak of "*Statutum de Acton Burnel seu de Mercatoribus*," and so much is the supersession of Acton Burnell by the later enactments overlooked that Chancery can even write of one William Byngley of Southampton: "*Qui clericus Stapule iuxta formam Statuti apud Acton Burnell pro mercatoribus editi . . . fuit.*" Chancery *Miscellanea*, 33, 7, 51.

arrangements were made for the system to extend to the Fairs also. More important than this was the retraction of the precipitate haste to distrain and grant ownership of the debtor's goods. For now the goods of the debtor were no longer seised and straightway sold for the payment of the debt. Instead, he was himself imprisoned and given three months in prison within which to sell his goods and satisfy his creditor; if he failed to do so, then at the end of the quarter his lands and goods were handed over in seisin to the creditor, the debtor remaining in prison until the debt was completely liquidated.¹ Otherwise, the terms of Acton Burnell were repeated.

At the same time Edward gave another demonstration of his attitude towards the Law Merchant, the aliens, and the process for recovery of debts, when he took London into his hands. His establishments for the city provided the merchants a speedy

¹ Statute III, 13 Edward I.

The part played by landed property in distraint for debt is by no means clear. In this matter Edward I appears to have been following and enforcing the general tendency of the Law Merchant in Western Europe. Immovables were not liable to distraint for debt according to the original Law Merchant, which dealt with all pleas save those of land (*L.R.B.*, i. 57), neither did certain Borough Customs allow distraint of land (*Mun. Gild.*, i. 215). But this immunity was steadily undermined, and by the thirteenth century in Italy, France and Germany the lands of a debtor were normally liable to distraint although usually his chattels had first to be proved inadequate (Mitchell, p. 119), just as London allowed the lands only of an absconding debtor to be held by his creditor (*Mun. Gild.*, i. 217). Acton Burnell considered "Burgages devisables" as chattels and allowed distraint of them as such and the Statute of Merchants allowed the debtor himself to sell his lands and tenements to free himself from prison, such sale to be good and valid. If the debtor did not so sell his lands and his creditor was still unsatisfied at the end of a quarter, then all the lands which the debtor held on the day of the recognizance were to be delivered to the creditor on a reasonable extent, and he was to have seisin in them until the debt was paid, when the debtor would be released from prison and his lands delivered to him. This procedure seems to have enabled alien merchants to get much land into their hands, and the Lords Ordainers decreed, in 1311, that no lands other than burgages should be so delivered. What was the exact law on the subject after the repeal of the ordinances was not clear even to contemporaries. In 1357 the Mayor and Constables of the Staple of Bristol were uncertain whether land was liable to distraint for a Statute Staple, which was similar in these matters to a Statute Merchant. They stated (Chancery Files, G.97) that the debtor had no goods to the value of the debt within their jurisdiction, "Exceptis terris et tenementis suis, de quibus dubium est nobis executionem facere sine breve nobis inde directo." In practice, as is revealed by the Extents of Debts (Record Office, C. 131), the debtor's lands and tenements, whatever their nature, were frequently valued by an inquest of neighbours and handed over to the creditor, who then had seisin in them until his debt was paid in full. From 1285 onwards (Statute I, 13 Edward I, c. xviii.) a creditor recovering his debt by ordinary process of law in the King's Court might have the debtor's goods, save his oxen and plough-beasts and half his land, delivered to him to hold in seisin, or the debt might be levied from the land and goods of the debtor by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* or *Elegit* addressed to the Sheriff.

and safe court in ordaining that pleas of debt were to be heard before the Mayor's Court according to the Law Merchant; but he showed his authoritarian outlook in that the Warden and the Aldermen were to constitute the court,¹ and in that a recognizance had to be enrolled before the Warden, the Sheriffs or the Aldermen in their hustings or court if it were to be enforced in London.²

It is impossible to judge how popular these procedures of Edward's proved: they certainly held out great advantages over an ordinary mercantile contract and procedure according to the Law Merchant, especially in evading such local rights as that enjoyed by London³ and Bristol,⁴ whose merchants could not be impleaded save in their own courts, and in over-riding other local privileges and making all suitors equal. Such recognizances were, moreover, assignable to other parties than the first creditor.⁵

The result of these advantages was that in the first year of the new process in one hundred and fifty-two cases it was reported to Chancery that the debtor was in default, and a Writ to the Sheriff within whose jurisdiction his lands and goods might be found was issued.⁶ The parties were not always merchants, the process was open to anyone. In 1285 there is one case from York in which Sir Roger de Moubray, Knight, had acknowledged a debt of £6 os. 0½d. to Peter de Appelby, merchant,⁷ and in a Bristol case of the next year it is Sir Peter Croke, Knight, who has acknowledged a debt of twenty-four shillings to Henry de Werewyk (Warwick) before the Constable of Bristol Castle.⁸ These one hundred and fifty-two cases of 1285 which had to call in Chancery must have been a very small proportion indeed of the cases in which this procedure was adopted. The numbers tended to increase from year to year, and it is probable that by this Royal process Edward I captured from Law Merchant most of the jurisdiction over recovery of debts in England, with its consequent emoluments.

During the reign of Edward II no changes were made in mercantile jurisdiction. The alien merchant was important and

¹ Richardson, *E.H.R.*, 1922, pp. 244-245; *Mun. Gild.*, i. 295-296.

² *Mun. Gild.*, i. 294.

³ e.g. *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, p. 155.

⁴ *Consuetudines*, fo. 236d.

⁵ Bailey, *L.Q.R.*, 1932, pp. 270-271; Speed, *History of Southampton*, Southampton Record Society, 1909, p. 65.

⁶ Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, vol. iii., p. lxxiii.

⁷ Chancery Files, G.1, No. 3.

⁸ Chancery Files, G.8.

played his part in the political turmoil of the times, whilst the native merchant was also beginning to find attention focused upon him. But in all the mercantile expedients and developments of the reign, whilst the ideas of an English Staple and of a "Community of merchants" appeared, there was no alteration in the law of debt save the baronial intervention against the distraint on landed property by alien merchants.¹ For the rest, it was safe-conduct for their goods rather than speedy recovery of their debts for which merchants were chiefly concerned. None the less, the attempt to attract the aliens to England by the Ordinance of the home Staples in 1326 was accompanied by a repetition of the old grants of privilege, exemption and safe-conduct,² and the brief renewal of this system in 1332 saw also the repetition of Edward I's *Carta Mercatoria*.

Exemption from reprisals, generous grants of Law Merchant jurisdiction, and the free use of the Royal process of recognizances seem to have been all that was needed to give the merchants a feeling of security, and in the next enactment in which the Crown showed itself anxious to placate the alien and entice him into the realm no new principle was enunciated. This was the Ordinance of the Staples of 1353, which merely confirmed and enforced the principle which Edward I had laid down. Clause xvii declared again that merchant-strangers should not be impleaded for debts or trespasses of which they were not either principal debtors or pledges; clause xx took them into the King's protection; clause viii exempted them both from the invidious customs of the cities and from the Common Law, placed them under Law Merchant and gave them the Jury of the Moiety, whilst clause xxiv carried this principle of the Jury of the Moiety still further, and allowed the aliens to elect representatives to maintain their interests in quarrels with the natives.

There was, therefore, no actual juristic innovation in the Staple Law of 1353. But time-honoured although all of these principles were by 1353, none the less the desire of the Crown to create local "Staple communities" in the Staple towns interacted with these principles to produce a new and important phenomenon, a series of jurisdictional "Franchises." For the Mayor of the Staple, in addition to having a civil jurisdiction over his Staple and a Law Merchant jurisdiction over the trade and contracts

¹ *Vide* note 1, p. 45, *supra*.

² Rymer, II. i. 635; *C.P.R.*, 1324-1327, pp. 99, 100.

which took place there, was also made a royal officer for the sealing and execution of recognizances of debt.¹ He was to have a seal for that purpose,² and, if necessary, he was to have power to enforce payment by seizing the person and property of the debtor.

The procedure for debt recovery under a "Statute Staple" (as such a recognizance was called) was indistinguishable from the procedure according to the Statute of Merchants, save that a defaulting debtor was now no longer allowed three months in which to settle the debt. The severity of Acton Burnell was again adopted, and distraint followed immediately upon judgment.³ Otherwise a "Statute Staple" was simply a "Statute Merchant" sealed before a Mayor of a Staple instead of before a Mayor of a town;⁴ both were assignable, and the same machinery for invoking Chancery and securing distraint for a debt in all the counties of England was used by both. Both were Royal processes, and placed all their reliance upon an enrolled bond, and neither can be considered as a part of the Law Merchant.

The fact that "Statute Staple" procedure for recovery of debts was not part of the Law Merchant explains an apparent anomaly in several English towns. The Mayor of the Staple was always to be a man having knowledge of the Law Merchant, and he was given jurisdiction according to that law. He ruled over a separate community within the borough, and he was not normally the same person as the Mayor of the Borough.⁵ Yet in several English towns, as at London and Bristol, the Mayor of the Borough also had cognizance of the Law Merchant. If that cognizance had included power to seal and execute "Statutes Staple" there would have been a complete and unnecessary duplication of functions. But the right to deal with "Statutes Staple" was not part of the Law Merchant, and so we do actually find the two Mayors within these towns. Their duplication is explained by the fact that they have separate jurisdictions, for even those municipal authorities which have cognizance of the Law Merchant have no cognizance of the "Law of the Staple."

¹ Statute 27 Edward III, c. ix.

² This seal was also used by him when acting as a customs official to seal wool (*Rot. Stapule*, m.25).

³ Mitchell, *op. cit.*, p. 118; *vide also* Speed, *History of Southampton*, p. 64.

⁴ Speed, *History of Southampton*, p. 64.

⁵ *Vide infra*, pp. 59-61.

"Statutes Staple" were, then, merely the application to the circumstances of 1353 of Edward I's policy for dealing with mercantile debts. The process was now made especially attractive to the new municipal communities of merchants, and the juristic importance of 1353 lay not in the invention of new principles or methods of pleading but in the creation of a machinery for applying known principles more easily to limited and privileged groups of men ; it was the creation of a series of franchises.

NOTE.—Just as Edward I was acting on parallel lines to the other rulers of Western Europe in his debt-legislation, so was Edward III. Attempts to grant Law Merchant and to provide a system of debt recovery which should override local boundaries were being made elsewhere. Appeals lay from the Fair Courts of Champagne to the Parlement de Paris, and closely preceding the ordinance of the Staples was the ordinance of 1349 in France, which insisted that all recognizances for debts should be authenticated by the seal of the fair—a procedure formerly voluntary — and that they should then be valid throughout France.¹ Similar moves, with similar objects, may be seen in the grant of Law Merchant to the English merchants at Bruges in 1340,² or in the grant of the "Jury of the Moiety"³ to them in 1359.

¹ Mitchell, *op. cit.*, p. III.

² Rymer, II. ii. 1,172.

³ Varenberghe, *op. cit.*, pp. 449-450.

IV. STAPLE COURTS AND STATUTES STAPLE

THE Statute of 1353 had dealt with the three subjects of mercantile jurisdiction, the relations of English and alien traders, and the question of the control and location of a Staple Mart, and had attempted to answer all of these problems by setting up its English Staples.

This combination in the English Staples of a mercantile community, a Staple Mart and a sphere of mercantile jurisdiction soon broke up. The first sign of disintegration may be seen in the mercantile communities then set up. The aliens appear for a short time after the Statute, using their membership of the Staple to thrust themselves even into the municipal preserve of retail trading, and supported therein by the Crown,¹ but they early cease to attract any special mention as members of the Staples. There was, indeed, little mention of their presence in the Staples save in the years immediately after 1353, and once more the Crown's attempt to weld alien and native into a "Community of Merchants" failed. The wealthy English exporters, forbidden to engage in exporting on pain of forfeiture of their ships, property, and even of their lives, none the less made so many collusive bargains with alien exporters² that the aliens, fearing punishment, were in danger of deserting the realm altogether until it was announced that they would not be proceeded against for such offences.³

The fact that the English exporters were recovering their financial power soon had its effect. The Crown was still willing to listen to schemes which might redound to its advantage, and by May, 1357, native merchants were allowed to carry wool and other Staple goods out of the realm until Michaelmas, on condition that they paid the same customs as the aliens. The Chancellor, Treasurer and Council (to whom the matter was committed by Parliament) then extended the permit until Easter, 1358; a further permit until November, 1358, followed

¹ *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 1341-1417, pp. 183, 184.

² e.g. *C.P.R.*, 1370-1374, p. 320.

³ *C.C.R.*, 1354-1360, p. 192.

by another until Michaelmas, 1359, was followed in July, 1359, by an indefinite extension.¹

The Royal customs benefited by the permits to the English to trade, but the King, considering that Flemish coin was sadly abased and that the price of English wools was greatly lessened since the English merchants had ceased to enjoy their privileges in Flanders, sent special envoys to ask the three great towns of Flanders to restore to the English their franchises. The Count and the whole land, especially the town of Bruges, welcomed the project. They granted that the English merchants might enjoy all their former franchises, assemblies and congregations, and might elect a "Governor" at Bruges, despite the fact that the Staples were still to remain in England. Edward therefore allowed the merchants to elect such a Governor, and made use of him to collect the ship-master's letters of cocket at the port of unloading in Flanders, and so to ensure that the customs were duly paid.²

This resurrection of an English trading post in the Netherlands was in part due to the political situation and the war with France—for Edward III had made use of the Staple system as a bribe to the Flemings,³ and Bruges in 1359 had been zealous to help in the war in her eagerness to secure the English Staple.⁴ But the change in the system is chiefly noteworthy as showing the English export merchants rising again to importance. They are important now more for economic than for political reasons, for they refuse to be considered any longer as an "Estate of the realm." Of this the election of John Malwayn as Governor of the English at Bruges in a "congregation" of the "Community of the Merchants of the Realm" had been most reminiscent,⁵ but the merchants soon showed that they placed their trust in Parliament rather than in such "Estates." One further prolongation of the exemption from the embargo on natives exporting was necessary; but then, at the express desire of the merchants, the right of natives to export was ratified by Parliament and put upon a statutory footing.⁶

The first breach in the 1353 settlement had been made; not

¹ *Rot. Stapule*, m.14; *ibid.*, m.13 and m.11; *vide* also Statute I, 31 Edward III, c. viii.

² *Rot. Stapule*, m.12 and m.11; Varenberghe, *op. cit.*, p. 447 *et seq.*

³ *Vide* Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik gegen ende des Mittelalters*, i. 330.

⁴ *C.C.R.*, 1354-1360, pp. 593 and 653.

⁵ *Rot. Stapule*, m.11.

⁶ *C.P.R.*, 1358-1361, p. 564.

only had the aliens ceased to play any important part in the English Staple communities, they had also lost their monopoly of the export trade. The second breach came when the Staple Marts were removed from the English ports. Bruges proved unsatisfactory as an entrepôt on the Continent, English wool fetched but a poor price there, and Calais was suggested as an alternative.¹ Ultimately, in 1363, after much discussion,² Calais was made the sole Staple Mart, to which all English exports must be sent.³

The English merchants who had thus secured the breakdown of the home Staple Marts of 1353 were a small ring of the more important men. They speedily became "the new company of English merchants dwelling now at Calais,"⁴ lent money to the Crown,⁵ were formed into a close community by Royal Charter,⁶ and became the Staple Company of England, composed of the wealthier wool exporters from all over the land. Of the twenty-four Aldermen of this community in 1363⁷ ten held office as Mayor in an English Staple at some time in their lives. Two of them were from Bristol, and later became Mayors of the Staple of Bristol.⁸

Although the merchant communities visualized in 1353 had broken up, and although the Staple Marts were taken from English ports to Calais, none the less the machinery of the customs system ensured that trade should still flow along the same channels, and the jurisdictional enactments of the 1353 system also remained fixed. This was quite the most permanent part of the 1353 system. The Mayors and Constables of these Staples continued to be elected throughout the Middle Ages, their Courts continued to function, and because of them these English towns continued to be called Staple towns, although the actual Staple Marts were removed to Calais or elsewhere, and although they had no connection with the Staple Company which had now grown up.

¹ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 269, No. 7.

² Rymer, III. ii. 617; *Rot. Stapule*, m.8 and m.7.

³ Von Ockenkowski, *Englands Wirthschaftliche Entwicklung*, p. 189; Rymer III. ii. 688.

⁴ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 276, No. 11.

⁵ Rymer, III. ii. 768, 745-746.

⁶ Rymer, III. ii. 690-691.

⁷ Rymer, III. ii. 691.

⁸ Reginald Frenssh, Mayor of the Staple of Bristol in 1355, 1356 and 1358, and Walter de Frompton, Mayor of the Staple of Bristol during the whole period from 1369-1375.

Here, in these "Staple towns," Law Merchant and "Statute Staple" justice was dispensed to a privileged community. This judicial immunity originally was a territorial franchise, covering all cases within the area of the Staple. This area was defined in 1354 as extending to Temple Bar for the Staple of Westminster and within the walls of the city in other Staples, or, if the city were not walled, to the bounds of the city.¹ The Mayor of the Staple exercised jurisdiction in crimes and overrode all the franchises of local lords, whilst he was frequently used by the Crown to maintain the peace or to perform administrative offices.²

The jurisdiction of the Mayors of the Staples continued unrestricted until 1361-1362. Then a series of four murders perpetrated by the merchants of the Staple of Lincoln, in which the jurisdiction of the Mayor of that Staple was vindicated although the crimes took place outside of the bounds of the Staple, made it clear that a new "Privilegium fori" was arising.³ At the same time the Mayors of the Staples were claiming sole jurisdiction in cases dealing with the weighing of wool. A Parliamentary inquiry was therefore instituted,⁴ and the power of the Mayors of the Staples and the jurisdiction of the Staple Courts were defined and narrowed.

By the Statute of 1362 the Staple Court was given cognizance only of debts, covenants and contracts, and of other pleas dealing with merchandise and security of merchandise, between known merchants. Pleas of felonies and all other pleas were to be held according to the Common Law, as they had formerly been held before 1353. The inroads of the Staple jurisdiction upon the franchises of the King and of other lords were abolished. The jurisdiction of the Staple Courts was, therefore, narrowed in criminal matters. Henceforth they were entirely mercantile courts. Nevertheless, even after 1362 in some towns (and certainly at Bristol) the Mayor of the Staple might be given extra powers from time to time by being placed upon commissions of Oyer and Terminer for felonies committed within the bounds of the Staple.⁵ Since the Mayor of the Staple of Bristol had the right so to be appointed, he still had cognizance of all pleas within the Staple save those dealing with land and freehold.

¹ *Rot. Stapule*, m.20.

² *Cambridge Historical Journal*, 1933, pp. 125, 132.

³ *C.P.R.*, 1358-1361, p. 583; *C.P.R.*, 1361-1364, p. 286; *Rot. Stapule*, m.8.

⁴ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 270-271, No. 22.

⁵ *L.R.B.*, fo. 49d. See later, p. 54, n. 3.

But if the Mayor of the Staple's criminal jurisdiction was often circumscribed by the Statute of 1362¹ his mercantile jurisdiction was confirmed and enlarged. He was now empowered to take recognizances of debts according to the Statute Staple both from merchants and from ordinary citizens, whilst aliens were given the option of suing and of being sued in all cases either at Common Law or at Staple Law.

The power of trying all manner of merchant cases according to Law Merchant had already caused some question, and it had been stated in 1354 that none save those who understood the "Law of the Staple" should be charged by it until it had been declared in Parliament.² This power of administering Law Merchant was now confirmed, in 1362, and the trial of ordinary Law Merchant cases henceforth became an important part of the work of the Staple Courts. Such a trial by Law Merchant is outlined in *The Little Red Book of Bristol*.³ The usages of the Staple Court of Bristol as re-organized by the Statute of 1362 were entered in *The Little Red Book* in or about 1369, and were illustrated by a hypothetical action for debt. It is stated that if the plaintiff has neither obligation, tally, witness or other evidence to support his suit, then the defendant can rebut him and put him in mercy by waging his law. Such a case can have no connection with Statute Staple procedure by the sealed recognition of a debt and the subsequent production of the recognizance in court. This is simple Law Merchant procedure, entirely consonant with the instructions of the "Lex Mercatoria" treatise in *The Little Red Book*. It was less advanced in some respects than the Borough Custom of Bristol, which regarded all compurgation in actions for debt as inadmissible.⁴

¹ Statute I, 36 Edward III, c. vii. The Record Commission's *Rolls of Parliament* (vol. ii., p. 271, No. xiv.) quite spoil the sense of this passage by the unwarranted insertion of a full-stop. They state that the Mayors of the Staples shall have "conissance tant soulement des dettes, covenantz et contractes et toutes autres plees touchantes marchandise et seurte de marchandise entre marchand et marchand qui sont pur marchantz conuz et proces de felonies. Et touz autres plees . . . soient a la commune Lei." The actual *Parliament Roll* (20, m. 2), so far from bearing this sense, has no stop at all here, but separates "process of felonies and other pleas" from the foregoing statements by a comma. It reads "entre marchand et marchand qui sont pur marchantz conuz, et proces de felonies et touz autres plees . . . soient a la commune lei," whilst the Statute Roll (*Rotulus Statutorum temporibus Edwardi I, Edwardi II et Edwardi III*) shows no punctuation at all in this phrase.

² *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 261, No. 47.

³ *L.R.B.*, fo. 49; *vide supra*, p. 36. Bickley's edition does not print these "Usages," but mentions them as an "Ordinance," *vide Cambridge Historical Journal*, 1933, p. 134.

⁴ *Vide supra*, p. 37, n. 4.

The jurisdiction of the Mayor of the Staple according to the Law Merchant continued throughout the Middle Ages. It was upheld by Parliament in 1427, and in both of the books here edited there are many cases of contracts, charters-party and other documents which are enforced under that procedure.¹

Meanwhile the "Statute Staple" side of the Mayor's jurisdiction had been not only vindicated but enlarged in 1362. Henceforth this procedure could be used by non-merchants as well as by merchants. This right was recognized as a most important one, and when the Staple Marts were transferred from Calais back to English ports in 1390 the system of Statutes Staple was rendered more reliable and popular by the Mayors being made subject to heavy fines for any irregularities which they might allow in sealing such recognizances.

The process was not only efficient but cheap; in or about 1369 an action at Bristol cost but fourpence to the clerk, fourpence to the bailiff, and a shilling to the court, whilst for registering a recognizance or "Statute" the clerk was paid sixpence and the Mayor a halfpenny for every pound up to a hundred pounds, and a farthing for every pound above that sum.² In 1449 the clerk's fourpence was still being charged,³ whilst in fifteenth-century Waterford the costs of an action came in all to four shillings and eightpence, whilst admission to the freedom of the Staple cost non-members an extra five shillings.⁴ Statutes Merchant made a fixed charge of a penny for each pound involved, unless the debt were registered at a fair, when only a halfpenny in the pound was charged. For any debt of over fifty-four pounds Statute Staple procedure was therefore cheaper than Statute Merchant and it was always more rapid in execution.

The result of these advantages of Statute Staple procedure was that it became very popular. Just as the Statute Merchant procedure had increased in popularity and had taken much of the jurisdiction of the Law Merchant, so the Statute

¹ *Rot. Parl.*, iv. 328, No. 11; *cf.* also the case of Hamond Elyot in the Staple Court of Westminster in 1401. He supported his claim by his account roll and then proved his case "Selon leur usages et custumes par leye marchant . . . par sa simple mayn" (*Gross, Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 113).

² *L.R.B.*, fo. 49. The officials were also allowed to demand tolls from the goods which passed through their hands. The resultant stipends varied so much from Staple to Staple that in 1354 they were all pooled and systematized (*Statutes at Large*, i. 283). The Mayor of the Staple of Bristol was for some reason omitted from the list, *vide infra*, p. 75.

³ *The Great Red Book of Bristol*, ed. Veale, ii. 120.

⁴ *Historical MSS. Commission*, x., Appendix, part 5, p. 287.

Staple now took business away from the Statute Merchant. The number of cases in which a defaulting debtor had no goods within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of the Staple cannot be taken as too rigid a guide to the number of cases which a Mayor tried, but it does provide a basis for comparison of the popularity of Statute Merchant and of Statute Staple procedure, for the two were alike save in cost and speed. In London, where many more merchant trials took place than in any other town, the greater popularity of Statute Staple procedure, as shown by the number of invocations of Chancery, was marked,¹ and wherever a town possessed both Statute Staple and Statute Merchant facilities the former were more popular.

The power to use the procedure was extended to the Mayor of the Staple of Calais, and in 1408 it was enacted that recognizances of debts should be of equal validity whether they were made before the Mayor of the Staple of Calais, of Westminster, or of any other Staple.² This power of the Mayor of the Staple at Calais greatly facilitated the granting of credit and played an important part in the development of the financial system upon which the Company of the Staple worked the export of wool.³

"Statute Staple" procedure had become by this time a normal method of recovering debts, and since the actual Staple Marts had frequently been moved at the dictates of policy and were seldom in the English "Staple towns," this jurisdictional immunity was the chief mark of a Staple town in England. In 1444, for example, Southampton was made for ever "*Una Stapula tam ad recogniciones debitorum in eadem Stapula accipiendas, quam ad omnia alia ad hujusmodi stapulam pertinencia ibidem facienda et exercenda.*"⁴ This is the situation which greets us in the first book here edited, covering the first five years of Henry VIII's reign. Bristol has its Staple Court, and therein lies its only claim to be called a Staple town.

The importance of Statute Staple procedure and the amount of business which it attracted proved to be a source of envy, and the Statute of 1532 accordingly ordained that Mayors of Staples

¹ Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, vol. iii, p. lxxiv *et seq.* gives comparative tables.

² *Rot. Parl.*, iv. 401, No. 29.

³ *Vide Studies in English Trade in the Fifteenth Century*, ed. Power and Postan, pp. 62-69; *vide also* Camden Series, 1933, vol. xlvii, p. 169. Numerous appeals from the Calais Staple to Chancery became necessary in the late fifteenth century and are recounted in *Chancery Miscellanea* (C. 47, bundles 24 and 25).

⁴ *Historical MSS. Commission*, xi., Appendix 3, p. 45.

should no longer take recognizances for debts save from merchants and for mercantile contracts, since they had recently been extending this procedure to others. The extension complained of was in complete accordance with the Statute of 1362, but it was denounced none the less: "Which recognisances and knowledges, taken in form aforesaid, are not only clear contrary to the true meaning and intent of the same former Estatutes, but also thereby divers great and sundry Inconveniences, Damages, and Deceits do daily arise and grow to divers of the subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King."¹

The reason why the process of "Statute Staple" should be thus condemned was that it was indeed capable of being used as a special procedure in favour of a privileged few, despite the extension of Statutes Staple to all in 1362. One element of these privileged judicial communities remained the alien merchants. They had early ceased to take any active share in the elections of the Staples and had lost the monopoly of export trade which they had won in 1353, but they seem sometimes to have remained members of the Staples for judicial purpose none the less. The Crown protected them and secured justice for them in the early years of the system "Having regard to the advantage of the realm by the coming of merchant strangers,"² and their right to trial by a Jury of the Moiety, both in the Staples and in other courts, was confirmed to them in 1354. Again, in 1429 it was ordered that the Jury of the Moiety should remain unaffected by the Statute of 1414.³ This Statute had invalidated all grants of the Jury of the Moiety by declaring that all jurors must hold land of at least forty shillings annual value, a condition with which aliens could not normally comply.

The steady persistence of the alien and his Jury of the Moiety perhaps makes it possible to say that "The Courts of the Staple dealt mainly with foreign trade,"⁴ but it must not be forgotten that it was the native, not the alien, who derived most advantage from the Staple Courts and who used them most. During the ten years after the passing of the Statute of 1353, whilst the aliens were drifting into the background of the Staple communities, and so the communities visualized by the Statute were decaying, yet on other lines the Staple communities were developing

¹ Statute 23 Henry VIII, c. vi.

² *C.P.R.*, 1354-1358, p. 225.

³ Statute 8 Henry VI, c. xxix.

⁴ Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, i. 540.

identities of their own. From the very first the merchants frequenting the Staples had been knit together by the common oath, "Qils seront justiceables par les ditz Meire et Conestables solonc le lei et usage de lestaple ; et meintiendront quant q'en eux est lestaple et les leis et les usages dycelle saunz fraude on mal engin."¹ This oath of loyalty to the Staple played an important part in separating off the Staple community from the rest of the citizens. The process of segregation and the part played by the oath in this process can most easily be seen from the early annual elections held in the Staple of Bristol.

In the returns to Chancery² of the elections which took place in the Staple of Bristol there is indeed mention in 1357 that the signatories were "Sworn to the Staple," but there is no sign of really communal action until 1362, when the twelve signatories state: "Quod per sacramenta nostra dicte stapule prestita quod per communem assensum mercatorum Tam alienigenarum stapule predictae Quam indigenarum mercatorum Johannem Stokis in maiorem . . . elegimus." Soon after this year the memorandum of the usages of the Staple in *The Little Red Book* states that "Lor serment comence en tiel manere. Vous iurez que vous serres obeisantz et iustisables au maire et conestables dicestre estaple et que vous solez prest a lour somons quaut vous estez gravi par eux on par lour officers si vos ne avet due excusacion : les loys franchises et libertez eidrez et meintiezrez a vostre poiar."³

The return of the Staple Marts to England in 1390 was accompanied by the confirmation of many existing institutions, and amongst other things it was ordained that the officials of the Staples should take an oath first to the King and then to the Staples.⁴ Not only the officials, but all members of the Staples continued to take the oath. A copy is preserved in the Court Books for the year 1620 ; members of the Staple then swore that "You shalbe at all times ruled ordered and governed by the Lawes and Customes of the Staple of Bristoll. You shall at all times Come to the Summons of the Mayor and Constables of the said Staple yf you shall have noe lawfull cause to the Contrarie, and all good Lawes Usages and Customes, belonging to the said Staple you shall well and truly use execute and performe as neere

¹ Statute 27 Edward III, c. xxiii.

² Chancery *Miscellanea*, 33, file 5.

³ *L.R.B.*, fo. 49d.

⁴ Statute 14 Richard II, c. iii.

as God shall give you grace.”¹ As late as 1688 John Cary is swearing this oath in the Bristol Staple.²

The old oath, therefore, continues practically unaltered throughout the history of the Staple, and the extension of Statute Staple procedure to all men in 1362 did not prevent the local Staples from becoming limited communities bound together by their oath. By 1372 the Bristol Staple had proceeded from the election by “Common assent” of 1362 to speaking of itself as a “Community.” At other Staples also the same step had been taken, and they were describing themselves either as a “Communitas” or as a “Compaignie.”

Whilst the solidarity of the Staple community was thus growing, the economic tendency was for English capitalistic merchants to dominate both the artisan crafts of their towns and the town government also.³ This is the period in which the Statute against Grocers is passed,⁴ in which each man is limited to one trade only, and in which the dominant victualling-crafts of England had, temporarily, to be excluded from municipal government altogether.⁵ These predominant merchant-citizens found their way into the Staples also, and the Staple communities tended to represent, and to be a monopoly of, the mercantile oligarchy which was gaining control of municipal government in England at the end of the fourteenth century. It is rare to find a man who is predominant in municipal life who does not also hold office in the Staple at some period of his career,⁶ and the prolonged periods for which men held office in the Staples⁷ lead to the conclusion that the Staples must have been fairly small and close communities.

Since the predominant men in both borough and Staple were the same few men, it sometimes happened that the offices of the

¹ On a loose piece of paper in the index to the Staple Court Book, 1620–1627.

² British Museum, Add. MSS., No. 5.540, fo. 54.

³ For the situation in London *vide* Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*, p. 130 *et seq.* for Bristol *vide* under p. 98; for Exeter *vide* Wilkinson and Easterling, *The Medieval Council of Exeter*, pp. 23, 24 and 28.

⁴ Statute 1, 37 Edward III, c. 5.

⁵ Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*, ch. x., p. 146.

⁶ *Vide Cambridge Historical Journal*, 1933, pp. 130, 131.

⁷ Stephen Haym was Mayor of the Staple of Winchester for thirteen years, William Walworth Mayor of the Staple of Westminster for seventeen years, and Richard Whittington for eighteen years, whilst a tenure of office for four or five years is very common.

two were in the same hands. At Bristol this was always so from 1379 onwards, in Southampton it was so from 1480 onwards and possibly before that date also, but these two towns are exceptions.¹ In the other Staples the two offices were normally

¹ For the causes of this exception *vide infra*, p. 77. The following list of the Mayors of the Staple of Bristol and of the town whilst they were in separate hands has been compiled from the Staple Rolls (Patent Rolls, Supplementary, C. 67. 22), from the appeals for Chancery's help (Chancery Files, G. 93 *et seq.*), from the returns of elections to Chancery (Chancery *Miscellanea*, Bundle 33, File 5), from occasional references in *The Little Red Book*, and from bundles of deeds in the possession of All Saints' Church. The Mayors of the Staples were appointed at the end of July or the beginning of August, and are given here under the year in which they took up office. Municipal offices seem to have changed hands about Michaelmas. Ricart's list of the Mayors of Bristol has not been relied upon.

Mayor of Staple.

- 1353. John Spicer.
- 1354. John de Cobyngdon'.
- 1355. Reginaldus le ffrensh.
- 1356. Reginaldus le ffrensh.
- 1357. Edmund Blanket.
- 1358. Reginaldus le ffrensh.
- 1359. Richard de Bremdon'.
- 1360. Richard de Bremdon'.
- 1361. John de Hakeston.
- 1362. John Stokes.
- 1363. ———
- 1364. Walter de Derby.
- 1365. John Stokes.
- 1366. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1367. John Stokes.
- 1368. Walter Derby.
- 1369. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1370. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1371. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1372. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1373. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1374. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1375. Walter de ffrompton'.
- 1376. John Stokes.
- 1377. John Stokes.
- 1378. John Stokes.
- 1379. John Stokes.
- 1380. Walter Derby.
- 1381. William Canynges.

Mayor of Bristol.

- John de Cobyngdon'.
- Richard le Spicer.
- Thomas Babbecary.
- Reginaldus le ffrensh.
- 1 July. Thomas Babbecary *vice*
le ffrensh.
- Walter de ffrompton'.
- Reginaldus le ffrensh.
- Thomas Babbecary.
- Richard le Spicer.
- Robert Cheddre.
- Richard de Bremdon'.
- Robert Cheddre.
- Walter de ffrompton'.
- John Stokes.
- Walter de ffrompton'.
- John Stokes.
- Walter Derby.
- John Bathe.
- Elias Spelly.
- John Bathe.
- Richard Spicer.
- William Canynges.
- Walter de ffrompton'.
- William Canynges.
- Walter Derby.
- Thomas Beaupyne.
- Elias Spelly.
- John Stokes.
- Walter Derby.
- William Canynges.

From 1379 onwards the Mayors of the Staple take office at Michaelmas or a few days afterwards, and the two offices are always in the same hands (*vide Ricart's Calendar of the Mayors of Bristol*, Camden Society, 1872, pp. 74. 76). The case of 1523 (Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, ii. 134) is misleading in stating that John Tremayne was then Mayor of Bristol and John Wilkyns Mayor of the Staple. Wilkyns was Mayor of both the town and the Staple, and a smudged parchment is responsible for the reading of his name as Tremayne.

in separate hands,¹ and even at Bristol there was preserved a clear-cut distinction between the Staple and the town. There it was recognized that the Staple Court was an exception from the jurisdiction of the town. In 1449-50 it was recognized that "Accions of Dette as hit hath been of olde tyme usyd" were to be heard before the Mayor and Constables of the Staple, whilst almost all other pleas were to be heard in the town's Tolzey Court.² There is a suggestive similarity between this situation in Bristol and that in Waterford, her faithful imitator in so many things. In Waterford also there was a very close connection between the town and the Staple, the Mayor of the town being *ex-officio* Mayor of the Staple,³ and there also it was recognized by the town that the Staple jurisdiction was an exception to the otherwise complete competence of the municipal authorities.⁴

Nowhere, therefore, were Staple and town the same (not even in Waterford and Bristol), and the Mayors dispensed their efficacious forms of justice only to the members of their communities. The granting of recognizances had, indeed, been extended to non-merchants and was freely used by them, but none the less "Statute Staple" procedure held some advantages which were reserved for sworn members of the Staple. In the early fifteenth century appears, in one of the few glimpses of Staple Court procedure which have been discovered, the case of Hamond Elyot.⁵ He sues in the Court of the Staple of Westminster, and he sues as "*Un des conjurez de dict estaple*," using a privilege to which his sworn membership gives him a right, not a process open to all.

In the first book here edited this use of Staple Court jurisdiction as the privilege of an inner community within the city is manifest. The plaintiff is always a "Burgess of the Staple," and cases abound in which men and women procure admission to the Staple simply in order that they may enjoy its jurisdiction.⁶ The usual sign of privilege can also be seen when influential fathers are anxious

¹ *Cambridge Historical Journal*, 1933, pp. 126-127, and p. 192 *et seq.*

² *Great Red Book of Bristol*, ii. 121.

³ *Historical MSS. Commission*, x., Appendix 5, p. 282.

⁴ *C.C.R.*, 1341-1417, pp. 151, 185.

⁵ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 113.

⁶ e.g. Richard Ashe, Book i, fos. 27 and 29; Thomas Turnepenny of Shepton Mallet, fos. 27d and 31d; Roger Worley, fos. 27d and 29; Thomas Wyllys, fos. 60 and 32d; Richard Hall of London, fos. 60 and 32d; etc.

to get their sons admitted, even though they are obviously not merchants in any sense of the word.¹

By 1427 the Crown had lost any enthusiasm it once had for Staple jurisdiction,² and it was the existence of such privileged bodies of Burgesses of the Staple which gave rise to the abuses of the procedure, the over-reaching of non-members and, as a remedy, the Statute of 1532. The aim of this Statute was to curb the privilege and to provide an alternative process over which the Crown should have control. Instead of "Statutes Staple" drawn up before the Mayors of the Staples, debts between other men than merchants were now to be acknowledged by a "Recognizance in the nature of a Statute Staple." Such recognizances were indistinguishable from Statutes Staple save in that they were administered by the Chief Justice of Common Pleas and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In the absence of these two the Mayor of the Staple of Westminster was to draw up the recognizances, but otherwise the authority of the Mayors of the Staples was restricted to debts between acknowledged merchants. Thus, a procedure which had originally proffered a Royal substitute for mercantile justice was now in its turn supplanted by a new Royal procedure, since it had developed into an independent, privileged and localized, system.

The effect of the Statute of 1532 in checking Statute Staple procedure is doubtful. The new process offered no advantages to the parties; it was, in fact, slightly more expensive, and Speed³ states that it was easily evaded by the insertion of the words: "Pro merchandis in eadem Stapula emptis" in Statute Staple recognizances. The second book here edited certainly shows no falling off in the volume of business transacted in the Bristol Staple Court, although it comes after the Statute.⁴ But although the Court Book shows that the Bristol Staple Court continued to play its part in the workings of the local system of credit,

¹ e.g. John Popley, son of the Mayor, and scholar of Oxford, fo. 61d. In the second book the need for a suitor to be a burgess of the Staple is even more plainly visible, as is the desirability of the freedom from other reasons. Cases in which a man obviously becomes a burgess of the Staple simply in order to be able to use the procedure may be seen in Book ii., fos. 7, 10d, 41, 42, 42d, 53, 56, 72, 72d, 73 and 73d. The best example of admissions to the Staple is that of 1596, when William Parphey, the Mayor, admits his four sons (Book ii., fo. 28), or that of 1598, in which William Ellis, Mayor, admits six members of his family (Book ii., fo. 102d). Examples from the later books are even more glaring.

² *Rot. Parl.*, iv. 328, No. 29.

³ Speed, *History of Southampton*, p. 65.

⁴ *Vide infra*, p. 88.

none the less Chancery Files reveal the fact that after 1532 the working of the previous system as a whole was grievously interrupted. Henceforward it is exceptional to find an ordinary Mayor of a Staple invoking the aid of Chancery to vindicate a Statute Staple. Almost without exception the cases there recorded are those in which the original recognizance had been made according to the terms of the Statute of 1532, either before the Mayor of the Staple of Westminster or before one of the Chief Justices. Even Bristol's Staple Court now no longer invokes Chancery. Bristol merchants would appear, from the absence of Bristol cases from Chancery Files, to have followed the new procedure entirely, and were it not for the existence of the books one would be tempted to say that Bristol's Staple Court had been virtually superseded by the Statute.

The Court books show that the Bristol Staple Court continued after the Statute for another hundred and fifty years at least, but they also show that by 1678 there had been so general a decline in the Court that by then barely a score of cases a year was tried in the Staple, and we are prepared to accept the dictum of Speed on the Southampton Staple Court of 1770. The Staple Court still survived there, in name at all events, as did other obsolete jurisdictions; but, "By taking a short view of each we shall come to their present state. In the first class are to be reckoned the Court of Orphans, long laid aside. The Staple, quite out of date."¹

¹ Speed, *History of Southampton*, p. 101.

V. BRISTOL AS A STAPLE

FROM 1353 onwards the Mayors of the Staple of Bristol can be traced in almost unbroken succession down to 1408. There is a gap in the year 1363 which was probably due to the uncertainty consequent upon the establishment of the overseas Staple at Calais;¹ inexplicable (and probably insignificant) gaps also occur in the years 1404 and 1405, but these are the only three blank years during this period. From 1408 to 1411 no record of the Mayor of this Staple has yet been found; his election is recorded in 1411, and then, after an omission in 1412, he recurs again continuously from 1413 to 1463, except for the year 1449. From 1463 onwards the gaps are larger and more frequent, but from one source or another fairly continuous evidence of this official can be found up to 1648, and the court over which he presided can be traced up to 1667.

This continuance of Bristol as a judicial Staple is not to be wondered at. That the right to be a Staple town was likely to advance the prosperity of a place was realized from the very first. When the home Staples were first set up in 1326 Hugh le Despenser "Because he was the principal mover with the King and Council that the Staple of wools, hides and wool-fells should be held in fixed places in England, Ireland and Wales," succeeded in getting his town of Cardiff appointed a Staple;² likewise Newcastle, flushed with pride in its privilege and probably fearing the rivalry of Hull and of York, accompanied one of its reports of the election of the mayor with a humble prayer that "In case any suggestion be made or shown by any person whatsoever either to the undoing of the said Staple of Newcastle or of any article or point belonging to the said Staple, no credence be given to such persons or to their suggestions, for if such suggestions arise or are put into effect it will entail great damage loss and prejudice to the said Staple and to the merchants, native and foreign, and to all the company of the said Staple."³

¹ *Vide supra*, pp. 51-52.

² *C.P.R.*, 1324-1327, p. 274.

³ *Chancery Miscellanea*, 33, 7, 31. Little is heard of the Newcastle Staple after 1400, although two elections are filed in 1426 and 1427.

The volume of trade which the possession of a compulsory mart brought must have been considerable. It entailed special attention to roads and bridges at Westminster and at Lincoln,¹ and the removal from the home ports to Calais in 1363 brought in its train a judicial inquiry at Westminster. There the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's maintained that by the removal of the Staple they had been deprived of considerable revenues from houses which they possessed within the Staple.²

Important though the possession of a Staple Mart might be to a town, almost equally important was the possession of the judicial immunity of the Staple. From 1363 until 1369 the Staple as a mart was at Calais, and the English Staples remained only as judicial franchises with their mayors and their courts, but without their monopoly of trade.³ In 1369 a war scare caused the abandonment of Calais for a few years,⁴ but from 1373 to 1390 the Staple was again at Calais save for a few months in 1387, when it was at Middleburgh.⁵ That the title of "Staple" at this time meant something less to the English towns than the possession of a Staple Mart may be seen from the fact that Norwich remained quiescent and showed no particular desire for such a title during these years. Yet Norwich well knew the value of a Staple Mart; its farm from the Staple in 1357 had been two-thirds of the farm of the whole of the town, and in 1390 the news that the Staple Marts were once more to be set up in English ports led the merchants of that city to open a subscription list in an attempt to purchase the valuable privilege.⁶

Although these English Staples meant less than the Staple Mart during this period, the possession of the right to use Statute Staple procedure was none the less a valuable right. It was the cheapest and surest means of guaranteeing the credit transactions which were so essential a part of the wool trade,

¹ *C.P.R.*, 1354-1358, p. 8; *C.P.R.*, 1350-1354, pp. 528, 530, 538.

² British Museum, Add. Charter 26,769.

³ Von Ochenkowski, *op. cit.*, p. 193, notes the continuance of native Staples along with that of Calais. That the actual marts were taken from England may be seen from the complaint of Westminster Abbey cited above, whilst the continuance of the mayors and the courts is obvious from numerous cases. In 1364 Parliament petitioned for native Staples; there is, however, no sign of the actual return of the Staples to England save in the setting up of Melcombe and Ipswich as Staples in 1365 (*Rot. Parl.*, ii. 287, No. 24 and 288, No. 30; Statute 38 Edward III, i. c. 7).

⁴ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 301.

⁵ *Rot. Parl.*, iii. 250, No. 41.

⁶ *Records of the City of Norwich*, Hudson and Tingey, ii. lxii. 42, 50.

and which were of increasing importance in the general expansion of commerce in the fourteenth century. Such a judicial franchise was a sure bait to attract merchants. Consequently, during these years when Calais is the sole Staple Mart, Boston successfully resists the claim of Lincoln to take its title,¹ Queensborough is replaced by Sandwich,² Southampton becomes the Staple for the west,³ Lynn is established in addition to Yarmouth,⁴ and Westminster, Bristol, Hull and other ports continue to enjoy their Staple privileges.

It is in this judicial aspect that Bristol is most important as a Staple. Whenever the Staple Marts were fixed in English ports Bristol was nominated as one of them until 1464. From the list of the home Staples of that year Bristol was excluded,⁵ but it is not the exclusion of 1464 but the inclusion on the previous lists of 1353, 1369 and 1390 that calls for remark, for Bristol's trade in the original Staple wares of wool, wool-fells and hides was never large enough to warrant her inclusion.

From early times Bristol had been a flourishing port. By the reign of Stephen she was "The richest city almost of all the cities of this country, receiving merchandise from neighbouring and foreign places with the ships under sail, fixt in a very fertile part of England, and by situation the most defensible of any city in England," with "a most safe and convenient port for a thousand ships."⁶ From the reign of Richard I onwards she had shared with London preponderance in the wine trade with Gascony,⁷ and her merchants were sufficiently enterprising to make the most of their advantages. They possessed a Gild Merchant, of which the members enjoyed trading privileges,⁸ and they won for themselves such immunities as were necessary for a mercantile community set in a feudal society. Chief amongst these

¹ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 332.

² *Rot. Parl.*, iii. 10, No. 37.

³ *Rot. Parl.*, iii. 46, No. 76.

⁴ *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 318-319.

⁵ Statute 4 Edward IV, c. 2. The exclusion did not, of course, affect the existence of a Staple Court at Bristol. The election of the Mayor of the Staple of Bristol is recorded in 1466, 1469, and thence with few breaks to 1485 (*Chancery Miscellanea*, 33, 5).

⁶ Barrett, *History of Bristol*, p. 57.

⁷ Latimer, *History of the Merchant Venturers' Society of Bristol*, p. 3.

⁸ Harding, *Bristol Charters*, p. 12. Barrett, *op. cit.*, p. 179, quotes *The Great Red Book of Bristol*, p. 30; this appears to be a mistake for folio 36, *vide* Veale, *The Great Red Book of Bristol*, ii. 169.

immunities was freedom from local tolls¹ and from harsh and unsympathetic jurisdiction,² and the citizens had done their best either to exclude foreigners from these rights or else to make them pay for sharing them.³ They farmed their own taxes,⁴ and in the middle of the thirteenth century they set to work still further to enhance the value of their port by cutting a trench into which the Frome could run to form a quay and by building a stone bridge over the river, whilst the city was also enclosed and fortified.⁵

Local enterprise was making the most of the gathering importance which attached to commerce in the thirteenth century, and the town was importing wine, wool, hides, fells, iron, lead, herrings, woad and other merchandises, whilst a fortnight's fair was granted to the town in 1255.⁶ Yet with all this enterprise Bristol lay off the main route of thirteenth and fourteenth-century trade.

It was the export trade in wool which was the dominant trade, which produced such far-reaching changes in the economic and political life of the whole country. This was the trade for which the alien merchants were so eager, this the main source of the Customs revenue, and this the trade in which native English merchants first learned to enter the world of high finance and to think in terms of monopolies and of "courtesies" to the Crown itself. For this trade the ports of Eastern England, well supplied with a system of inland waterways linking them up with the rich inland agricultural districts,⁷ were the natural outlets. They were distant but a short sea-voyage from the industrial centres of the Netherlands, whilst it was both a costly and a risky business for Bristol to reach this wool market. English, French, Dutch and Flemish pirates infested both the English Channel and the mouth of the Severn, and it is therefore to be expected that Bristol, with so long a gauntlet to run, should play but a small part in this trade.

¹ Harding, *op. cit.*, pp. 2, 8, 10, 24, 44.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 8, 24.

³ Veale, *op. cit.*, ii. 22-25.

⁴ Harding, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

⁵ Barrett, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-75; Harding, *op. cit.*, pp. 18, 31, 41; Veale, *op. cit.*, ii., p. 89 and note.

⁶ Harding, *op. cit.*, pp. 31, 34, 41.

⁷ Cf. the plea of Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge and Huntingdon that they may have a Staple at Lynn, since water transport to that town is cheap and easy for them (*Rot. Parl.*, iii. 318-319). The Staple Rolls contain many permits to take wool to London and other Staples by water.

True, there was wool exported from Bristol. It was landed at the Shambles, on the site of the present Bridge Street,¹ and some of it, at all events, was exported to the Netherlands. In the embargo of 1272 a Bristol merchant, William de Berewyk, comes to light, swearing that he will not take his wool to Flanders,² and when the Great Custom was instituted Bristol was made one of the ports at which a cocket seal was established. Similarly, when in 1297 Edward I was raiding the country's wool in a last desperate attempt to finance himself, he ordered the wool of Somerset to be collected at Bristol and there confiscated.³

But this wool trade from Bristol was but a puny thing, so insignificant that sometimes it was ignored altogether. In 1292 it was not thought necessary to inform Bristol of the embargo on trade with Flanders,⁴ and although that oversight was remedied in 1304⁵ the wily Friscobaldi knew better than to take the Customs of Bristol as security for their credit.⁶ It is this Customs revenue from Bristol which gives the clearest information as to the type and extent of Bristol's trade.

The account for the year 1291-1292 shows that the total of Bristol's exports in wool, wool-fells and hides for that year amounted to but 5½ lasts, 33 daces of hides, whilst there was no wool export at all. There were but five shipments in the whole year, and only four ships were employed, of which two had the same master.⁷

The next Customs accounts for Bristol give the receipts from the New Custom of 1303. Edward had arranged this Custom with the alien merchants only, so that it gives no definite indication as to Bristol's trade, the more so as it is possible that a high proportion of the trade lay in the hands of Englishmen.⁸ None the less, this roll, running from 1303 to 1310, shows that the aliens who shipped from Bristol were exporting trivial quantities of wool and hides and were already exporting undyed cloth.⁹ This

¹ Barrett, *op. cit.*, p. 97.

² C.P.R., 1266-1272, pp. 685-686.

³ C.P.R., 1292-1301, p. 299.

⁴ C.C.R., 1288-1296, p. 261.

⁵ C.C.R., 1302-1307, p. 123.

⁶ C.P.R., 1304-1307, pp. 213-214.

⁷ King's Remembrancer's Accounts, E.122/136/4. Printed in Gras, *Early English Customs System*, pp. 246-247.

⁸ Gras, *op. cit.*, p. 247.

⁹ Cloth exports at this period may also be seen in other ports, such as Boston, Sandwich and Southampton (Gras, *op. cit.*, pp. 108, 116).

is the trade which was to flourish above all others at Bristol during the next fifty years, and it is most interesting to see that already, years before the general advance in weaving of the reign of Edward III, Bristol weavers are supplying a European market and are making more cloths than their own district can absorb.

The summaries of the exports of the different years do not affect general conditions, and they are therefore omitted from Gras's transcript of the rest of the roll,¹ but they bring out the tendency which Bristol's commerce was already taking so clearly that it may be permissible to summarize them here.

1303. Exports. Wool, $5\frac{1}{2}$ sacks 6 stone.
Hides, 4 lasts 16 dickers.
Cloths, 43 undyed. 1 part dyed.
Coin, £30 sterling.
Divers goods worth £8 2s. od.
1304. Exports. Cloths, 17 undyed.
Divers goods worth 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1305. Exports. Hides, 1 last 3 dickers.
Cloths, 40 undyed.
Divers goods worth £9 10s. od.
1306. Exports. Hides, 6 lasts.
Cloths, 8 undyed.
Divers goods worth £75.
1307. Exports. Hides, 1 last.
Cloths, 19 undyed.
Wax, £10 6s. od. worth.
Divers goods worth £417 10s. od.
1308. Exports. Cloths, 78 undyed.
Divers goods paying 15s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Customs.
1309. Exports. Cloths, $26\frac{1}{2}$ undyed.
Wool, 4 sacks.
Hides, 4 dickers.
Divers goods worth £416 5s. od.²

¹ Gras., *op. cit.*, p. 359.

² E.122/15/1. The Customs paid are here omitted.

It must be remembered in considering these meagre shipments that they record only a fraction of Bristol's trade, and that they deal with troubled times. During one year of this period, 1304, Bristol was closed as a port for wool export, and the New Custom on wine at Bristol was not collected through the ordinary Customs officials but through the Constable of Bristol Castle, who paid it in to the Wardrobe and not to the Exchequer.¹ Incomplete as the picture may be, the account does none the less show that at Bristol woven but undyed cloth is already as important an article of export as hides, and more important than wool.

Actually, the trade which is here represented as in alien hands was probably a greater share of the whole trade than the number of shipments quoted by Gras would lead us to expect. The New Custom paid by aliens only was of 3s. 4d. a sack of wool and 6s. 8d. a last of hides. The receipts from this toll raised £36 15s. 11d. in 1323, which means that the aliens exported 220 sacks, 20 stones, 2 lbs. of wool or their equivalent in hides. In the same year the Ancient Custom, paid by natives and aliens, produced only £48 5s. 6d., at the rate of 6s. 8d. a sack and 13s. 4d. a last. This means that the Ancient Custom was paid on only 144 sacks, 21 stones, 6 lbs. of wool or their equivalent in hides.²

Meanwhile, Bristol's export trade in these commodities was negligible as a whole. Whilst Boston paid £4,439 in 1307 in Customs, Hull £2,740, London £3,763 13s. 1d., and Southampton £1,032 15s. 11d., Bristol produced but £15 os. 5d. Her returns never got into three figures save in 1323, when the Custom of Wine suddenly made its appearance. Even in wine, however, Bristol now does between a half and a third of the trade of London and little, if any, more than Southampton.³

The trona accounts also show that there were great fluctuations in the volume of business done at Bristol, but that on the whole it was negligible.⁴ No wool at all was weighed in

¹ *C.P.R.*, 1301-1307, p. 77.

² Ramsay, "Customs Revenue of Edward II," *E.H.R.*, xxvi., pp. 97 *et seq.* The aliens alone cannot possibly have exported more than the aliens and natives combined, which is the conclusion to which these figures would lead us. To guess at the explanation of the anomaly is useless—and needless for our purpose. It remains clear that the aliens occupied a large proportion of Bristol's trade at this time.

³ Ramsay, *op. cit.* It must be remembered that Bristol's trade would be interrupted at this time by the struggle with the Castle (*vide Rot. Parl.*, i. 359; *C.C.R.*, 1313-1318, *passim*).

⁴ King's Remembrancer's Accounts, E.122/193/5.

Bristol in the years 1324-1325, 1329-1330, 1333, 1337-1339, whilst other years varied from the single sack of 1330-1331 or the two sacks and eight stones of 1326 up to the hundred and twenty-two sacks of 1334, or the two thousand and more sacks of 1340.

The latter was a most exceptional year, in which the Italians, contrary to their usual custom, used Bristol largely. The Bardi then weighed 700 sacks and the Peruzzi 1,353 sacks. Normally the output was pitifully small, two cargoes totalling eight sacks of hides in 1331,¹ or twenty-four sacks of wool, seven lasts and five daces of hides spread among eight cargoes in 1332.²

This is indeed a sorry picture, emphasized by the neglect of Bristol in 1331³ and in 1338,⁴ but it serves merely to emphasize the fatuity of making Bristol a Staple Mart for wool, fells and hides. Bristol was undoubtedly important during these early years of the fourteenth century, but she derived her wealth and importance from other trades than that in wool.

The general prosperity of the town may be assumed since some of the Bristol merchants were already accumulating great wealth, as their endowments of local churches attest. Roger Turtle was mayor of the city in 1321, a corn shipper to Ireland,⁵ a wool merchant, one of the greater ones who were able to buy up the "Dordrecht Paper,"⁶ a holder of royal office as Collector of Customs,⁷ a tax-collector also,⁸ and suspected in his time of piracy.⁹ He endowed St. James's Church with a garden. He and others were summoned to help the king in the mercantile assemblies of the period, but they seem to have felt little interest in the projects there advanced and to have refused to attend.¹⁰ Many of these merchants are worthy of study: John de Wycombe, who helped to collect Customs in 1342,¹¹ was wealthy enough to buy up some "Dordrecht Paper,"¹² and kept

¹ E.122/212/10.

² E.122/15/5.

³ C.C.R., 1330-1333, pp. 318, 413.

⁴ C.C.R., 1337-1339, pp. 424-435.

⁵ C.P.R., 1330-1334, pp. 20, 421.

⁶ C.C.R., 1343-1346, p. 399; *vide supra*, p. 25.

⁷ C.C.R., 1333-1337, p. 60.

⁸ He collected the payments of Bristol's tax of a ninth in 1341 (C.C.R., 1341-1343, p. 40).

⁹ Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, ii. xxviii.

¹⁰ C.C.R., 1337-1339, p. 143; 1346-1349, p. 378; 1341-1343, p. 555.

¹¹ C.C.R., 1341-1343, p. 681.

¹² C.C.R., 1343-1346, p. 399.

an agent in Portugal.¹ Thomas Blanket, a shipper of corn to Ireland, became a large cloth manufacturer.² Perhaps Everard le ffrensh is both the greatest and the most illustrative. In 1344 he held a total of thirty-five shops and twenty-seven other properties in Bristol, whilst his chattels were fifty-two tuns of woad, thirty-two bales of rice and 4,700 horse-shoes with nails. He had also taken a mortgage on the estates of Sir Thomas de Gourneye in East Harptree, and had bought the tithe from the parson of that village.³

This enterprising man represented the city in Parliament in 1339 and in 1348,⁴ and he refused to obey the summons to a mercantile assembly; for this contempt and other deceits his goods were confiscated,⁵ but he won a pardon and died possessed of so much wealth that he founded five chantries in the city.⁶ Everard seems to have traded in most things, and to have been a keen business man; he did not hesitate to take a defaulting debtor even before Parliament.⁷ Among other ventures he exported wool, sometimes to Gascony,⁸ and on at least one occasion to the Netherlands. But although the wool which Everard shipped to the Netherlands was March wool, he shipped it from London⁹—a significant commentary on the disadvantages of Bristol for this trade.

Such men argue a flourishing community, and, indeed, in 1341 Bristol's share of the wool which Parliament granted to the king in lieu of taxes was much smaller than London's quota, but almost equal to that of Newcastle and greater than that of any other town. This importance in 1340 may have been partly due to the French war and the dangers of the Channel in a period when even the very wool trone was carried off from Southampton,¹⁰ when trade with Flanders was liable to interruption,¹¹ and when Bristol enjoyed not only her up-river security, but also her

¹ C.C.R., 1349-1354, p. 491.

² C.P.R., 1330-1334, p. 429; C.C.R., 1339-1341, p. 311.

³ C.C.R., 1343-1346, p. 316.

⁴ C.C.R., 1339-1341, p. 275; 1346-1349, p. 495.

⁵ C.P.R., 1343-1345, p. 294; C.C.R., 1343-1346, p. 316.

⁶ Barrett, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

⁷ Rot. Parl., ii. 211.

⁸ C.C.R., 1343-1346, p. 198.

⁹ C.P.R., 1343-1345, p. 585.

¹⁰ C.C.R., 1339-1341, p. 375.

¹¹ e.g. the embargo of 1339 (C.C.R., 1339-1341, p. 329).

favourable position for the alternative markets of Gascony and Lombardy.¹

Far more important than this temporary advantage may be reckoned the tremendous strides now taken in the weaving industry in Bristol. In 1339 Thomas Blanket had been protected from the ill-will of his fellow-citizens when he had devoted his capital and skill to a large-scale manufacture of cloth.² He was not the only Bristol man who was accumulating several "plants" for weaving at this time. The protection for Blanket mentions other merchants also, and there are occasional references in the Patent and the Close Rolls to shipments of cloth from Bristol, usually to Gascony or to Brittany rather than to Calais,³ showing where Bristol's true markets lay.

Here once more the Customs Accounts provide accurate and reliable information and show that the total of 242½ cloths exported over a period of six years at the beginning of the century⁴ is surpassed by a single shipment in 1377. On the 20th October of that year the *St. Marie Cog* of Bruges, Paul Bateson master, shipped to Spain a total of 550 cloths. Other individual shipments sometimes amounted to over 700 cloths, and the total of the year's exports to Ireland, Gascony and Spain amounted to 3,220 cloths, of which alien merchants had exported 292½ and native merchants 2,927½.⁵ This was a prosperous year, but in the previous year a total of 730 cloths had been shipped,⁶ and when Bristol's aptitude for trade with Gascony had been given full scope (by the exemption of trade with Gascony from the compulsion to trade with Calais)⁷ in the succeeding year, 3,142 cloths were shipped.⁸

Even without the evidence of capitalization supplied by Blanket, it would be obvious that the annual production of over 3,000 cloths for the export trade, in addition to those required for the ordinary internal trade, speaks of a highly-organized system of manufacture. Admittedly, some of these cloths were not made within the city precincts. *The Little Red Book* contains

¹ C.C.R., 1339-1341, pp. 34, 70, 71, 189, etc.

² C.C.R., 1339-1341, p. 311; *Rot. Parl.*, ii. 449.

³ e.g. C.P.R., 1348-1350, pp. 137, 193.

⁴ E.122/15/1.

⁵ E.122/15/8.

⁶ E.122/16/2.

⁷ *Rot. Parl.*, iii. 44, No. 54.

⁸ E.122/16/5.

injunctions against employing cloth-workers from outside the city,¹ and some at least of the cloths so exported were made in Wales, but there must have been at least 1,500 persons employed in the clothing industry in fourteenth-century Bristol. This was Bristol's chief claim to mercantile importance, her chief source of wealth. By reason of this intensive cloth trade Bristol was the second wealthiest city of the realm at the end of the century. In 1397 London lent to the Crown £6,666 13s. 4d., Bristol lent £800, and Norwich, the next wealthy city, lent but £333 6s. 8d.² By this time the cloths exported amounted to 7,017 in a year,³ whilst the receivers rendered no account for Customs and subsidy on wool, fells or hides, since none were exported.

The fifteenth century reveals the same situation. Bristol's wool exports are nil, but her cloth exports are usually about half the value of those of London, and are vastly greater than those of any other single port. At Bristol, too, the alien was insignificant by the fifteenth century, whereas about between a third and a half of London's cloth export trade was being done by the Hanse merchants, and in all other ports also the aliens played an important part.⁴ Bristol's own native merchants must, therefore, have been a very wealthy body of men, and the wealth of the city as a whole is shown by its contributions to royal loans.⁵

Under Henry VII and Henry VIII also Bristol, largely deserted by the aliens, still exports no wool and few hides, and is neglected by the Company of the Staple of Calais. At this time the town was handicapped by the tendency of the Merchant Adventurers of London to dominate the export trade in cloth and to force it to their North Sea mart towns, and Bristol's exports of cloth, although still large, were declining. London, even without the aliens who used her quays, was in a class apart, and the aliens now gave to Southampton a greater cloth trade than Bristol. The combined exports of Exeter and Dartmouth were also

¹ e.g. *L.R.B.*, ii. 79; vide also Veale, *The Great Red Book of Bristol*, ii. 158.

² McPherson, *Annals of Commerce*, i. 608; Rymer, viii. 9.

³ E.122/16/19. This account is for 1390-1391; it has been estimated that the total exports of the whole realm in the middle of the fourteenth century amounted to but 5,000 cloths (Lipson, *Woollen Industry*, p. 16).

⁴ *Studies in English Trade in the Fifteenth Century*, edited by Eileen Power and M. Postan, pp. 330 *et seq.*

⁵ In 1454 London lent £300, Bristol £150. The next greatest sums were £100 from Southampton and Yarmouth (*Rot. Parl.*, vi. 245).

normally larger than Bristol's, for Bristol's trade seems to have suffered very heavily in the wars of the sixteenth century. So much was Bristol's shipping depleted that she was given a special exemption from Elizabeth's Navigation Act, and her merchants were allowed to use foreign ships.¹

Cloth, rather than wool, was then the reason why Bristol's quays were thronged, and although Bristol's cloth trade was largely not with the Staple Mart, and the Company of Merchants of the Staple of Calais could only with difficulty assert their right to export cloth at all,² none the less it was a valid reason for making the town a centre for Staple jurisdiction. That Bristol was from the first considered rather as a judicial than as a trading Staple may be gathered from the entries in the Staple Rolls for 1364. In that year the fees which the Mayors of the Staples were to receive for regulating the wool export trade were ordered to be paid into a common fund, and the Mayors were to receive fixed salaries from this fund. Bristol was not mentioned here, and it would appear as if Bristol had no Staple at that date. But the very next entry on the Roll records the election of the Mayor and Constables of the Bristol Staple for the ensuing year. From this the only possible conclusion is that it was fully recognized that Bristol's Staple was not expected to act as a wool mart,³ since the Mayor was not concerned with the fees for handling the wool.

Whilst this steady predominance of the cloth trade had been growing in Bristol, the general tendency of fourteenth-century municipal life had been towards the growth of a mercantile oligarchy. This tendency was much advanced by the provision of Staple jurisdiction for the privileged few, and just as both London and the Westminster Staple tended to fall into the hands of the victualling crafts,⁴ in Bristol also a like tendency towards an oligarchy of victuallers is manifest. The chief figure here, following closely after the institution of the Staple, was John Gotereste, alias John Spicer. He was the first Mayor of the Staple of Bristol in 1353, and he seems to have had even more

¹ Statute 1 Elizabeth, c.13, § 5. Schanz, *op. cit.*, pp. 37-116, tabulates the relevant Customs accounts. In 1571 the Bristol Merchant Adventurers stated that they had improved the shipping of the city from forty to a hundred ships (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Add.*, 1566-1579, pp. 343-344).

² *Vide* Schanz, *op. cit.*, i, 344.

³ *Rot. Stapule*, m. 17.

⁴ *Vide supra*, p. 59.

contempt for law and order than the ordinary merchant of the fourteenth century. Despite his mercantile importance, he was accused of being a "common conspirator." His successor as Mayor of the Staple was John de Cobyngdon, reputed to be "a seller of victual wholesale and retail contrary to the statute thereof," and the two together were accused of subverting the rule of the Mayor of the town, who was another victualler, Richard Spicer.¹ The Mayor of the town was expelled from office by the conspirators, and John Gotereste sought his life, laid violent hands on him, and tore his clothes. Gotereste also seems to have taken advantage of the new Statute Staple procedure which he found in his hands, and to have forced the Mayor "by threats and duress and fear of death" to bind himself to a man in £800 to be paid at set terms for the use of the said John Gotereste.² Other crimes of which he was accused are the stealing of £1,000 from the Augustinian Friars³ and the forcible expulsion of various citizens from some three tenements and nine shops within the city, and from two curtilages and three acres of land in the suburbs.⁴

The fact that the Staple at Bristol was from the first chiefly a judicial franchise, and that the chief interests of the town were in cloth, meant that the tendency of the victualling crafts to dominate was soon overcome. Such outbursts as that of John Gotereste do not recur. During the decade after 1353, whilst the Staple of Bristol was developing into a clearly-defined community, it was tending more and more to fall into the hands of the local cloth exporters. Such men as Edmund Blanket, Richard Bremdon and Walter Derby occur prominently in its meagre records of these years, and Reginald le ffrensh, who shows the first tendency towards narrowing the sphere of the Staple when he holds the office of Mayor in 1355, 1356 and again in 1358, was one of the great exporters who broke down the Staple system of 1353 and set up the "Company of Calais."⁵ Within ten years this tendency had gone much farther, and Walter de Frompton, another member of the "Staple Company of Calais," was Mayor of the city in 1365-6 and Mayor of the Staple in 1366, and again continuously from 1369 to 1375.

¹ C.P.R., 1354-1358, pp. 69-70.

² C.P.R., 1354-1358, p. 180.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Chancery *Miscellanea*, C.47, 59, 1, No. 13.

⁵ *Vide supra*, p. 52.

The mercantile oligarchy of the cloth exporters dominated the Staple of Bristol as they dominated the city. That is the reason why Staple and city elect the same officers at Bristol, whilst elsewhere the two tend to remain in separate hands; at Bristol, also, there were no aliens of any importance to share in the Staple rights.¹ None the less, the Staple was kept as a close preserve to which the mass of the burgesses were not admitted save by oath and fine. It was a separate thing from the city, in many ways more of a close preserve. This distinction between Staple and city was recognized to be valid even as late as 1583. In that year the Council ordered that from henceforth no strangers should be admitted to the freedom of the Staple.² Even this tardy effort towards identity could not have a great effect, for it did not make all citizens members of the Staple.

It is hard to find men from other towns who were members of Bristol Staple after 1583, but it is easy to see that none but a "Burgess of the Staple" could be free of the Court.³

At Bristol, then, the judicial franchise was always the most important element in the Staple: this makes a study of the Staple Court and its documents of peculiar importance in the history of the town.

¹ *Vide supra*, p. 74.

² Latimer, *History of the Merchant Venturers' Society of Bristol*, p. 15, n.

³ *Vide supra*, p. 61.

VI. THE COURT BOOKS

MERCANTILE courts were originally accustomed to sit from day to day, from hour to hour and, where the convenience of seafaring merchants had to be consulted, from day-tide to day-tide.¹ At a time when commerce was still spasmodic and centred largely in the great fairs, when the forgathering of plaintiff, defendant, and their suits if necessary, within one jurisdiction was a lucky chance not to be missed, this continuous sessions of the mercantile courts was essential. But when commerce settles into certain channels and the mart town and its constant personnel supersedes the uncertain encounters of the fair, the merchant is no longer a stranger who may never be seen again, but an *habitué* who can be found at any time. It is, therefore, no longer essential that mercantile courts should be in almost constant sessions. Frequent and regular court days are all that is needed.

The Staple system was a part of such a regular system of commerce, but yet the Staple ordinance decreed that courts should be held for the merchants "De jour en jour et de hure en hure . . . tout les foitz qiles les voidrout pleindre de nulli, on que nul se voidra pleindre de eux, issint que les Marchauntz ne soient per malice taries pur default de hastive remedie."² In the conditions of trade in the Staples this provision of justice was in excess of the demand, and accordingly a more reasonable custom developed.

The memorandum in *The Little Red Book*, of about 1369, on the customs of the Bristol Staple³ is meticulous in its description of most details, but it says nothing of the frequency with which courts shall be held, from which it may be gathered that there were already well-defined customs regulating court days which it was not worth while to write down. At any rate, by the time that the Bristol Staple Court Books begin the courts are regularly held thrice a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There are frequent adjournments, for Saints' days, for thanksgivings

¹ *Vide supra*, p. 32.

² Statute 27 Edward III, c. 19.

³ *Vide supra*, pp. 36, 54.

for the Battles of the Spurs and Flodden,¹ or to avoid a clash of jurisdictions with the Piepowder Court of the Prior of St. James' Fair.²

Such an arrangement suited the conditions of trade and credit in the sixteenth-century Staple, and probably suited those of the Staples in earlier centuries also ; it is probable that the court days "at will" visualized in the Ordinance were never needed, and that the custom of holding only three court days a week was early adopted as a sensible custom. At all events, when the Court Books become available they show a fair body of business in the courts, no delays for lack of time for a hearing, and comparatively few courts at which there are no suits until the court begins to decline in the seventeenth century.

From the Court Books it is not easy to establish the exact procedure followed in the cases. The entries are formal and are full of abbreviations, marginal notes abound and are of great significance. The two books here printed do not give a complete account of actions, and since it is evident from a comparison of the books themselves that procedure in the Staple Courts was susceptible to change, it is dangerous to supplement these two books with information gleaned from other sources. It is none the less possible to give examples of the writs from Chancery which are here cited only by name, and so to complete a description of actions for debt in the Staple Courts of Tudor Bristol.

In conformity with the usual custom in courts of the Law Merchant,³ a case in the Bristol Staple Court began without a Royal Writ. This was, indeed, the custom of Bristol in all cases of debt. From the fourteenth century it had been the custom of the city "Quod Burgenses inter se in vicem et burgenses versus extraneos et extranei versus burgenses et extranei versus extraneos possint placitare de debitis maioribus sive minoribus de die in diem sine breve."⁴ There is no reason to doubt that this practice was maintained through the Tudor period, and Chancery Writs of 1514⁵ state that an action in the Staple Court of Bristol began without a Royal Writ, whilst in the Writ Book of the Staple of

¹ Staple Court Book, 1509-1513, referred to as Book i., fos. 116, 117.

² Book i., fo. 114.

³ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. xxvi ; Holdsworth, *op. cit.*, v. 106.

⁴ Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS. 405, fo. 237.

⁵ Chancery *Miscellanea*, C.47, 59, 6, 248, 249, quoted Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, iii. 145.

Bristol, 1667-1672, there are preserved Writs of Error directed to the Mayor of the Staple in which the same statement is made.¹

The plaintiff, a burgess of the Staple,² came into court and made his complaint. From 1363 the rule for pleading had been that "John atte vale, merchant of the staple, comes into court and complains of A. de ff. in a plea of debt of £10 sterling by an obligation. Pledges to prosecute R. de. J. and S. de. K."³ The form of words in which cases are reported under Henry VIII gives no definite evidence as to the initial stage in an action, but the report to Chancery of an action in 1514 states that "Johannes Jove de Stoke affirmavit coram prefato maiore quendam querelam debiti super demandam versus quendam Willelmum Dale,"⁴ whilst the Elizabethan Staple Court book states simply that "Johannes Ely queritur versus Johannem Watkins."

The Chancery evidence agrees with the Court Books in that neither there nor in the books is there insistence on the pledges to prosecute which had been a valuable means of preventing vexatious suits in the Courts of Law Merchant in medieval England. Such pledges as *The Little Red Book* mentions can be seen in action in the Staple Court of Bristol in the fourteenth century,⁵ and they may still be found in the Staple Court of Exeter in the fifteenth century,⁶ and in ordinary Common Law and Chancery procedure.⁷ But in the Bristol Staple Court Books such pledges are seldom mentioned, and in Law Merchant cases in the Bristol Tolzey Court also they were sometimes fictitious by 1518.⁸

Some explanation of this anomaly may perhaps arise if we consider the cases themselves. At Bristol, perhaps even more than in other towns, the Staple jurisdiction dealt only with a limited body of fairly well-known men. Moreover, the comprehensive jurisdiction of the Staple Courts had by the sixteenth century been largely whittled down to simple jurisdiction in actions in

¹ e.g. Bristol Archives, *Writ Book of Staple Court*, 1667-1672, fos. 12, 33.

² *Vide supra*, p. 61.

³ *L.R.B.*, fo. 49.

⁴ C.47, 59, 6, 249.

⁵ Chancery *Miscellanea*, C.47, 59, 1, 18. "Ricardus Hautisford queritur de Johanne Spyne in placito detencionis catallorum per plegiag' Johannis Bruggewater."

⁶ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 117.

⁷ Cf. *Fleta*, ii., c. 63, § 10.

⁸ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 131. The pledges to prosecute may possibly be seen in two cases in the Elizabethan Court Book. *Vide infra*, p. 84, and Book ii., fos. 15 and 22.

which debts were claimed on some sort of formal acknowledgment. In no other actions could the Staple Courts offer any advantages over the Common Law procedure. In the Court Book from 1509 to 1514 all the actions are for the settlement of some such formally acknowledged debt; in two cases, indeed, there is a wondering marginal comment in a later hand,¹ "*Absque obligacione sive billa*," but all the other actions are vouched for by a formal instrument of acknowledgment. Such a formal acknowledgment of debt, whether by *Billa mercatoria*, *Billa obligatoria*, simple *Billa*, *Tally*, *Obligacion*, or *Charter Party*, vouched for the fact that the plaintiff had a genuine case, and took the place of the "Suit" of pledges to prosecute. The suit of genuine witnesses also fails to appear,² and the Court's business is confined to self-evident specialties.

Such an explanation does not, of course, explain why Bristol dropped a practice which other Staple Courts maintained, but it does show a reason for the change from former procedure. The importance of the written acknowledgment is everywhere evident in these books. Under Henry VIII the plaintiff always placed defendant's acknowledgment in Court, where it remained as a surety for his good faith until the action was decided. Then if judgment had been for the defendant, or if the plaintiff agreed that defendant was quit, the acknowledgment was later delivered to the defendant by consent of the plaintiff.³ The delivery of the tally or other acknowledgment in dispute to the one party or the other was, in fact, at once a formal utterance of the Court's decision and a means of enforcing that decision. When the defendant paid his debt as a result of the proceedings the delivery of the acknowledgment to him by the Clerk of the Court was in some sort a formal receipt and discharge,⁴ just as the sealed copy of the Court Roll had been in earlier Law Merchant.⁵

In the Elizabethan book there is no mention made either of the pledges to prosecute or of the tally or bill lodged in court which took their place. There is one occasion⁶ on which plaintiff brought his obligation *after* defendant had been attached, but

¹ Book i., fos. 68d, 105.

² An excellent example of the suit of genuine witnesses in Law Merchant is given in the account of a case in the Staple Court of Exeter, 1428, printed by Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 117 *et seq.*

³ Book i., fos. 4d, 8, 8d, 10, 16, 33, 37, etc.

⁴ Book i., fos. 7d, 48d, 96, 110d.

⁵ *L.R.B.*, i. 65, 76-77.

⁶ Staple Action Book, 1595-1601, referred to as Book ii., fo. 33.

normally some proof of *bona fide* must have preceded attachment, and the failure to mention it was probably due simply to the carelessness of the clerk of the period, for the later Court Books, of 1620-1627, 1640-1657, 1649-1654, and 1657-1678, all state that the plaintiff brought his action of debt upon demand through a bill, tally or obligation.

The plaintiff having shown that he had a *prima facie* case, the defendant was straightway attached. This was in conformity with the memorandum of the procedure in the fourteenth-century Staple,¹ with the ordinance for the Bruges Staple Court,² and with the general procedure in Courts of Law Merchant. It is open to doubt whether the defendant was actually "arrested by his body" and placed in prison straightaway and then released when he had found sureties for his appearance when required. The 1509-1514 book states in every case that "A attachiatur versus B," but it is not clear what the "Attachment" involved. In some cases it is clear that the defendant was actually committed to prison, for he pleads "Ad exitum prisonae."³ The entries make no distinction whatever between such attachments in prison and any other form of attachment, defendant is just "Attached" in every case. Only a marginal comment or an entry of subsequent procedure reveals that he ever was imprisoned, and there is therefore no means of deciding in how many other cases the defendant was imprisoned. Probably it depended on his trustworthiness, and there was no arbitrary rule, although there may have been a distinction between burgesses and non-burgesses in this matter similar to that which the Borough Custom of Bristol recognized.⁴

In order to free himself from prison a defendant had to place a gage or caution in court. Sometimes this caution was money or goods to the value of the claim,⁵ sometimes he seems to have won his release simply by finding mainpernors.⁶

¹ "Sur quei commaunde feust par la Court de Causer le dit defendant destre present en court," *L.R.B.*, fo. 49.

² "The defendaunt shalbe attached by his bodye and finde sufficient suerties to the court to aunswer redely to the plainetyfe at the daye assigned by court. And yf he finde no sufficient pledges he then shalbe committed to prison as accordeth," Staple Company Book, fo. 24. This book is lodged by the Staple Company of England at the British Museum, and arrangements are now made for a transcript to be printed.

³ Book i., fos. 66, 66d, 69d, 73, 96.

⁴ Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 131.

⁵ Book i., fos. 49, 80, 88.

⁶ e.g. Book i., fo. 12d.

Having got out of prison, the defendant then sometimes sought personal pledges, in order to supplement his own oath or in order to release the goods which he had to give as security before he was released.¹

It is more than probable that in many cases besides those which are discoverable from the text the defendant was either imprisoned or made to give surety in some form or another to avoid it. Unless some subsequent event, such as the release of the caution, made it necessary to mention it,² there is no sign given that caution was deposited, so that in many, or even all, cases, caution may have been deposited without a hint of such a step appearing in the Court Book. Imprisonment was probably frequent but was certainly not universal, for the contemporary account returned to Chancery³ makes no mention of the imprisonment of the defendant, whilst, on the other hand, the Writ Book of 1667-1672⁴ makes it clear that at that time the defendant was certainly imprisoned until he had found sureties to answer.

In the Elizabethan book defendants are frequently attached by their goods,⁵ and sometimes by their bodies. The abbreviation Com. pri. written above the name of the defendant indicates that he appeared in prison, "Comparuit Prisona."⁶

So far there would seem to be but little development in matters of attachment and surety between 1514 and 1595. But in 1595 it was far more easy to remain at large by securing personal pledges than it had formerly been. Surety in money or in goods is still frequently given,⁷ but far more frequent is personal surety, often purely nominal. John Doe and Richard Roe are vouched, sometimes by the plaintiff's consent, as sureties,⁸ and it appears that the hangers-on of the court are sometimes accepted as sureties.⁹ It seems that where the defendant was a man of substance he could evade the actual physical attachment by 1595, but imprisonment until surety was given still remained the rule.

¹ Book i., fos. 32d, 49, 66d, 96d, 102.

² *Ibid.*, fo. 50d.

³ C.47/59/6/249. Responsio Johannis Wilkyns maioris.

⁴ *e.g.* Writ Book, 1667-1672, fo. 15d: "Virtute cuius quidem querele corpus predicti [Willelmi Hobson] captum fuit et sub custode detentum."

⁵ Book ii., fos. 1, 8d, 39d, 40, 53 *et passim*.

⁶ *e.g.* Book ii., fos. 2, 4, 4d *et passim*.

⁷ Book ii., fos. 34, 42d, 92, 98d, etc.

⁸ Book ii., fos. 3, 19, 22d, 65d, 70, 88, etc.

⁹ E. G. Bisshe, a surety on fos. 14d, 16d, 22d *et passim*; and Wallis, a frequent mainpernor: also, *e.g.* fos. 14d, 24, 26.

The vast majority of cases were of necessity undefended. In Common Law and in Law Merchant even a document sealed in court was only a witness of the truth of a statement, but it was such a witness as it required considerable evidence to overthrow. Sometimes the defendant acknowledged the debt¹ and the action ended; the frequent entries of the abbreviation "li. con." or "p. li. con." in both books denote the court's acceptance of the agreement of the action and the granting of permission to settle out of court. Such settlements are frequent in the Elizabethan book, and are notified not only by the insertion of "Licencia concordandi" in the account of the case, but also by the statement (which frequently occurs) "Querens discontinuavit querelam suam."

When an actual dispute arose it must usually have been on the ground either that defendant had paid, had paid in part, was not yet due to pay, or should not pay because plaintiff had himself not fulfilled his contract. It also appears to have been possible for defendant to plead part-payment, and for the plaintiff then to secure judgment for the remainder of his claim,² contrary to the usual rule, by which plaintiff must prove his whole claim or lose his case.

It was difficult and rare for a defendant to deny an original indebtedness for which an acknowledgment was placed in court. Yet sometimes plaintiff was compelled to prove his case. Sometimes, a usual thing in courts of Law Merchant,³ he supported his tally or bill with his personal oath;⁴ sometimes, apparently when he had no tally or written acknowledgment, he proved his debt by the oath of two citizens, his "Secta" of witnesses,⁵ who may be the elusive pledges to prosecute here re-appearing in the absence of a written acknowledgment (which this clerk always neglects to mention), but who, if they have that office, have also to guarantee to refund the money within a year and a day if defendant disproves the claim.⁶ Sometimes the method of proof is unstated⁷ and cannot be surmised, and more frequently the

¹ e.g. Book i., fos. 12, 42, 96, 98d, 101d; Book ii., fo. 10d. The memorandum of 1369 assumes that this is normal, "Et le dit pleintif demanda les ditz xli. de le defendaunt et le defendaunt grauntee la dette." (L.R.B., fo. 49.)

² Book i., fos. 7d, 67, 79, 94d.

³ *Vide supra*, p. 33, n. 7 and p. 55, n. 1.

⁴ Book i., fos. 35, 83d.

⁵ *Vide supra*, p. 34.

⁶ Book ii., fos. 15, 22.

⁷ Book i., fos. 7d, 34, 38d, 67, etc.

defendant "placed himself on his country," plaintiff concurred, and so an inquest was summoned to speak its decision.¹

In one of these cases the inquest was summoned to decide a side issue only, whether the goods attached were actually the property of the defendant at the time of their attachment.² Once they decided that most of the debt had already been paid, but the other cases presumably (the brevity of the formal entry makes definite statement impossible) left to the inquest the task of settling the main issue. It must be remembered that in all these cases there could be little doubt that at one time defendant had been in the plaintiff's debt, for plaintiff had usually an acknowledgment; the issue was as to whether plaintiff was still under obligation or had freed himself, an issue eminently capable of proof by an inquest. Recourse to inquest in such cases was specially provided for in the Staple Courts in 1353,³ and the memorandum of the customs of the Bristol Staple in 1369 repeats this provision verbatim. Indeed, resort to an inquest was a vital part of the Law Merchant procedure in the Middle Ages, and it would be surprising if so rational a procedure did not survive into the Tudor Staple Court.

There are no instances in these books of plaintiff bringing an unwarranted suit, vouched for only by his personal statement and rebutted by the simple oath of defendant. Such a contingency had been provided for in the "Custom" of the Bristol Staple of 1369,⁴ and was provided for in Elizabeth's reign by the ordinance made for the Staple Court at Bruges that if the oaths of the parties disagree "Then the defendaunt shalbe quit by his oethe in case the plainetyfe prove not his demaunde of recorde."⁵ Such cases would probably be rare, and in the two cases here noted⁶ in which no script was alleged the absence was probably due merely to the negligence of the clerk in writing up the case. It is a pity that no case is here recorded to illustrate Bristol's procedure, for this is one of the matters on which the usage of Bristol may have been at variance with the normal custom in Borough Courts and Courts of Law Merchant, since it is possible that the pledges to prosecute were not essential at Bristol.

¹ Book ii., fos. 8, 24, 29, 34, 49d, 52, 88d, etc.

² Book ii., fos. 8d *et seq.*, fo. 49; cf. Gross, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, i. 38, 44, and Maitland, *Select Pleas in Manorial Court*, p. 136.

³ Statute II, 27 Edward III, c. viii.

⁴ *Vide supra*, p. 36.

⁵ Book of the Staple Company, fos. 101, 103.

⁶ *Vide supra*, p. 81, n. 1.

Where the parties could not come to a concord and the issue was not such as an inquest might try, the defendant, if present in court or appearing as a prisoner, might be unable to deny the claim. It was then recorded "*Nihil dicit*," and judgment went to the plaintiff.¹ If he had been released on surety he might simply refrain from appearing when summoned² and so lose his case by default.³ If he defaulted at four courts then his securities were valued according to normal Law Merchant procedure, and sold as though he had lost his case,⁴ and plaintiff had to give sureties to reimburse him should he succeed in disproving the action within a year and a day.

If defendant lost his case and had not given pledges in court, then his goods, both those by which he was attached and others, were valued by sworn valuers⁵ and sold. On one occasion they were valued at £7 10s. 1d., but were sold for £7 15s.⁶ Sometimes a delay in execution was granted,⁷ but normally a man's goods were sold immediately, or he was committed to prison until he had satisfied the plaintiff.

It is worthy of note that the valuing and sale of goods under distress occurs far more frequently in the Elizabethan than in the Henrician book. This is a result of the development which has taken place in attachment, for in the former period the actual person of an insolvent debtor was normally in the custody of the court at the time when judgment was given, and so he would tend to secure his freedom by selling his property himself; whilst in the latter period the court no longer held the debtor's person as a rule, but his securities, which were then sold. In the 1509-1514 book almost every case bears an initial in the margin. These initials stand for the sergeants of the court, who were

¹ Book ii., fos. 13d, 14d *et passim*.

² The summons to appear ran:—

To [A.B., sergeant] "*Tibi precipimus quod per probos et legales homines infra Civitatem predictam sciri facias [Johanni Webbe] essend' ad Curiam domini Regis Stapule Civitatis predictae die veneris xxvii^o die instantis mensis Augusti hora nona ante meridiem eiusdem diei in Guildhalda Civitatis predictae tenendam, ad ostendendum et demonstrandum si quid per se habet vel dicere sciat quare predictus [Walterus Barratt] executionem de xiii li. legalis monete in manibus ipsius [Johannis Webbe] attachiatis satisfacere non debeat secundum formam recognitionis dicti [Walteri Barratt], etc.*"—Staple Court Book, 1620-1627, fo. 73.

³ Book ii., fos. 4d, 13, 15, 16d, 22, 33 *et passim*.

⁴ Book ii., fos. 13, 22.

⁵ Book i., fos. 15d, 83d; Book ii., fo. 12d *et passim*.

⁶ Book ii., fo. 13.

⁷ Book ii., fos. 24, 30, 49.

responsible for the appearance of the defendant: C. stands for Hugh Coston or Corston,¹ R.B. for Robert Beysaund or Besant,² and Ri. B. for Richard Baron.³ Whether the plain B. stands for Beysaund or Baron is open to doubt.⁴ The B. or Be. of the Elizabethan book stands for Adam Benions, Sergeant,⁵ C. is Roger Cooke,⁶ Mo. is Morgan,⁷ Br. is Robert Bridge,⁸ whilst Thomas Aldworth⁹ and Shore¹⁰ also appear. These, on occasions when it became necessary, handed over the impounded goods to the valuers.

There is only one case here recorded in which the phrase "Iniuste detinet" appears.¹¹ By the use of this phrase early medieval lawyers had maintained that the non-payment of a debt became a tort, and so defendant became liable for damages.¹² Such a fiction was now no longer necessary, and no importance can be attached to this isolated instance. The general doctrine of "damnum emergens" or of "lucrum cessans" would allow a merchant recompense for losses due to the detention of his money in the later Middle Ages, and during the period covered by the Elizabethan book the Statute of 1545, limiting the rate of interest to 10 per cent. per annum, was in force. Where large damages from detention were claimed a special action to recover them seems to have been necessary.¹³

It is interesting to note that under Henry a successful plaintiff is allowed his debt and costs, usually about three shillings, and never more than five shillings and threepence,¹⁴ whilst under Elizabeth he is allowed his debt, his "Missa," and a penny or twopence or as much as ten shillings¹⁵ "pro incremento curie predicte," whilst costs can run into nearly thirty shillings,¹⁶

¹ *Vide* Book i., fos. 73, 80.

² Book i., fos. 34, 37.

³ Book i., fo. 50d.

⁴ Book i., fos. 1, 4d, 5 *et passim*.

⁵ Book ii., fos. 16d, 17, 21 *et passim*.

⁶ Book ii., fo. 7.

⁷ Book ii., fos. 8, 45d, 47, etc.

⁸ Book ii., fos. 12d, 13d, 35d, 61d, etc.

⁹ Book ii., fos. 80, 86, 88, etc.,

¹⁰ Book ii., fos. 100, 104d, 106d, etc.

¹¹ Book ii., fo. 13.

¹² Henry, *Contract in the Local Courts of Medieval England*, p. 15.

¹³ Hall, *Select Cases on Law Merchant*, ii. 136.

¹⁴ Book i., fos. 12, 42, 101d.

¹⁵ Book ii., fos. 16d, 18, 21d, etc.

¹⁶ Book ii., fo. 21d.

and on some occasions plaintiff is able to exact in addition to his debt and costs both damages and "incrementum curie."¹

Other changes also may be seen between the two books. The Statute of 1523² did not drive the Court out of business, but it altered its clientele. In the earlier book the Staple Court is obviously being used by most of the small traders of the town for the recovery of their petty trading debts. The frequency of suit on a tally speaks of the ordinary local trader in pursuit of his customer's money, and plaintiffs are freely named as butchers, bakers and brewers, whilst the admissions to the burgess-ship of the Staple show a preponderance of the craftsmen. During the period 1514-1595 not only had the jurisdiction of the courts been restricted to merchants, but the trend of economic development had further separated merchants from craftsmen, and the craft-gild organization of industry had advanced another stage towards the juxtaposition of capitalist employer and entrepreneur and proletarian wage-earner. As a result of these two factors, the sums in demand under Elizabeth are far greater than those under Henry VIII. From Michaelmas, 1509, to Michaelmas, 1510, seventy-nine actions were brought in the Staple Court, involving a total sum of £384 4s. 10½d., two measures of woad and a butt of Romney. From Michaelmas, 1595, to Michaelmas, 1596, one hundred and thirty-seven actions were brought, involving a total sum of £5,954 6s. 8d. It is a staggering difference, showing that although the outward forms of the Staple Court are the same, the nature of its business has changed, and it now caters more for the "mercantile" than for the "craft" element of the city. The Statute of 1532 has really made the Bristol Staple even more exclusive than it was.

A parallel change may be seen in the employment of attornies. It was a principle of Law Merchant procedure that formalism should be ruled out as far as was possible, and that an attempt should be made to arrive at the truth in the quickest and least expensive way.³ This deprecation of legal subtleties and of forensic skill was enforced in the Bruges' ordinance⁴ that "Forasmuche as the lawes of the staple ben ordeyned and grounded upon reason, good faithe and equite without long ple or dilaye, therefore it is ordeyned that the plainctife in his proper personne

¹ Book ii., fos. 24, 49, 61 *et passim*.

² *Vide supra*, pp. 56-57, and 62.

³ *Vide supra*, p. 33.

⁴ Book of the Staple Company, fo. 25.

shalle declare his owne demaunde and not to be rebuked or abashed for telling of his tale but theeffect of his right to be taken withoute coulour of termes or subteltie of ple and after right and good conscience it to be adiudged. And in likewise the defendaunt to answer in his proper personne in his defence and that no man pleade for thother except he be partie in the plaincte nor speke in the matter unles he be willed or required by the judge, wherein he shalle make no crafte or subteltie but shew the plaine truethe."

In the 1509 Bristol Book very few attornies are mentioned, and even these are for the most part obviously not professional lawyers. A man's wife, his son or his servant occasionally bring his action for him¹ or receive for him the tally or bill which the court awards to him as a judgment. There was still no technical pleading in the Staple Court.

In the 1595 Book, on the other hand, attornies abound. George Baldwin, Edward Hollester and John Wallis appear again and again, both plaintiffs and defendants use them, and it appears that whenever an action followed any course but the simplest claim and acknowledgment an attorney had become necessary.

During the period between Henry VIII and Elizabeth the Bristol Staple Court has, in fact, undergone a change to which all tribunals and systems of law are liable. Sets of rules devised to ensure justice are being used to defeat justice; a small set of professional litigants has grown up who know the technique of Staple Court procedure and are prepared to exploit their knowledge. Such men as Leonard Vizar, Edward Bentley and John Love are almost habitués of the court. Love, for example, appears in fourteen actions in 1595, twice as a plaintiff, nine times as defendant, and three times as a surety. He knows all the means whereby judgment may be evaded; he uses writs of privilege from Chancery and, when these are answered by an equally knowledgeable opponent and his attorney with Writs of Procedendo, can produce Writs of Corpus cum causa, only to be answered with another Writ of Procedendo.²

Love, Slocumbe, William Wallis, the Colstons and Edward Bentley seem to have been a small band of friends, possibly partners, who have a virtual monopoly of the knowledge of Chancery intervention in the Staple at this time. When Slocumbe

¹ Book i., fos. 29d, 64, 68, 72d, 73d, 76, 89 *et passim*.

² *e.g.* Book ii., fo. 24.

succeeds in getting a Writ of Privilege and so holding up judgment,¹ his mainpernors are Love and Bentley, whilst ten days earlier Love had acted as Bentley's surety, and a fortnight before that Bentley had gone surety for Love. The next intervention of Chancery brings in the same characters, although not as principals. Slocumbe and William Wallis are sureties for Thomas Tyther, defendant in an action for £100, and this time there is a Writ of Habeas Corpus² produced by defendant. The next mention of a Chancery Writ again brings in one of the Colstons as defendant and Love as a surety. This time the plaintiff is Leonard Vizar, as accustomed to Staple Court procedure as anyone, who answers the Habeas Corpus with a Writ of Procedendo and wins his case, although it takes him from 11th August to 3rd December to get his money,³ during which time he successfully brings an action for £130 against Bentley, another member of the group.⁴ Vizar next⁵ sues Robert Colston, whose sureties are William Colston and Love, and then sues Love himself. Love was also sued in the Staple on the same day by another creditor, Walter Williams. Wallis went surety for him here, whilst against Vizar his sureties were Slocumbe and Wallis. In both of these actions Love produced a Writ of Privilege, to be answered by a Writ of Procedendo. In both cases he countered with a Writ of Habeas Corpus, and was then answered by another Writ of Procedendo. In the first case a verdict was declared by a jury, whilst in the second Love recognized the debt, but he delayed judgment from the 3rd September to the 13th April and the 16th May respectively. The only other Chancery Writ of this curial year again brings in Love as defendant and Wallis as a surety. Here again Love produces first a Writ of Privilege, then, in response to a Writ of Procedendo, a Writ of Corpus cum causa, to be met by another Writ of Procedendo. Here he succeeded in delaying matters for almost six months.⁶

The constant association of the same people in these actions calls for some comment. Although there are other cases later in which Chancery Writs are invoked, sometimes successfully, by other parties,⁷ it is impossible to overlook the fact that here we

¹ Book ii., fo. 12d.

² Book ii., fo. 18.

³ Book ii., fo. 21d.

⁴ Book ii., fo. 22.

⁵ Book ii., fo. 24.

⁶ Book ii., fo. 26.

⁷ Book ii., fos. 32d, 43, 49d, 71, 96.

have a group of men dealing in considerable sums of money, who are using their knowledge of Staple Court procedure to defeat that prompt and cheap recovery of just debts which was the essence of the Law Merchant and of the Staple Courts. The contrast between this constant invocation of Chancery under Elizabeth and the two isolated Chancery Writs of Certiorari¹ in the whole of the period 1509-1514 is marked.

At some time, also, between the two books, the custom of the retiring Mayor missing a year of office and then becoming a Constable of the Court was superseded by the custom of making the Mayor a Constable immediately he had ceased to hold office as Mayor.

The inclusion of the lists of officials of the city in the Staple Court Book is of no particular significance, it may show a closer identity of town and Staple as a result of the Ordinance of 1583, but the Bristol Staple had for long been closely connected with the town,² and this is merely another example of the clerk's failure to keep his two offices separate, of a piece with his writing of "Burgess ville Bristollie" where he should have written "Burgess stapule Bristollie."

Other points worthy of note in the books are the frequent cases in which an intestate man's executors are sued for his liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute de Donis.³ There is also the occasion⁴ on which the debts owed to the defendant by a third party were seised and used in payment of a debt, an instance of the Law Merchant's treating a debt as a piece of property. The appearances of the Archbishop of Canterbury as a defendant and of Queen Elizabeth as a plaintiff⁵ are perhaps also worthy of mention.

¹ Book i., fos. 74d, 95.

² *Vide supra*, p. 77.

³ Statute 2, 13 Edward I, c. xix.

⁴ Book ii., fo. 69d.

⁵ Book ii., fos. 14d, 39, 63, 101d.



APPENDIX

VALUABLE evidence as to the working of the Statute Staple system for debt recovery is contained in the Chancery documents at the Public Record Office. Chancery played a double part in the system: it was both a court of appeal and a "Clearing-house," by means of which a local court in one corner of England could enforce a distraint on property in another part of the country. From Chancery *Miscellanea* and *Early Chancery Proceedings*, therefore, may be taken a few cases which show the workings of the system and appeal to Chancery as a court of error. Chancery Files¹ record the statements made by the Mayors of the Staples that they are unable to enforce their distrains, since the debtor has no property in their jurisdiction; the Chancellor is, therefore, asked to set in motion the officials of other districts. Extents on debts² record the writs which Chancery thereupon sent out to the Sheriffs within whose jurisdiction the debtor was suspected of having property, ordering them to seize it, value it by means of an inquest, and deliver it to the plaintiff. Attached to the writs are the Sheriff's replies and the extents made of lands and goods when these were involved.

The later "Proceedings on Statute Staple" of Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth³ record precisely the same information as these earlier "Extents on debts," but after 1532 they show that almost all of the business of the other Staple courts was being done by the Staple of Westminster and the Chief Justices,⁴ and the "Proceedings on Statute Staple" from James I onwards⁵ are the same.

It has been thought advisable to print extracts from these sources illustrative of the general process of which the Bristol Staple Court was but a part, and a part, too, of which the earlier

¹ Chancery Files, G.95 *et seq.*

² Chancery Extents on debts, C.131.

³ C.152, bundle 22 *et seq.*

⁴ This must be understood to apply only to such cases as involved Chancery intervention. The Bristol books show that the volume of business at Bristol was as great as ever (*vide supra*, p. 62).

⁵ G.228, bundle 1, *et seq.*

records have not survived. The cases have been chosen as all dealing with Bristol.

I. Chancery acting as a court of appeal and urging speed upon the Bristol Staple. Chancery *Miscellanea*, C.47, Bundle 59, File 1, No. 18.

Ricardus dei gracia Rex Anglie et ffrancie et Dominus Hibernie maiori et Constabulariis stapule ville Bristoll' salutem. Cum Ricardus Hautysford nuper in Curia stapule ville predictae coram Thoma Knappe tunc maiore et constabulariis eiusdem stapule per consideracionem eiusdem Curie recuperaverit versus Johannem Spyne quatuor pipas Waide ac in eadem Curia ordinatum fuerit quod certi mercatores eiusdem stapule precium seu valorem eiusdem Waide taxare debuissent ac taxacio illa adhuc restat facienda ut accepimus in ipsius Ricardi dampnum non modicum et gravamen Vobis precipimus sicut alias precepimus quod si ita est tunc taxacionem illam cum ea celeritate qua de iure et secundum consuetudinem stapule predictae fieri poterit fieri facias Ne clamor ad nos inde perveniat iteratus vel causam nobis significetis quare mandato nostro alias vobis inde directo parere noluistis vel non debuistis. Teste me ipso apud Westm' xii die ffebruarii anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.

Nos Johannes Bannebury maior Curie stapule Bristoll' Johannes Candever et Thomas Colston Constabularii eiusdem Curie vobis certificamus causam quare non procedatur ad taxacionem valoris Waide in hoc breve contentum est pro eo quod super reddicionem iudicii placiti in dicto brevi specificati fuit controversia inter constabularios dicte Curie et ea de causa quam plurimis aliis de causis in cedula huic brevi consuta comprehensis et ob diversos errores in recordo placiti predicti existentes tenor cuius recordi in dicta cedula continetur ita quod ad taxacionem Waide predictae nec ad execucionem Iudicii predicti rite aut legitime procedere non valeamus.

Placita Curia Stapule Bristoll' tenta ibidem coram Thoma Knapp tunc maiore Curie predictae et Johanne Candever uno Constabulariorum Stapule predictae in festo Sancti Dunstani Episcopi Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi vicesimo.

it. Ricardus Hautisford queritur de Johanne Spyne in placito detencionis catallorum per plegiag' Johannis Bruggewater et

Spyne's on which the debt is acknowledged. Spyne admits the writing but says he has sent three pipes of Woad from Bayonne, and that Hautisford has had them duly delivered to him in Bristol. He is prepared to prove this, and as for the fourth pipe, he is willing to deliver it when he has been paid for the expenses which he has incurred in transporting the woad. Candever, one of the constables, thought this answer inadequate as against the writing, which Spyne has acknowledged, and thinks Hautisford should get judgment for four pipes of Woad or an equivalent sum of money. A day is given for the execution of this judgment, at which the parties appear, and Colston, the other Constable, thinks Spyne's answer adequate. Many of the merchants present in Court agree with Colston's opinion, and

vocatus partibus predictis prefatus Johannes Spyne per Symonem [Edmondson] comparuit et predictus Ricardus in propria persona sua comparuit sicut etc. et petit de predicto Johanne Spyne quatuor pipas Waide precii cuiuslibet quarterii quinque marcarum et quinque solidorum in quibus sibi tenetur per quandam remembranciam in papiro dicti Ricardi de manu predicti Johannis Spyne scriptam quem Curia hic ostendit in hec verba Item ieo doye a mon dit maistre por amendez de toute la gaide qe ieo ay trompat por luy quatre pipes de gaide a son aventure venant de Bayonne.

Et predictus Johannes Spyne bene cognoscens remembranciam predictam fore scriptam de manu sua propria dicit quod diu post scripcionem remembranciam predictae ipse misit extra Baionam circa festum Sancti Michaelis ultimo preteritum tres pipas Waide prefato Ricardo ad adventuram ipsius Ricardi in quadam bargea vocata la Jouette de Bristoll' unde Johannes Cornkey ad tunc fuit magister quas quidem pipas Waide postquam Bargea predicta salvo ad portum Bristoll' adventa fuit predictus Ricardus Waidam predictam de predicto Johanne Cornkey super Kaiam Bristoll' recepit iuxta formam remembrancionis predictae et sic tres pipas predictas non detinet et hoc predictus Johannes Spyne pretendat verificare qualiter vel quo modo Curia in hac parte considerare voluerit et quo ad quartam pipam Waide predictae prefatus Johannes Spyne dicit solutis expensis eidem quas fecit ad instanciam dicti Ricardi pro frettamento et eskipamento Waide predictae quod ipse paratus est illam dicto Ricardo deliberare et semper fuit et hoc pretendat verificare ut super. Et super hoc quia tunc videbatur predicto Johanni Candevere uni Constabulariorum Curie predictae quod responcio predicti Johannis Spyne non est sufficiens contra cognicionem suam propriam remembranciae predictae consideratum fuit per ipsum Johannem Candevere in presencia Thome Knappe maioris predicti quod predictus Ricardus recuperet quatuor pipas Waide predictae vel precium per inquisicionem inde faciendam factam. Et super hoc datus est dies partibus predictis tam ad Inquisicionem predictam capiendam quam ad execucionem iudicii predicti faciendam usque in diem Jovis proximum post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste tunc proxime sequentem ad quem diem vocati partes predicti comparuerunt ut super et Thomas Colston alter Constabulariorum Curie predictae existens in contraria opinione iudicii predicti sibi apparens quod responsio

e case is
erefore
journed and
action is
ken to
ecute the
dgment.

predicti Johannis Spyne est satis sufficiens ad precludendum predictum Ricardum de accione sua quam plures alii mercatores ea de causa in Curia predicta coadiuncti in oppinione predicti Thome existentes datus est dies partibus predictis usque ad proximam Curiam tunc proxime sequentem absque aliquo die in [certo] et postea pro pluribus Curiis partibus predictis non vocatis non actum fuit de iudicio nec de processu predictis etc.

It is noteworthy here that the defendant at first employs an attorney, that it is not a case in which a Statute Staple is involved, but an ordinary unsealed writing, and that the merchants are called in to give their opinions. The uncertainty of mercantile opinion on the vexed question of formalism in procedure is here apparent: some hold that defendant must either deny the charge *in toto*, others that he may plead partial fulfilment of his contract.

Other cases from the Staple Court of Bristol to be found in Chancery *Miscellanea* are Hynege v. Slugg in 1486 [C.47/59/2/56], in answer to a writ of Certiorari from Chancery. This case is largely illegible, but in so far as it is legible it presents no remarkable features. Another case, of John Griffith versus Peter Paunton, has already been printed (*Select Cases in Law Merchant*, ii. 134, *et seq.*), but the name of the Mayor of the town of Bristol has been printed as Tremayne instead of Wilkins.

II. Chancery as a Court of Appeal from the Staple Court. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, C.1/27/383.

To the Right Reverend ffader in God George Bisshop of Excest^r and Chaunceler of Englonde.

Mekely besechen your good and gracieux lordship your pore bedemen John Wylly and Thomas Draper of Bristow that Where John Rouhaunt and John Gregory marchauntz had labored and got them a sauf conduyt of the French King for a ship called the Julyan of ffloway and for certayn persones to saile the same ship whereof your said besechers were owners and the same sauf conduyt delyvered to your said besechers sauflly to conduyt the seid ship towards Burdeaux ffor which sauf conduyt your said besechers were bounden to one Edmonde Westcot and Nicholas Okyford in an obligacion of xl. marcs to the use and behofe of the seid John Rouhant and John Gregory to be paied to them or to their certayn attorney att Burdeaux that same present vyage and at suche tyme as it fortunied our Right good and gracieux

lord the Erle of Warwyk to take his grete and adventurous iourney from Caleis into Irlonde to helpe conduct the Great and mighty prynce the Duke of York whos soule Jesu have mercy into Englonde the seid Erle mette withe the seid Thomas Draper one of your said besechers in the seid ship upon the See and toke and accompanied the same ship into his said vyage towardes and into the seid land of Irlonde and so reteyned the said ship in the service of the said Duke of York by half a yere so longe tyme that the date of the seid sauf conduyt was expyred or that they cam home into Englonde with the seid erle Wherthurgh your said besechers lost their said vyage and theeffect of theire sauf conduyt into Burdeux Neverthelesse now of late [their was] an accion of dette of xl marcs [mainteyned] at Bristow before the mayre and Constables of the Staple there in the name of the seide Edmund Westcot and Nicholas Okyford upon the said obligacion to the use of the seid John Rouhant and John Gregory against your said besechers and they by it by theire bodyes attached prisoners thereby to proove [*illegible*] the seid xl marcs ayenst them to the importable charge and uttir undoyng of youre said besechers Pleas it your good and gracieux lordship the premyssez tendirly to considre and to examyn the seid mater which is brought up before the King our souveraigne lord in his Chauncerie [*illegible*] after holy feythe and conscience atte Reverence of god and in way of charite and your said besechers shalle pray to god for you.

This document is in places illegible; from the Chancellor to whom it was addressed it must be placed between 1456 and 1465. Apart from the light which it throws upon the political conditions in which a fifteenth-century merchant worked, it is of interest as invoking the purely equitable jurisdiction of Chancery in Staple Court cases and as showing the transference of credit from one merchant to another, for although John Rouhaunt and John Gregory obtained the safe conduct for the "pore bedemen," the price for it was to be paid to Edmund Westcot and John Okeford, or their attorney, after the voyage had been completed.

Another interesting case in *Early Chancery Proceedings* is that of William Bole of Dorking [C.1/11/159], who asked Chancery to inquire into a Statute of Staple which, he alleged, he made before the Mayor of the Staple of Westminster because he was

kidnapped and only released when he had sworn that he would make such a recognizance. There is also another Bristol case [C.1/11/165] in which Thomas Parrys, mercer, asks for remedy against the false prosecution of Thomas Norton, with whom he has entered into a curious contract for trade, by which Norton first lent Parrys a capital sum of £150 and then went abroad and traded, buying madder for £36 5s. 8d. Parrys stayed in Bristol and succeeded in selling this madder which Norton had bought at Middleburgh for £166 19s. 4d. Using this money, which he considered to be his, he paid Norton £166 19s. 4d., and maintains that he now owes him only £19 6s. 5d., for which he has good securities. Norton, however, has brought a successful action in the Staple Court of Bristol for £160. It is difficult to understand why Norton's claim should have amounted to £160, although Parrys' figures are understandable, but the case obviously arises from a dispute as to whether Norton was Parrys' agent at Middleburgh or Parrys was Norton's agent at Bristol. It will be noted that the profit on a cargo of madder was considerable.

III. Chancery acting as a "Clearing-house" for the Staple Courts. 1358.

Chancery Files, G.97.

Venerande discrecionis viro illustri domini Regis Cancellario ve eius locum tenenti sui humiles Edmundus Blanket maior stapule Bristoll' Galfridus Beauflour et Elias Spelly constabularii eiusdem stapule obedienciam cum omni reverencia et honore Quia Ricardus Wymundham Gauger de Bristoll' die mercurii proxime ante festum Nativitatis beate Marie virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Tricesimo primo coram nobis recognovit se teneri Johanni Grayndon' in decem libris sterling' solvendis ad festum sancti Andrei apostoli tunc proxime sequentem et eas ei nondum soluit ut dicitur Et bona nec catalla predicti Ricardi ad valenciam debiti predicti infra bundas stapule nostre predictae inveniri non poterunt, Dominacioni vestre reverende supplicamus quatinus si placet vobis scibere velitis vicecomiti Bark's quod predictum Ricardum ad solucionem dicte pecunie faciendum iuxta formam ordinacionis Stapule per dictum Regem et consilium suum factam compellat.

Dat' Bristoll' ultimo die mensis ffebruarii anno regni Regis predicti Tricesimo secundo.

*The Chancery
Writ to the
Sheriff.*

Richard
Wymundham,
having failed
to pay his debt,
is to be
imprisoned,
if a layman,
and his goods
to be seised
and appraised
until the debt
is paid.

Extents on debts. C.131. File 11. No. 3.

Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie et ffrancie et Dominus
Hibernie vicecomiti Berks salutem. Quia Ricardus Wymundham
de Bristoll' Gauger die mercurii proxime ante festum Nativitatis
beate Marie virginis proxime preteritum coram Edmundo Blanket
maiore stapule Bristoll' ad recogniciones debitorum in eadem
stapula accipiendum deputato recognovit se debere Johanni
Grayndon' decem libras quas ei soluisse debuit ad festum sancti
Andrei Apostoli tunc proxime sequentem et eas ei nondum soluit
ut dicitur tibi precipimus quod corpus predicti Ricardi si laicus sit
capias et in prisona nostra donec eidem Johanni de predicto
debito plene satisfecerit salvo custodiri et omnia terras et catalla
ipsius Ricardi in balliva tua per sacramentum proborum et
legalium hominum de balliva tua per quos rei veritas melius
sciri poterit iuxta verum valorem eorundem extendi et appreciari
et in manum nostram seisiri facias ut ea prefato Johanni quousque
sibi de debito predicto satisfactum fuerit liberari faciamus iuxta
formam ordinacionis inde facte. Et qualiter hoc preceptum
nostrum fueris executus scire facias nobis in Cancellaria nostra in
Crastino Ascensionis domini proxime futuri ubicunque tunc fuerit
per literas tuas sigillatas. Et habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste me
ipso apud Westm' viii die Aprilis anno regni nostri Anglie
tricesimo secundo regni vero nostri ffrancie decimo nono.

Endorsed.

The Sheriff of Berkshire's answer.

The writ has
been sent to
the bailiff of
Reading, who
reports that he
has imprisoned
Wymundham
and made an
Extent of his
lands and
goods by an
inquest of
neighbours.

Breve istud retornatum fuit per me Johannem Laundels
vicecomitem Thome Marreys ballivo libertatis Radyngie eo quod
nulla execucio inde fieri potuit in balliva mea extra libertatem
predictam et idem ballivus qui habet retornamentum omnium
brevium et execuciones eorundem michi sic respondit.

Ego Thomas Marreys ballivus libertatis Radyngie respondeo
quod cepi corpus Ricardi Wymundham de Bristoll' Gauger et
illud in prisona domini Regis salvo custodiri faciam. Et omnia
terras et catalla ipsius Ricardi extendi et appreciari feci per
sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva mea
iuxta verum valorem eorundem et ea seisiri feci in manum dicti
Regis prout in brevi Regis precipitur.

Et ego dictus vicecomes extentam et apreciacionem predictam
vobis mitto sub sigillo meo et sigillis eorum per quorum sacra-
mentum facta fuit huic brevi consutam.

The Extent.

Extenta terre et appreciatio catallorum Ricardi Wymundham de Bristoll' Gauger facta apud Redynge coram Thoma Mareys ballivo libertatis Abbatis Radyngie die veneris proxime post festum Inventionis sancte Crucis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu tricesimo secundo virtute retornamenti cuiusdam brevis ad sectam Johannis Grayndon' eidem ballivo directi per sacramentum Roberti atte Purve Walteri Whatmot Johannis Sellich' Johannis Hanneye Nicholai Cuttewode Rogeri Bordel Ricardi Stonyford Johannis le Barbour Thome le Smyth Drualdi Gatiere Henrici le Ropere et Johannis atte Lee. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Ricardus Wymondham habet in Redynge unum mesuagium in vico London' quod valet per annum ultra reprisas iiii^o s. Item dicunt quod predictus Ricardus habet ibidem in vetere vico sex cotagias que valent per annum ultra reprisas iiii s. Item dicunt quod predictus Ricardus habet ibidem unum annum redditum viii s. de tenemento quod Johannes le fullere de eo tenet in vico London'. Item dicunt quod predictus Ricardus habet in Whitele unam acram terre et dimidiam in quodam croft vocata Obenham semmata cum avenia que valent hoc anno xld. et quando iacent frisca valent per annum ix d. In cuius rei testimonium predicti Juratores huic extente et appreciamento sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Dat' die loco et anno supradictis.

Such proceedings are frequent, both from Bristol and from other towns. Exactly the same process is followed for the enforcement of a debt by Statute Merchant. From Bristol come both Statutes Staple and Statutes Merchant, as from Exeter, Southampton and other towns which were both Staple towns and seats for the recognition of Statutes Merchant. From London the Statutes Merchant come from the Mayor of London, and the Statutes Staple from the Mayor of the Staple of Westminster. It is not always possible to find the Extent of debt which a report from a mayor evoked, and there are numerous Extents for which no report can be found; both files are obviously incomplete. There is, for example, no answer to the Mayor of Bristol Staple's request that since they were in doubt whether land should be extended or not "*Scribere velitis nobis prefatis maiori et constabulariis quod predictum Johannem Pieres ad solucionem dicte pecunie faciendum . . . compellamus.*" [G.97.]

These documents give an illuminating example of the difference between the Staple and the town of Bristol, showing that the jurisdiction of the Staple was confined within definite territorial limits within the town. Reginald le ffrenshe, Mayor of the Staple of Bristol in 1356, was unable to seize the property of John le ffrenshe, a defaulting debtor, and so Chancery writs were sent to the Sheriff of Gloucestershire, who found that both the defaulting John and all his property were within the liberty of Bristol. He accordingly handed on the writ to John de Cobyndon and Richard Inhyme, bailiffs of the town, who impounded the two tenements which John held in the suburbs of Bristol and his household utensils to the value of £12 15s. od. John himself they could not find. [C.131/10/11.]

IV. Proceedings on Statute Staple. [C.152/22.] 1539.

John Kenne acknowledged a debt of a hundred marcs to Thomas Norton in Bristol Staple and has failed to keep his day.

The Sheriff of Somerset is therefore to arrest him, and to distrain his lands and goods until he has paid the debt to Anne Norton, widow.

Henricus octavus dei gracia Anglie et ffrancie Rex fidei defensor Dominus Hibernie et in terra supremum caput Anglicane ecclesie vicecomiti Somers' salutem. Quia Johannes Kenne de parochia de Yattone in Comitatu Somers' armiger vicesimo primo die february anno Regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie decimo coram Johanne Esterfelde tunc maiore Stapule ville nostre Bristoll' ac Johanne Hawkys et Philippo kyngstone tunc Constabulariis eiusdem Stapule ad recogniciones debitorum in eadem stapula accipiendum deputatis recognovit se debere Thome Norton armigero centum marcas sterlingorum quas ei soluisse debuit festo Natalis domini tunc proxime futuro, et eas ei nondum soluit ut dicitur, Tibi precipimus quod corpus predicti Johannis Kenne si laicus sit capi et in prisona nostra donec Anne Norton vidue executrici testamenti Andree Norton' executoris testamenti predicti Thome de predictis centum marcis plene satisfecerit salvo custodiri et omnia terras et catalla ipsius Johannis Kenne in balliva tua per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de eadem balliva tua per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit iuxta veram valorem eorumdem diligenter extendi appreciari et in manum nostram seisiri facias ut ea prefate executrici quousque sibi de predictis Centum marcis plene satisfactum fuerit liberari faciamus iuxta formam ordinacionis inde facte Et qualiter hoc preceptum nostrum fueris executus scire facias nobis in Cancellariam nostram in quindena Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proxime futura ubicunque tunc fuerit per literas tuas sigillatas

Et habeas ibi hoc breve / Mandavimus enim vicecomitibus nostris Oxon' et Glouc' quod corpus predicti Johannis Kenne si laicus sit capi et in prisiona nostra donec Anne Norton' vidue executrici testamenti Andree Norton' executoris testamenti predicti Thome de predictis Centum marcis plene satisfecerit salvo custodiri et omnia terras et catalla ipsius Johannis Kenne in ballivis suis per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de eisdem ballivis suis per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit iuxta veram valorem eorundem diligenter extendi appreciari et in manum nostram seisiri faciant ut ea prefate executrici quousque sibi de predictis Centum marcis plene satisfactum fuerit liberari faciamus, in forma predicta.

Teste me ipso apud Westm' quinto die marcii anno regni nostri tricesimo.

Infranominatus Johannes Kenne mortuus est.

Execucio istius brevis patet in quadam Inquisicione huic brevi annexata.

Henricus Longe miles vic'.

Inquisicio capta apud Pensforde in Comitatu Somers' xxvii die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi dei gracia Anglie et ffrancie Regis fidei defensoris domini Hibernie et in terra supremi capitis Anglicane ecclesie xxxi° coram Henrico Longe milite vicecomite Comitatus predicti virtute brevis dicti domini Regis de extendi facias eidem vicecomiti directi et huic Inquisicioni consueti per sacramentum [*here follow thirteen names*] Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Johannes Kenne in dicto breve nominatus dicto vicesimo primo die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie decimo fuit seisitus de manerio de Kenne cum pertinenciis suis in Comitatu predicto et de tercia parte manerii de Kingston Seynis cum pertinenciis etc.

There is no development here from the process shown under Edward III, although it is interesting to note two landed gentry from the neighbouring county coming before the Mayor of the Staple to conclude a deal. The lapse of forty-three years between the date when the Statute Staple fell due and the date when it was put into execution is remarkable, as is the fact that, even so, the Extent was taken upon the lands which the debtor had held at the time of the making of the bond.

These examples are typical of the workings of the different elements in the system of debt recovery by means of Statute Staple. Later examples might have been chosen, but they show no variation from those here given, save that although the Court Books show that the Staple Court was still working at Bristol in the seventeenth century, the practice of calling in the aid of Chancery seems virtually to have ceased.

STAPLE COURT BOOK, I HENRY VIII

Placita Debiti in Curia Stapule tempore Johannis Caple Johannis Pople & Johannis Rowlond & Johannis Ellyot majorum ville Bristoll' [incipienta] ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quinto. Ricart.¹

Placita tenta in Curia Stapule tempore Johannis Caple maioris
 RISTOLL' (x)² Nicholai Browne et Rogeri Dawes Constabulariorum eiusdem
 Stapule anno regni Regis Henrici octavi primo.

it. Curia tenta die lune xvii^o die Octobris anno prescripto.

it. Curia tenta die lune [sic] xix^o die Octobris anno prescripto.

er billam C. Philippus ffox de Bristoll' berebrewer attachiatur versus Ricardum
 Gardener de eadem villa Sopemaker alias dictum Ricardum
 Gardener burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super
 demandam xl s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune v^o die Novembris anno supradicto.

B.³ (1^d) Johannes Ball de Bristoll' Towker et Henricus Bouwey de eadem
 li. con. Chaloner attachiantur versus Thomam miryfield et Ricardum
 massebroke Capellanum alias dictos Thomam miryfield et
 obligacio Ricardum massebroke burgenses ville predicte in placito debiti
 super demandam iiii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xiii^o die Novembris anno prescripto.

(2^d) Johannes Newman Secundus de Bristoll' Boucher attachiatur

lla C. versus Gilbertum Cogan de eadem villa merchaunt alias dictum
 Gilbertum Cogan burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito
 debiti super demandam l s. sterling per billam remanentem in
 Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxix^o die Novembris anno prescripto.

(2^d) postea Elizabetha Colyns vidua executrix testamenti Johannis
 Colyns nuper de Bristoll' Corveser attachiatur versus Johannem

¹ i.e. Philip Ricart, town clerk. This heading is the parchment cover of the original binding, used as a fly-leaf when the book was rebound.

² The numbers in brackets denote the page of the book. The initials denote the Sergeant-at-mace who enforced the appearance of the defendant. C. stands for Hugh Corston (*vide* fo. 35^d).

³ This B. may stand either for Richard Baron or for Robert Beysaund. The two are later distinguished as Ri.B. and Ro.B.

- p. li. con. Griffith' alias dictum Johannem Griffith' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll in placito debiti super demandam lii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.
- (3) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xii^o die Decembris anno prescripto.
- C. Willelmus Cornell Dyer attachiatur versus Johannem fflowler Bruer alias dictum Johannem fflowler burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti super demandam iii li. ii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.
- it. Curia tenta die Veneris xiiii die Decembris anno prescripto.
- obligacio (3^d) Thomas Asshehurst de villa Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Vaghan de eadem merchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaghan burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam xvi li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- R.B. Thomas Elery Towker attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem¹ ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam xxix s. ii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.
- (4) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xix^{to} die Decembris anno prescripto.
- it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum post festum Epiphanie domini etc.
- it. xxiiii^{to} die Decembris anno prescripto.
- ++² C. Johannes Joh'ns de Bristoll' Tavernarius attachiatur versus Johannem Alstone burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. st. per billam remanentem in Curia.
- (4^d) item. xxv^{to} die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii primo.
- +++ C. Hugo Ellyot de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Johannem Alston pincernam dicte ville Bristoll' alias dictum Johannem Alston burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti super demandam iii li. xiii s. iiii d. st. per³ billam remanentem in Curia.
- p. li. con. non per billam
- it. Curia tenta ibidem die lune vii^o die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii primo.
- Johannes Newman medius in etate illorum trium fratrum eiusdem
- B. nominis ville Bristoll' carnificum attachiatur versus David'

¹ Stapule *deleted*.

² These signs probably denote the number of essoins which the defendant made before he appeared in court. They vary from one to three upright strokes.

³ obligacionem, *deleted*.

li. con.

Vaghan mercatorem alias dictum David' Vaghan burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti super demandam x li. st. per obligacionem remanentem in curia.
mem. quod dicta obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti viii^o die february anno prescripto.

(5) xvii^{mo} die Januarii anno prescripto.

li. con.

B. it. Robertus Popam de villa Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Johannem Mattheowe de eadem hosyer alias dictum Johannem Mattheowe Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam viii li. st. per ii obligaciones remanentes in Curia quequidem obligaciones reliberatae fuerunt prefato querenti xii^o die marcii anno prescripto.

(5^d) it. xvii^o die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi primo.

obligacio et
bille

B. it. Hugo Eliot de villa Bristollie alias dictus Hugo Ellyot de Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Vaughan de eadem alias dictum Johannem Vaghan de villa predicta marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaghan Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam xxviii li. xiii s. & iiii d. sterling' per i obligacionem et ii billas remanentes in Curia.
Quequidem obligacio et ii bille deliberate fuerunt Johanni Vaghan quarto die Januarii anno secundo regni Regis Henrici viii.

oblig' et
bille

B. it. Hugo Elliott de villa Bristoll' mercator alias dictus Hugo Ellyot de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Vaghan executorem testamenti Johannis Estrefeld' nuper de eadem mercatoris alias dicti Johannis Estrefeld' nuper de eadem marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaghan Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam xlvii li. st. per ii obligaciones et ii billas remanentes in Curia.
Quequidem ii obligaciones et ii bille rediliberate fuerunt Johanni Vaghan' querenti iiii^{to} die Januarii anno secundo regni Regis Henrici viii.

(6) it. Hugo Ellyot de Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus

B. Johannem Vaghan executorem testamenti Ricardi Vaghan nuper de eadem villa merchant alias Johannem Vaghan' Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. vii s. x d. ster' per billam remanentem in Curia. Quequidem billa redilerabata fuit Johanni Vaghan querenti iiii^{to} die Januarii anno secundo regni Regis Henrici viii.

xviii° die Januarii anno prescripto.

- + C. it. Johannes Herper de villa Bristoll' Sherman attachiatur versus
p. li. con. Jacobum Coplond' executorem testamenti magistri Ed[ward]i
Burley Clerici alias dictum Jacobum Coplond Burgensem stapule
ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam viii li. iiii s. per
obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
cont(inuatur) curia ex assensu parcium usque diem mercurii
vi diem ffebruarii proximi.

(6^d) it. Curia tenta ibidem die lune xxi° die Januarii anno regni
Regis Henrici viii primo.

- C. it. Thomas Brooke de villa Bristoll' Tooker attachiatur versus
p. li. con. Jacobum Cowpelond' de eadem Tanner alias dictum Jacobum
Coplond Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super
demandam xl s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta ibidem die mercurii xxiii^{do} die Januarii anno
prescripto.

- B. it. Johannes Newman de Bristoll' Bocher secundus trium
p. li. con. fratrum eiusdem nominis attachiatur versus Johannem Lorde
mercatores alias dictum Johannem Lorde Burgensem stapule
ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam ix li. sterl' per
obligacionem remanentem in Curia quequidem obligacio
deliberatur querenti sexto die marcii anno prescripto.

(7) it. vii die ffebruarii anno prescripto.

- it. Johannes Daw de Bristoll' hosyer attachiatur versus
R.B. Willelmum Kyngston executorem testamenti Johanne Kyngston
p. li. con. nuper de villa predicta vidue alias dictum Willelmum Kyngston
burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam
vii li. iiii s. v d. st. per ii billas remanentes in Curia.

it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris viii° die ffebruarii anno
prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris xv^m diem ffebruarii.

(7^d) it. xiiii° die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii primo.

- C. it. Willelmus White de Bristoll' Pewterer et
it. Johannes Marsshall de eadem mercator
p. li. con. { attachiantur
versus Ricardus
Sutton'.
Inholder alias dictum Ricardum Sutton' Burgensem stapule ville
predicte in placito debiti super demandam xxiii s. iiii d. ster' per
obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. xvi die ffebruarii anno prescripto.

- +++ C. Thomas ffaconer de Westbury in Com' Glouc' yoman et
C. Thomas Wodd de Stooke Bisshop' in dicto Com' husbondman
attachiantur versus Nicholaum Taillour et Ricardum Corbett de
Bristoll' Bochers alias dictos Nicholaum Taillour et Ricardum
Corbett burgenses stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti
super demandam ["xl li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in
Curia" *follows, but has been deleted*] querentes probaverunt
debitum suum ad xxxiiii li xiii s. iiii d. Ideo consideratum est
per Curiam quod predicti querentes recuperent de prefato Thoma
Wood dictos xxxiiii li. xiii s. et iiii d. et pro custagiis vi s. xi d.
quos soluerit querentibus et obligacio cancellata fuit xvi die
marcii.

(8) it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris xxii^{do} die ffebruarii anno
prescripto.

- + B. it. Johannes Whyte de Bristoll' Ceele fownder attachiatur versus
li. con. Johannem Smyth mercer alias dictum Johannem Smyth
Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam
vi s. viii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.
quequidem billa deliberatur defendenti viii die marcii.

it. Curia tenta ibidem die lune xxv die ffebruarii anno prescripto.

- li. con. B. it. Ed[mund]us Hemyng de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus
Ricardum Symons de eadem villa mercatorem alias dictum
Ricardum Symondes Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito
debiti super demandam vi li. vi s. viii d. legalis monete anglie per
billam remanentem in Curia.
quequidem billa deliberatur querenti quarto die marcii anno
prescripto.

(8^d) it. xxvi die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii primo.

- + B. it. Robertus Chubbe mercer de Bristoll' attachiatur versus
Johannem Geffreys Clothier de Bathon' alias dictum Johannem
Geffreys Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito
debiti super demandam viii li. xiii s. iiii d. legalis monete anglie
per ii billas remanentes in Curia.

it. Curia tenta ibidem die mercurii xxvii^o die februarii anno
prescripto.

- + C. Johannes lloid de Com' Penbroch' Gentilman attachiatur versus
Margaretam Rys viduam executricem testamenti Walteri Rys

- p. li. con. mercatoris Bristoll' alias dictam Margaretam Rys Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. xvi s. st' per billam remanentem in Curia quequidem billa deliberatur prefato defendenti ex consensu querentis per relacionem Johannis Griffith Bruer.
- (9) it. Curia tenta ibidem die lune quarto die marcii anno prescripto.
- R.B. it. Johannes Querke de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Henricum Dale de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Henricum Dale Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam duarum piparum xalmonum pulcr' bon' sals' et dulc' per billam remanentem in Curia.
- p. li. con. quequidem billa deliberatur Katherine ffosse servienti querentis vi die marcii anno prescripto.
- (9^d) vi^{to} die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi primo.
- it. Philippus ffox de villa Bristoll' Berebrewer attachiatur versus Robertum Rowlowe mercatorem alias dictum Robertum Rowlowe Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti super demandam xlvi s. viii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- it. Curia tenta ibidem mercurii xiii^o die marcii anno prescripto.
- B. it. Johannes Marshall' de Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Hotton de eadem villa merchaunt alias dictum Johannem Hutton Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam x li. sterlings per billam remanentem in Curia quequidem billa reliberata fuit prefato querenti xvi die Marcii anno prescripto.
- p. li. con.
- (10) it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris xxii^{do} die marcii anno prescripto.
- it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune viii diem Aprilis proximum.
- it. xxii^{do} die marcii anno prescripto.
- C. it. Johannes Newman senior de Bristoll' Bochor attachiatur versus
- ++ Nicholaum Browne de villa predicta mercatorem alias dictum Nicholaum Browne Burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam iii li. xvi s. v d. per billam remanentem in Curia Quequidem billa liberata fuit prefato defendenti ad instanciam querentis ultimo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii. primo.
- (10^d) it. Johannes Bell Taillour attachiatur versus Johannem Griffith
- C. Bruer alias dictum Johannem Griffith Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. st' per talliam remanentem in Curia.

Curia tenta ibidem die lune xv^o die Aprilis anno prescripto.

- C. it. Johannes Tey alias dictus Johannes Yonge attachiatur versus Jacobum Coplond' Tanner alias dictum Jacobum Coplond' Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xliiii s. per Talliam remanentem in Curia.

Curia tenta ibidem die mercurii xvii^o die Aprilis anno prescripto.

- (11) it. Nicholaus Piper de Bristoll' Shomaker attachiatur versus Katerinam Jonys viduam executricem testamenti Hugonis Jonys C. nuper de Bristoll' predict' Brewer alias dictam Katerinam Jonys Burgensem stapule ville predictae in placito debiti super demandam v li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxvi^o die Aprilis anno predicto.

iiii^{to} die Maii anno prescripto.

- C. postea it. Johannes Payne senior de Bristollia Poyntemaker attachiatur versus Katerinam Jonys viduam executricem testamenti Hugonis Jonys nuper de Bristoll' predictae Bruer alias dictam Katerinam Jonys Burgensem stapule ville predictae in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

- (11^d) it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris x^o die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

- R.B. it. Johannes Compton' de Bristoll' yoman' attachiatur versus Robertum Barero alias dictum Robertum Barero Burgensem stapule ville predictae in placito debiti super demandam iiii s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

- (12) xv^{mo} die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Secundo.

- C. postea it. Galfridus Williams attachiatur versus Petrum Paunton Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x s. viii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

defendens cognovit talliam predictam fore factum suum et quod debet querenti summam in demandam. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod dictus querens recuperet antedictam summam cum iii s. pro custagiis suis per Curiam assessis.

it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris xvii^o die Maii anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune crastinum Sancte Trinitatis prox'.

(12^d) it. die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

+ C. Henricus Bouwaye de Bristoll' Coverletmaker attachiatur versus
p. li. con. Johannem Hutton merchaunt alias dictum Johannem Hutton
burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
xxx s. per billam remanentem in Curia quequidem billa
reliberata fuit prefato querenti 7.6. anno prescripto.

¹R.B. postea. Johannes Jauncy de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur
versus Ricardum Brasyer Wever alias dictum Ricardum Brasyer
def' dedit burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
factum prisona iiii li. xv s. viii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Predictus Johannes Jauncy manucaptus est per Johannem
Marshall mercatorem et Johannem Keynes habendum etc.

(13) it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris septimo die Junii anno
prescripto.

++ C. it. Johannes Cave ville Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus
Johannem Newman Eldyr de eadem Bowchare Alias dictum
p. li. con. Johannem Newman seniore burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in
placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. per obligacionem
remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta ibidem die veneris xxi^o die mensis predictæ.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum post festum
Sancti Petri prox' futurum.

(13^d) it. Curia tenta ibidem die lune viii^o die eiusdem mensis.

Ro.B. it. Johannes Sare de villa Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur
versus Rogerum Dawys merchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys
burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
viii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. it. quequidem obligacio postea videlicet xiii^o die Julii anno
prescripto fuit reliberata prefato querenti per manus Edwardi
Staunton.

it. xxiii die Julii anno prescripto.

C. Johannes Nycolles de Bristoll' Taillour attachiatur versus
Johannem Edwardes Bruer alias dictum Johannem Edwardes
burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predictæ in placito debiti super
demandam xvi s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(14) it. Thomas Tyson mercator de Bristoll' attachiatur versus
Ro.B. Willemum Wossley mercatorem alias dictum Willelmum Wosley

¹ W, *struck through*.

Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxx s. v d. ob. per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Die lune xxii^{do} die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo festum beate Marie Magdalene.

it. Curia ibidem tenta die Mercurii xxiii^{do} die Julii anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum viz. xxix die Julii.

C. Willelmus Russell attachiatur versus Johannem Edwardes Bruer alias dictum Johannem Edwardes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(14^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii vii^o die Augusti predicti.

Ri.B. Robertus Rowlowe merchaunt attachiatur versus Willelmum Geffreys Johannem Hall Thomam Harrys Henricum Hart et Johannem Amayne possessores cuiusdam navis nuncupate le Edward de Bristoll' alias dictos Willelmum Geffreys Johannem Hall Thomam Harrys Henricum Hart et Johannem a mayne burgenses Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xliiii s. per Cartam partitam indentatam remanentem in Curia.

(15) Thomas Adnettes attachiatur versus Johannem Griffith de Bristoll' Bruer alias dictum Johannem Griffith burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxi s. viii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xvi die Augusti anno prescripto.

Actio per cartam

++ Johannes Vaghan unus querentium probavit dictas iii li. fore debitum suum pro eo consideratum est per Curiam. li. con.
C. it. Johannes Sperfford mercator attachiatur versus Johannem Vaghan et Hugonem Elliot nuper possessores cuiusdam navis nuncupatae le Johannes de Bristoll' alias dictos Johannem Vaghan et Hugonem Elliot burgenses stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. per Cartam partitam remanentem in Curia.

xvi die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo ex relazione Curie exhibit' per Ricardum Hoshkyns servientem querentis.

(15^d) Johannes Marshall de Bristoll' mercator & Johannes Newman senior de eadem Bocher attachiantur versus Henricum Dale

- ++ C. merchaunt alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem stapule ville¹ Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Willelmus Rope et Willelmus Pyrk Goldsmythes, appretiatores electi post Judicium datum quod dictus querens recuperet dictam summam viii li. xiii s. iiii d. de debito una cum iiii s. xi d. Appreciaverunt i ciphum stantem argenti cum coopertulo in parcella deaurato ac xxiiii^{or} cocleareos ponderis in toto [*Blank*].

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxi die Augusti anno prescripto.²

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proxime futurum causa processionis generalis habende die veneris proximo.

- ++ Ro.B. versus Johannem Smyth de Bristoll' mercer alias dictum p. li. con. Johannem Smyth burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam ls. per billam remanentem in Curia. Quequidem billa sexto die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo ex precepto dicti querentis liberata fuit prefato defendenti.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die eiusdem mensis.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa processionis generalis habende die veneris proximo.

- (16^d) Ricardus Mollens de Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Ro.B. Rogerum Dawes de eadem merchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li. vi s. viii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune secundo die Augusti anno regni Regis

- C. Henrici 8 secundo.

Johannes Newman mediocris medius in etate illorum trium fratrum eiusdem nominis ville Bristoll' Bochers et Johannes Marshall' de eadem villa merchaunt attachiantur versus Ricardum Asshe generosum alias dictum Ricardum Asshe burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xii li. per Obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

- (17) it. Curia tenta die mercurii iiii^{to} die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

¹ predictae, *struck through*.

² it. Curia tenta die veneris xxiii die Augusti anno prescripto, *struck through*.

C. Ricardus Shadwell mercator Bristoll' attachiatur versus Robertum Ropper de Tawnton' alias dictum Robertum Ropper burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vii li. x s. per Sex billas remanentes in Curia. Quequidem vi bille deliberate fuerunt (*blank*) attornato dicti querentis xiiii^o die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo. Per communem clericum.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proxime futurum causa processionis generalis habende die veneris proximo.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xi^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proxime futurum causa processionis generalis habende die veneris proximo.

(17^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xviii die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proxime futurum causa processionis generalis habende die veneris proximo.

Ro.B. Thomas Baght attachiatur versus Petrum Paunton' Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii s. i.d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxvii^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum post festum Sancti Calixti prox' futurum.

(18) [it. Johannes Dam' de Bristoll' Tailleur attachiatur versus

Ro. B. Johannem Hutton mercatorem alias dictum Johannem Hutton burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. sterling' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.]

deleted.

(Pages 18^d to 27 are blank in the book.)

(27) Nomina burgensium Stapule admissorum et iuratorum tempore Johannis Caple maioris eiusdem Nicholai Broune & Rogeri Dawes Constabulariorum Stapule predicte in anno incipiente ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici viii primo. xxiii^o die Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii primo.

it. Johannes Compton de Bristoll' Sherman admissus est in libertatem stapule ville predicte per finem xx s. atque Juratus est.

xviii^o die Maii anno secundo Regni supradicti.

it. Henricus ffaireford de Bristoll' mercator admissus est

in libertatem stapule ville predicte per finem et Juratus est.

it. xxv^{to} die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Secundo.

it. Ricardus Brasyer de Civitate Bathon' Wever admissus est in libertatem stapule ville Bristoll' per finem xl d. et iuratus est.

it. Secundo die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Ricardus Asshe de Tykenham in Com' Som's Gentilman admissus est in libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem iii s. vi. d. et iuratus est.

xvii^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Henricus Mytton' de Devyes in Com' Wiltes Clothier admissus est in libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem vi s. viii d. et iuratus est.

In die sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

(27^d) it. Rogerus Worley Bruer admissus est in libertatem stapule ville Bristoll' per finem xii d. et Juratus est.

it. Willelmus Haynes Boucher admissus est in libertatem Stapule predicte per xii d. et Juratus est.

it. Thomas Pyry Capellanus admissus est in libertatem predictam ex dono maioris et iuratus est.

it. Thomas Elyot mercator admissus est in libertatem predictam per finem viii d. et iuratus est.

it. Ricardus York de parochia de Wynfrith' in Com' Som's admissus est in libertatem Stapule predicte per finem xx d. et iuratus est.

it. Johannes Wykes Clericus admissus est in libertatem stapule predicte per finem xii d. & Juratus est.

it. Hugo Birde de Bristoll' Capper admissus est in libertatem stapule predicte per finem xii d. Et Juratus est.

it. Ed[mund]us Smyth de Bristoll' wever admissus est in libertatem Stapule predicte sine fine & Juratus est.

it. Johanna Webbe de Stoke Chewes in Com' Som's vidua admissa est in libertatem Stapule predicte & iurata est.

it. Willelmus fflemyng de Bristoll' hoper admissus est in libertatem Stapule predicte per finem viii d. et iuratus est.

it. Johannes Redman de Bristoll' mercer admissus est in libertatem Stapule predicte per finem xii d. & iuratus est.

it. Thomas Tournpenny de Shepton Malet in Com' Som's Grocer admissus est in libertatem predictam per finem xii d. & iuratus est.

- (28) it. Johannes Worley de Bristoll' Bruer admissus est in libertatem stapule predictae per finem viii d. et Juratus est.
 it. Walterus Alpe de Bristoll' mercator admissus est in libertatem stapule predictae per finem iiii d. et juratus est.
 it. Thomas Holwell de Bristoll' Capper admissus est in libertatem Stapule predictae per finem viii d. et juratus est.
 it. Thomas Williams de Bristoll' wever admissus est in libertatem predictam per finem xii d. et Juratus est.
 it. Henricus ap Richard de Bristoll' Grocer admissus est in libertatem predictam per finem viii d. Et Juratus est.
 it. Robertus Smyth de Bristoll' Surgeon admissus est in libertatem Stapule¹ sine fine Et Juratus est.
 (Page 28^d blank.)

- (29) Placita tenta in Curia Stapule tempore Johannis Popley maioris.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xv^{mo} die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.
 it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum post festum Sancti luce evangelesti prox' futurum.

- C. Johannes Newman mediocris medius in etate illorum trium fratrum eiusdem nominis ville Bristoll' Bochers & ²Johannes Marshall de eadem villa merchaunt ³attachiantur versus Ricardum Asshe generosum alias dictum Ricardum Asshe burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam cxv s.³ per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii Secundo.

- (29^d) it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum post festum Symonis et Jude prox' futurum.

Ro.B. Thomas Capull de Bristoll' Dyer attachiatur versus Ricardum
 p. li. con. Hoby de eadem villa merchaunt alias dictum Ricardum Hoby
 ex relatione burgensem stapule ville predictae in placito debiti super demandam
 T. Payne iii li. xii s. vi d. st' bone & legalis monete anglie per billam
 servientis querentis. remanentem in Curia.

- W.⁴ postea. Henricus Harrys de Bristoll' Corveser attachiatur versus Rogerum Worley de eadem villa bruer alias dictum Rogerum

¹ per finem, *struck through*.

²—² *underlined*.

³ xii li. *deleted*.

⁴ Probably William Ricart (*vide fos. 46d and 47*). This book was written up by Philip Ricart, the "Common Clerk" (*vide fo. 1 and fo. 52*).

p. li. con. Worley burgensem stapule ville predicte in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(30) Thomas Walker attachiatur versus Johannem Whirley bruer
p. li. con. C. alias dictum Johannem Whirley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii penultimo die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii Secundo.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum post festum Omnium Sanctorum prox' futurum.

(30^d) Arnaldus Stowte de Bristoll' Berebruer attachiatur versus
p. li. con. C. Robertum Thorn mercatorem alias dictum Robertum Thorn burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam Septem librarum st' per Obligationem remanentem in Curia quequidem obligacio redeliberata fuit prefato querenti xv^o die Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

C. postea. Johannes Butler de Bristoll' Whittawer attachiatur
p. li. con. versus Johannem Olyvere Whittawyer alias dictum Johannem Olyvere burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st' per Obligationem remanentem in Curia.

(31) Johannes Pereson de Bristoll' Dyar attachiatur versus Rogerum
C. Dawys mercatorem alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam ix li. per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xi^o die Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

Ro.B. postea. Willelmus Kyte de villata de Clyfton' in Com' Glouc' husbondman attachiatur versus Johannem a power clothier alias
p. li. con. dictum Johannem apower burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. x s. st' per Obligationem remanentem in Curia.

(31^d) Nicholaus Lambell de Evyle¹ in Com' Som's Spycer attachiatur
Ro.B. versus Thomam Turnepeny de Shepton Malet Grocer alias dictum Thomam Turnepeny burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito

¹ i.e. Yeovil.

debiti super demandam lv s. st' per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xviii^o die Novembris anno prescripto.

Ro.B. Cornelius Harold attachiatur versus Ricardum Vaghan de Bristoll' bruer alias dictum Ricardum Vaghan burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predicte in placito debiti super demandam xxx s. iiij d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(32) Curia tenta die veneris xxii^o die Novembris anno prescripto.

Ro.B. Ed[ward]us Body de Bristoll' Sherman attachiatur versus Johannem Vaghan mercatorem executorem testamenti Ricardi Vaghan nuper de Bristoll' predicta merchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaghan burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st' per Obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxix^o die Novembris anno prescripto.

(32^d) Arnoldus Stowte de Bristoll' Berebruer attachiatur versus C. Thomam Wyllys de Norleach in Com' Glouc' yoman alias dictum Thomam Wyllys Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam l li. st' per Obligacionem remanentem in Curia. Quequidem obligacio redeliberata fuit Thome Swyft ad instanciam Nicholai Broune xxi^o die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii iiii^{to} die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum post ffestum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi prox' futurum.

def' dedit C. Jacobus Dolfyn de villa Bristoll' Taillour attachiatur versus sacramentum. Ricardum Hall Civem et Scissorem London' alias dictum Ricardum Hall Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiii li. v s. xi d. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.

prisonam Et predictus defendens postquam placitaverit ad exitum prisone p. li. con. Invenit manucaptos Videlicet Thomam Marler Grocer & 24 die Januarii Willelmum Haynes Boucher ad Habendum etc. anno secundo regni Regis Henrici viii.

(33) it. Curia tenta die lune ix^o die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

def' cognovit
debitum viz.
summam C. Petrum
in demandam. Paunton Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton burgensem
Ideo considera- stapule ville Bristollie in placito debiti super demandam iiii li
tum est quod ii s. iiii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia quequidem tallia
querens re- redeliberata fuit predicto defendenti iiii^{to} die ffebruarii
cuperet etc. anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.
una cum iii s.
vii d. pro
custagiis etc.
p. li. con.

postea. David Vaghan de Bristoll' Weuer attachiatur versus
C. Petrum Paunton Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton burgensem
stapule ville Bristollie in placito debiti super demandam iiii li
ii s. iiii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia quequidem tallia
redeliberata fuit predicto defendenti iiii^{to} die ffebruarii
anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xx^o die Decembris anno
prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum post
festum Epiphanie domini prox' futurum.

(33^d) Ro.B. Johannes Snygge de villa Bristoll' mercer attachiatur versus
Willelmum Nele de eadem villa poyntmaker alias dictum
p. li. con. Willelmum Nele burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti
super demandam iiii li. x s. sterlinge per billam remanentem in
Curia Quequidem billa deliberata fuit prefato defendenti ad
instanciam dicti querentis ix^o die Januarii anno regni Regis
Henrici 8 secundo per [blank] Cradok servientem dicti defendentis.

W. Willelmus Abbas monestarii beate Marie de Keynesham
+++ attachiatur versus Robertum aworley Bruer alias dictum Robertum
p. li. con. aworley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super
demandam liii s. st' per talliam remanentem in Curia quequidem
tallia deliberata fuit Johanni Edwardes magistro querentis xx^o
die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

(34) Johannes Maudewyk de Bristoll' Joyner attachiatur versus
Rogerum Dawys merchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys
Ro.B. Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
+++ vi li. sterlings per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
it. Querens probavit debitum suum vi li. coram Johanne Popley
maiore et Johanne Vaghan Constabulario Stapule xxiiii^o die Januarii
anno regni Regis Henrici octavi secundo. Ideo consideratum est
quod dictus querens recuperet de prefato defendente dictam
summam in demandam cum iii s. vi d. pro custagiis. Et defendens
in misericordia. Et preceptum est Roberto Beysaund quod
appreciari faceret etc.

W. Willelmus Chapman schergrender de Bristoll' attachiatur versus
p. li. con. Thomam Gyllat haberdascher de eadem villa alias dictum Thomam
Gyllat burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super

demandam lvi s. viii d. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.
 it. Quequidem billa reliberata fuit prefato querenti per p[hilippum]
 Ricart v^{to} die februaryi anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Curia tenta die veneris x die Januarii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii secundo.

(34^a) it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii vz. xv^o die Januarii
 anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Curia tenta die lune xx^o die Januarii anno Henrici viii
 secundo.

Willelmus Kyppok de Bristoll' Browderer attachiatur versus
 B. Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams
 Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
 xlv s. vii d. sterling' per talliam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

(35) it. Curia tenta die veneris ultimo die Januarii anno prescripto.

++ C. Johannes Smyth mercer attachiatur versus Johannem Edwardes
 Bruer alias dictum Johannem Edwardes Burgensem stapule ville
 Bristoll' predictae in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. iii s.
 per talliam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Querens probavit dictam summam iiii li. iii s. fore debitum
 suum per sacramentum ipsius querentis in Curia tenta die
 veneris viii^o die februaryi anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. memorandum quod dicta tallia reliberata fuit prefato
 querenti xviii^o die februaryi anno secundo regni Regis
 Henrici viii.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^o die februaryi anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii secundo.

(35^a) postea. Walterus Kymulton de Bristoll' Cutler attachiatur versus

W. Rogerum Dawes de Bristoll' predicta mercatorem alias dictum
 Rogerum Dawes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
 debiti super demandam xi li. xiii s. iiii d. sterling' per obligationem
 remanentem in Curia, quequidem obligacio fuit redeliberata
 dicto querenti xvii^o die februaryi anno regni Regis Henrici viii
 secundo.

p. li. con.

it. Curia tenta die lune xvii^o die februaryi anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii Secundo.

++ C. Thomas Tyson mercator de Bristoll' attachiatur versus Willelmum
 Nele de eadem villa Poyntmaker alias dictum Willelmum Nele
 burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
 xx s. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. Quequidem billa postea vz. xiiii^o die Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo fuit reliberata prefato querenti in presencia Hugonis Corston.

++ (36) W. Thomas ryce de Marshfylde in Com' Glouc' husbondman attachiatur versus Radulphum ap Ryce draper alias dictum Radulphum ap Rice Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xli. s. sterling' per talliam remanentem in Curia, quequidem tallia liberata fuit Hugoni Ellyot x^o die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo per preceptum dicti querentis.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxi^o die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

C. Phillipus a Meryke de Bristoll Weuer attachiatur versus Walterum Alpe de eadem merchaunt alias dictum Walterum Alpe burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lx s. bone & legalis monete Anglie per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^{to} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque in diem lune videlicet x^m diem marcii proximum &c.

(36^d) Ro. B. Johannes Newman secundus de Bristoll' Boucher attachiatur versus Gilbertum Cogan de eadem villa merchaunt alias dictum Gilbertum Cogan burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam ls. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. C. Thomas Tyson de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Johannem Button Clothier alias dictum Johannem Button burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vii li. x s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. quequidem obligacio liberata fuit prefato querenti xxii^{do} die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

(37) vi^{to} die Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii secundo.

Ro. B. Johannes Damer de Bristoll' Taillour attachiatur versus Johannem Hutton mercatorem alias etc. in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. quequidem

obligacio isto eodem die fuit liberata prefato defendenti per manus Roberti Besaunt servientis ad clavam per desiderium predicti querentis.

postea. Johannes ffarre mercator de Bristoll' attachiatur versus
 Ri. B. Edmundum Heymond' de villa Bristoll' marchante alias dictum
 Edmundum Heymond' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in
 placito debiti super demandam quinque ducat' auri per billam
 remanentem in Curia.

. li. con.
 vi^o die April'
 anno secundo
 regni Regis
 Henrici viii.

(37^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xii^o die marcii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii secundo.

C. Willelmus Clercke de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus
 Willelmum appowell merchaunt alias dictum Willelmum appowell
 burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
 xxxvi s. & viii d. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xix die marcii anno prescripto.

(38) Johannes Abecke de Kendalle in Com' Westmerlond' merchaunt
 W. attachiatur versus Thomam Spryntte de villa Bristoll'
 Poyntmaker alias dictum Thomam Spryntte burgensem stapule
 ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. & x s.
 per billam remanentem in Curia. Quequidem billa deliberata
 fuit prefato querenti xxiiii^o die marcii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii secundo.

. li. con.

Thomas Joh'ne
 tt' quer.
 ont' usque
 uriam
 roxime
 enendam post
 estum Sancti
 acobi
 roximum.

C. Johannes ap Rice de villa Bristoll' Sherman attachiatur versus
 Johannem ap Rice de Sweynesham in Com' de Swaynesham
 predicto in Wallia mercer alias dictum Johannem aprice burgensem
 Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxvii s.
 v d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(38^d) Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^o die marcii anno prescripto.

C. Willelmus Cradok maryner attachiatur versus Thomam Stephyns
 Bruer alias dictum Thomam Stevyns burgensem stapule ville
 Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xv s. ii d. per talliam
 remanentem in Curia.

querens probavit debitum suum septimo die Aprilis anno regni
 Regis Henrici viii secundo. [*Written in margin.*]

W. Nicholaus Long attachiatur versus Robertum Worley Brewer alias dictum Robertum Worley Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa redeliberata fuit querenti ultimo die marcii anno prescripto.

(39) it. Curia tenta die Veneris xxviii^o die marcii anno prescripto.

C. Johannes Greynfeld de villa Bristoll' weyuer & Henricus Bouway de eadem kuerylweyuer attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawys merchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. vi s. viii d. st. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii Secundo die Aprilis anno prescripto.

(39^a) it. Johannes Bayly & David' None attachiantur versus

R. B. Robertum Elyott mercatorem Bristoll' alias dictum Robertum

m'ia & iiii d. ¹ Elyott burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super

m'ia & iiii d. demandam xi li. vi s. viii d. sterling' per billam remanentem in

m'ia & iiii d. Curia.

p. li. con.

versus David'

None. (40)

xxiiii^{to} die Aprilis anno Tercio

regni Regis Henrici viii.

postea. Droiusius Cave Boucher attachiatur versus Johannem

C. Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem

p. li. con. Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxix s. ix d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxx die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Tercio.

C. David' Vaghan de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Martinum Pollard burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' & Johannam uxorem eius executrices testamenti Stephani fforster nuper de Bristoll' mercatoris in placito debiti super demandam viii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

(40^a) it. Curia tenta die lune v^{to} die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Tercio.

postea. Jacobus Dolfyn de Bristoll' Tailleur & Thomas Marler

C. de eadem Grocer attachiantur versus Ricardum Hall civem et Scissorem London' alias dictum Ricardum Hall' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

¹ i.e. Misericordia.

- c. it. Willelmus Clerk ffisshmonger attachiatur versus Jacobum Coplon' Tanner de Bristoll' alias dictum Jacobum Coplond' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxiiii s. per billam remanentem in Curia.
- (41) Johannes Pereson' ville Bristoll' Dyer attachiatur versus Jacobum C. Cowpeland Tanner alias dictum Jacobum Cowpeland' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xl s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- it. Curia tenta die lune xii^o die Maii anno prescripto.
- Ro.B. postea. Johannes Asshelyn' de villa Bristoll' weyuer attachiatur versus David' Vaughan de eadem mercatorem alias dictum David' Vaughan burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxiii s. iiii d. per duas obligaciones remanentes in Curia.
- Quequidem obligaciones predictae reliberate fuerunt prefato querenti xxv die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.
- (41d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xiiii^o die maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Tercio.
- Ro. B. postea. Johannes Bartylmewe de Bristoll' marchand attachiatur versus Katerinam Langley viduam nuper uxorem Thome Bell nuper de eadem villa Gentleman ac executricem testamenti ipsius Thome in placito debiti super demandam l s. per billam remanentem in Curia.
- Willelmus Sodbury de Bristoll' weuer attachiatur versus Jocosam C. Yong viduam alias dictam Jocosam Yong burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam Trium librarum st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- (42) it. Curia tenta die veneris xvi^o die maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Tercio.
- postea. ¹Arnoldus Stutt de villa Bristoll' berebrewer¹ & Jacobus C. a Barowe de eadem hardwareman' attachiantur versus Henricum Dale de eadem merchaunt alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- Def' cognovit scriptum
ore factum suum ac
quod debet summam
n demandam. Ideo
consideratum est &c.
quod querens
recuperet &c. una cum
7 s. iiii d. pro custagiis.
- Et postea viz. xxiiii^{to} die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio dictus querens per Thomam Dale filium suum relaxavit condempnatam predictam Et scriptum predictum fuit desiderio suo liberatum uxori dicti defendentis.

¹—¹ *underlined.*

it. Curia tenta die lune xix^o die maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Tercio.

- (42^d) C. Johannes Ayshley & Edwardus Lovyat de Bristoll' Weyvars attachiantur versus Rogerum Sawndrys de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Sawndrys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxi s. bone & legalis monete anglie per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Et billa predicta redeliberata fuit prefato querenti xxiii^{to} die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^o die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris penultimum diem maii prox' futurum.

- (43) it. Curia tenta die mercurii iiii^{to} die Junii anno regni Regis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

W. Thomas Tyson mercator de Bristoll' attachiatur versus Thomam lane de eadem Baker alias dictum Thomam Lane burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxviii s. viiii d. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris vi^{to} die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune Crastinum sancte Trinitatis proxime.

- (43^d) xii^o die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

C. David' Sessell de Bristoll' Grocer attachiatur versus Johannem Asche de london Grocer alias dictum Johannem Asche burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lxxii s. iii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

xii^o die Junii anno regni Regis

Henrici viii Tercio.

Ri.B. Arnoldus Stutt ville Bristoll' Berebrewer & Johannes Maudewick de eadem Joyner attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawes merchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

- (44) it. Curia tenta die veneris xx die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum post festum Sancti Petri prox' futurum.

xxi^{mo} die Junii anno regni Regis

(44) Henrici viii Tercio.

postea. Willelmus Joh'nsen de Bristoll' Cooke attachiatur

p. li. con.

C. versus Johannem Aleworth' mercatorem alias dictum Johannem Aleworth burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xlv s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. it. Quequidem Obligacio reliberata fuit querenti xxii^{do} die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(44^d)

xv^{to} die Junii anno regni Regis

Henrici viii Tercio.

Ri. B. Johannes Palmer de Bristoll' broker attachiatur versus Willelmum Stowte de eadem villa Whittawer alias dictum Willelmum Stowte burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxvi s. viii d. bone et legalis monete anglie per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. xxvi^{to} die Junii anno prescripto.

p. li. con.

C. Willelmus White de villa Bristoll' Vyntyner attachiatur versus Ricardum Bromefeld Clericum alias dictum Ricardum Bromefeld clericum burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x li. st' per Obligacionem remanentem in Curia. it. Quequidem Obligacio reliberata fuit Willelmo Thorne attornato dicti querentis viii^o die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

(45)

xxvii^o die Junii anno regni Regis

Henrici viii tercio.

C. Ricardus Boydell Taillour attachiatur versus Robertum a Worley Bruer alias dictum Robertum a Worley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvi s. per talliam remanentem in Curia Quequidem tallia reliberata fuit prefato querenti xxiii^o die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

p. li. con.

C. postea. Willelmus Kippok vestmentmaker attachiatur versus Robertum a Worley Bruer alias dictum Robertum a Worley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

(45^d) Curia tenta die lune ultimo die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

C. Johannes Butler de Bristoll' Whittawer attachiatur versus

Johannem Olyver Whittawer alias dictum Johannem Olyver burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii secundo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

p. li. con. C. postea. Ricardus White Capper attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lxiii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(46) it. Curia tenta die veneris quarto die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

C. Thomas Tyson' de villa Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Georgium monoux Civem et pannerium Civitatis London' alias dictum Georgium Monoux burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xii li. vi s. viii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet xiiii^o die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto deliberata fuit per Philippum Ricart Johanni Wace qui eandem obligacionem nomine dicti querentis in Curia posuit.

it. Curia tenta Die mercurii ix^o die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

C. Willelmus Smyth de Bertona domini Regis iuxta Bristoll' vocata Berton' hundred' in Com' Glouc' Carior et Rogerus Hailwyn de eadem Carior attachiantur versus Nicholaum Brown mercatorem in placito debiti super demandam xx s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(46^a) Thomas Daly de Bristoll' Inholder attachiatur versus Petrum

p. li. con. W. Paunton Staynoure alias dictum Petrum Paunton burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Et obligacio predicta reliberata fuit prefato Petro Paunton querenti xviii die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio per Willelmum Ricart.

it. Curia tenta die lune xiiii^o die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

Ri. Ba. postea. Ricardus Rodgeris Bocher de mager' attachiatur
+++ versus Ricardum Phelipz mercatorem de villa Bristoll' alias

def' deliberatus est
extra prisonam per
posicionem Caucionis
in Curia.
p. li. con.

dictum Ricardum Phelipz burgensem Stapule ville
Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xlvi s. viii d.
st' per billam remanentem in Curia.

(47) Nicholaus Gay de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Robertum

c. Thorne de eadem villa mercatorem alias dictum Robertum

p. li. con. Thorne burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super
continuatur ex assensu demandam vi li. xx d. per ii billas remanentes in Curia.
partium usque VIII Quequidem ii bille reliberate fuerunt prefato querenti
diem Augusti prox' futurum vel proximam viii^o die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii
Curiam tunc sequentem tercio.

c. it. Curia tenta die veneris xviii die Julii anno regni Regis
Henrici viii Tercio.

David Quyrk de Clomell in Hibernia mercator attachiatur versus
Thomam Ellyott de Bristoll' lokyer alias dictum Thomam Ellyott
burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
xl s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. Et obligacio
predicta reliberata fuit prefato Thome Ellyott querenti xxviii
die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio per Willellmum Ricart.

++
p. li. con.

(47^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxiii^o die Julii anno regni Regis
Henrici octavi Tercio.

c. Thomas Yateman de villa Bristoll' Whittawer attachiatur versus
Johannem Rope de eadem villa Grocer alias dictum Johannem
Rope burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super
demandam vii li. iii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in
Curia.

c. Thomas Jaferes nuper de Sherston in Com' Wiltes Brasyer alias
dictus Thomas Jaferes de Bristoll' Brasyar attachiatur versus
Henricum Mytton' de Devyes in Com' Wiltes predicto Cloth-
maker alias dictum Henricum Mytton' burgensem Stapule ville
Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx li. vi s. viii d. st'
per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

(48). it. Curia tenta die lune xxviii die Julii anno regni regis
Henrici viii Tercio.

c. Ricardus Mollens de Bristoll' Roppar et Johannes Marchall'
de eadem villa marchaunt attachiantur versus Jacobum Coblond'
de eadem villa Tannar alias dictum Jacobum Coblond' burgensem
stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xlviii s.
per billam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa deliberata fuit prefato defendenti ad instanciam querentis xxiiii^{to} die Januarii Anno tercio regni Regis Henrici viii.

C. Ricardus Mollens de Bristoll' Roppar attachiatur versus Jacobum Koblond' de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Jacobum Koblond' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xlviij s. st' per billam remanentem in Curia.

(48a) it. Curia tenta die mercurii penultimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Edmundus Hemminge de Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Thomam pryvatt de eadem villa Barbure alias dictum Thomam pryvatt burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. bone at legalis monete anglie per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris primo die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

C. Thomas Marlar ville Bristoll' haberdassher attachiatur versus David Vaghan de Bristoll' mercatorem alias dictum David Vaghan burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxvi s. viii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

continuatur ex assensu
partium usque viii^{mo}
die Septembris p'x
futur' vel p'x Curiam
tunc sequentem.

Relaxatur per querentem xvii^o die Septembris & dicta obligacio fuit cancellata per dictum querentem in presencia communis Clerici.

(49) Actio per Cartam [*comment in a later hand*].

++ C. Ricardus Symondes de Bristoll' merchaunt alias dictum Ricardus Symondes nuper Capemerchaunt cuiusdam navis nuncupate le Trinite de Bristoll' attachiatur versus Willelmum Jeffres nuper possessorem eiusdem Navis alias dictum Willelmum Jeffres burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. per Cartam partitam remanentem in Curia.

morantur in
lege

it. predictus defendens postquam placitaverit placitum ad declaracionem dicti querentis manucaptus est per Johannem Sare mercatorem & David Williams Baker & posita remanencia in manu Hugonis Coston servientis ad clavam redeliberantur prefato defendenti.

Ri. B. Johannes Pereson de villa Bristoll' Dyer attachiatur versus Rogerum Dawys merchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys

burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(49^d) it. Curia tenta die lune iii^{to} die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Edmundus Seggeford de Bristoll' vyntener attachiatur versus Thomam Batcok mercatorem alias dictum Thomam Batcok Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam C li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xi^{mo} die augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

+++ Ri. B. Hugo Hyton' ville Bristoll Baker & Johannes Clement eiusdem ville merchaunt attachiantur versus Radulphum Aprice et Robertum Hutton vicecomitem ville predictae alias dictos Radulphum aprice et Robertum Hutton Burgenses Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam quinque librarum per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(50^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii tercio die Septembris anno prescripto.
W. Ricardus Bryan ville Bristoll' Clericus attachiatur versus Henricum Dale ville predictae mercatorem alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem¹ stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet v^{to} die Septembris anno prescripto fuit redeliberata Johanni Cole servienti dicti Henrici Dale qui obligacionem illam [blank].

(50^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris quinto die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

+++ C. Johannes Bouwey & Johannes Shipman de villa Bristoll' marchaunts attachiantur versus Johannem Vaghan executorem testamenti Johannis Estrefelde marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaghen burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxvii s. vi d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. Ri. B. Johannes Bouwey de villa Bristoll' marchaunt et Johannes C. Grene de eadem Grocer & Johanna uxor eius nuper uxor Johannis Benet de villa Bristoll' merchaunt ac executrix testamenti ipsius Johannis Benet attachiantur versus Johannem Vaghan' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' & Johannem Estrefeld clericum executores

¹ ville, *struck through*.

testamenti Johannis Estrefeld marchaunt in placito debiti super demandam lxxv s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea viz. secundo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto reliberata fuit Johanni Spycer servienti predicti Johannis Vaghan querentis et ex assensu eiusdem querentis cautio per dictum defendentem in Curia posita reliberata fuit eidem defendenti per Ricardum Baron servientem ad clavam etc.

- ++
p. li. con. (51) Johannes Bouwey de villa Bristoll' marchaunt et Thomas Chapman de eadem vyntyner attachiantur versus Johannem c. Vaghan Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' executorem testamenti Johannis Estrefeld' de eadem marchaunt in placito debiti super demandam xxxvii s. vi d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii x^{mo} die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

- Ri. B. it. Johannes Person dyer of Bristolle attachiatur versus Willelmum Kyngston Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' executorem testamenti Johanne Kyngston' vidue executricis testamenti Philippi Kyngston' de eadem villa mercatoris iam defuncti in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. per billam remanentem in Curia.

- p. li. con. (51^d) it. Thomas Chapman de villa Bristoll' vyntenaar alias dictus Thomas Tavernar de eadem villa vyntenaar attachiatur versus W. Thomam Vaghan de eadem villa marchand alias dictum Thomam Vaghan burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st' per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xii^{mo} die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum videlicet xvii^m diem Septembris causa eleccionis maioris habende die lune proximo.

- (52) it. Henricus Estrefeld' de villa Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur W. versus Henricum Mytton' de Vyes in Com' Wiltes Clothier alias dictum Henricum Mytton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xviii li. per duas obligaciones remanentes in Curia.

Quequidem due obligationes redeliberate fuerunt prefato querenti xxvii^o die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Quarto, in presencia Johannis Ricart & T. Roynon per me Philippum Ricart.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xix^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

p. li. con. C. Johannes Wodyngton de villa Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Robertum a Vyn tre marchaunt alias dictum Robertum a vyn tre burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. vi s. viii d. per ii obligationes remanentes in Curia.

it. Quequidem ii obligationes postea videlicet xxiii^{cio} die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto reliberate fuerunt querenti per me Philippum Ricart.

(52^d) it. Curia tenta die lune xxii^{do} die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

p. li. con. C. Walterus Alpe de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus David Leyson' Camerarium ville Bristoll' predicte alias dictum David Leyson burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxiii s. iiii d. per obligationem remanentem in Curia.

Ricardus Huchyns ville Bristoll' Toker attachiatur versus

p. li. con. C. Johannem Shipman de eadem villa marchand alias dictum Johannem Shipman burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. iii s. iiii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

(53) it. Curia tenta die veneris xxvi^o die Septembris anno prescripto. it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum post festum sancti Calixti prox' futurum.

[" Ricardus Symondes de Bristoll' marchaunt alias dictus Ricardus Symondes nuper " *all deleted.*]

x^{mo} die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

++
p. li. con. C. Ricardus Symondes Capemerchaunt attachiatur versus Willelmum Jeffreys possessorem cuiusdam Navis nuncupate le Trinite de Bristoll' alias dictum Willelmum Jeffreys burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. per Cartam
Accio per Cartam
later comment.] indentatam remanentem in Curia.

[Pages 53^d to 60 blank in book.]

Bristoll' (60) it. NOMINA BURGENSIIUM STAPULE IBIDEM
ADMISSORUM ET IURATORUM TEMPORE JOHANNIS
POPLEY MAIORIS EIUSDEM STAPULE, JOHANNIS
VAGHAN & RICARDI HOBY CONSTABULARIORUM
STAPULE PREDICTE IN ANNO INCIPIENTE AD
FFESTUM SANCTI MICHAELIS ARCHANGELI ANNO
REGNI REGIS HENRICI VIII SECUNDO.

xxvi^{to} die Novembris anno prescripto.

it. Thomas Wyllys de Norleach in Com' Glouc' yoman admissus
est in libertatem Stapule ville predictae per finem vi s. viii d. et
iuratus est.

v^{to} die Decembris anno prescripto.

it. Ricardus Hall Civis et Scissor London' admissus est in
libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem cum maiore factum
et respectuatim Injuratur quousque etc.

xiii^o die Decembris anno prescripto.

it. Johannes Britton de Alton in Com' Wiltes Clothman admissus
est in libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem vi s. viii d. et
iuratus est.

(60^d) Ultimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.
it. Johannes Asche de London' Grocer admissus est in libertatem
Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem cum maiore factum et Juratus
est.

xx^{mo} die Junii anno prescripto.

it. Johannes Aylworth' mercator admissus est in libertatem
Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem cum maiore factum et Juratus
est.

xxiii^o die Junii anno prescripto.

it. Ricardus Bromefeld' Clericus admissus est in libertatem
Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem cum maiore factum et iuratus
est.

xix^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Robertus Hutton' de Bristoll' Pynner admissus est in
libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem cum maiore factum et
iuratus est.

die et anno prescripto.

it. Robertus Avyntre de Bristoll' maryner admissus est in
libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem etc. et iuratus est.

xxiiii^{to} die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Thomas Lewes de Bristoll' hosyer admissus est in libertatem
Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem etc. et iuratus est.

(61) In die sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici
Octavi Tercio.

Robertus Harrys de Bristoll' Grocer
David ap Richard de Caerlyon Grasyer
David Williams de Bristoll' Baker
David Vaghan' de Bristoll' Wever
Robertus ffaryngton Capellanus
Willelmus Jeynx de Bristoll' ffishmonger
Johannes Peché de Bristoll' Taillour
Johannes Brampton de Bristoll' marchaunt
Willelmus Jonys de Henbury husbondman
Johannes ffrenche de Bristoll' Roper
Willelmus Popley filius Johannis Popley
mercatoris ville Bristoll'
Johannes Belchar de Bristoll' vyntener
Ghelisius Jense capellanus
Nicholaus Cary capellanus
Thomas Corset de Bristoll' yoman'
Johannes Staunton Junior de Bristoll' marchaunt
Ricardus Amerley de Bristoll' Shomaker
Theobald Doultynge de Bristoll' Wever
Robertus Grene de Bristoll' Bruer
Walterus Hyman de Bristoll' marchaunt
Willelmus Weynhows de Bristoll' Sopemaker
Johannes Bussher de Bristoll' marchaunt

Admissi
sunt in
libertatem
Stapule
ville
Bristoll' et
Jurati
sunt.

(61^d) Robertus Hill de Bristoll' Draper { Admissi sunt et
Willelmus Watkyns de Bristoll' hoper { Jurati.
Johannes Popley Junior Scolari Oxon' admissus et iuratus
est.

Thomas Walker de Bristoll' Inholder
Thomas More de Bristoll' Turnour
Henricus Pecok de Bristoll' pewterer
Johannes Gervys de Bristoll' Grocer
Johannes a Beck de Bristoll' ffishmonger
Willelmus Berde de Bristlington in Com' Som's
husbondman

Admissi
sunt et
Jurati

(62) Placita debiti levata in Curia Stapule ibidem tempore Johannis
BRISTOLL' Rowlond' maioris eiusdem Stapule Nicholai Brown & Johannis
Caple Constabulariorum Stapule predicte in anno incepto ad ffestum
Sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

xiiii° die Octobris anno prescripto.

Ro. B. Johannes Jauncey de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus
David' Vaghan' de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum David
Vaghan' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super
p. li. con. demandam lii s. legalis monete anglie per billam mercatoriam
remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xvii^{mo} die Octobris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

(62^d) Johannes a Beke marchaunt Bristoll' attachiatur versus

Ri. B. Johannem Aylworth mercatorem de eadem villa alias dictum
Johannem Aylworth burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
p. li. con. debiti super demandam iii li. xvs. vi d. per billam remanentem in
Curia.

it. Quequidem billa redeliberata fuit querenti xxii^{do} die
Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxvii° die eiusdem mensis.

(63) Johannes Grene de Bristoll' Grocer & Henricus Grene de

Ri. B. eadem villa marchaunt attachiantur versus Johannem Wylkyns
+++
p. li. con. de eadem villa poyntmaker alias dictum Johannem Wylkyns
burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
x li. per billam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxix° die Octobris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

C. Robertus Beysaunt de Bristoll' Sergeaunt attachiatur versus
+ David Vaughan mercatorem alias dictum David Vaughan
burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam

p. li. con. xxviii s. viii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(63^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris ultimo die Octobris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum causa diei
animarum.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii quinto die Novembris anno prescripto.

w. Johannes Wotyngton' de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus
Henricum Pecok Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti
super demandam iii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xii^{mo} die Novembris anno prescripto.

(64) Thomas Rede de Bristoll' Roper attachiatur versus Johannem
R.B. ffrenssh' de Wynchelsey Roper alias dicto Johanni [sic] ffrenssh'
p. li. con. burgensi stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
xl s. per obligationem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet xviii^{mo} die Decembris anno
regni Regis Henrici viii tercio fuit redeliberata uxori prefati
defendentis ex assensu dicti querentis in presencia Johannis
Potell Roper.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^o die Novembris anno regni
Regis Henrici viii tercio.

W. David' Syssell de Bristoll' Groster attachiatur versus Thomam
Hyll de dicta villa m'st¹ alias dictum Thomam Hill burgensem
stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li.
xi s. vi d. per billam remanentem in Curia. Quequidem billa
postea videlicet xiii^o die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici
octavi Septimo deliberata fuit Johanne uxori predicti querentis
per quam dicta accio affirmata fuit.

(64^d) John m'²

it. Curia tenta die lune xvii^o die Novembris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

Ri. B. Thomas ffauconer de Westbury in Com' Glouc' yoman attachiatur
versus Johannem Marsham de Bristoll' mercatorem alias dictum
p. li. con. Johannem Marsham Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
debiti super demandam xvi li. per obligationem remanentem in
Curia.

Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti xxii^{do} die
Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi tercio.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxi^o die Novembris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

+++ (65) Ricardus Byrkyn ville Bristoll' Tanner attachiatur versus Rogerum
C. Dawys marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem
Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam octo
librarum sterling' per obligationem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxiiii^o die Novembris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

¹ i.e. Master mariner, cf. David Nowne, fo. 67.

² Probably John Marsham, plaintiff in the case.

+
p. li. con. Ri. B. Hugo Coston de villa Bristoll' serviens Maioris eiusdem ad clavam & Thomas Caple de villa predicta dyer attachiantur versus Henricum Dale dicte ville mercatorem alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. st. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. Quequidem obligacio deliberata fuit prefato Hugoni Coston defendenti ex mandato querentis per Thomam Dale filium ipsius querentis xxvi^{to} die dicti mensis Novembris.

(65^d) it. Curia tenta die lune primo die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Thomas Piers hoper attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xi s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris v^{to} die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii prox' futurum causa festi Concepcionis beate Marie Virginis quod erit die lune proximo.

(66) Ricardus Boys clericus Rectorem [*sic*] ecclesie beate Marie de Ri. B. fforo ville Bristoll' attachiatur versus Henricum ffreeze de vyse in Com' Wiltes clothier alias dictum Henricum ffreeze burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii x^{mo} die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

p. li. con. C. postea. Johannes Newman' medius in etate illorum trium fratrum eiusdem nominis Bochers ville Bristoll' et Willelmus Wodd de eadem villa Bocher attachiantur versus Robertum Thorn' marchaunt in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit querenti xxiii^{to} die Decembris anno regni Regis predicti tercio et eodem die predictus defendens deliberatur extra prisonam ex assensu querentis.

(66^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xix^{mo} die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

Adiornatur it. Adiornatur Curia stapule usque diem mercurii proximum post festum Epiphanie domini proximum etc.

Beysaund
 ++ Willelmus Byrwyn attachiatur versus Ricardum Gardener
 sopemaker alias dictum Ricardum Gardener burgensem stapule
 ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxiiii s. per
 talliam remanentem in Curia.

Prisonam Et postquam dictus defendens placitaverit ad exitum prisone
 idem defendens manucaptus est per Robertum Rowlowe et
 Willelmum Shipman mercatores habendum & positum fuit
 reliberatum prefato defendenti per manus Johannis Bartlemewe
 Customarii domini Regis.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii septimo die Januarii anno regni
 Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(67) postea. David Nowne de villa Bristoll' magister sive marinarius
 W. attachiatur versus Johannem Hutton ville predicte merchaunt
 alias dictum Johannem Hutton burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll'
 p. li. con. in placito debiti super demandam viii li. vi s. viii d. st' per
 obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Actio per Cartam [*In later hand*].

it. Curia tenta die veneris ix^o die Januarii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii tercio.

+ C. Johannes Sare merchaunt attachiatur versus Willelmum Jeffreys
 possessorem cuiusdam Navis nuncupate the Trinite of Bristoll'
 alias dictum Willelmum Jeffreys burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll'
 in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. x s. per Cartam partitam
 remanentem in Curia.

Querens probavit debitum suum ad xxxiiii s. x d. Quarto die
 ffebruarii anno 3 regni Regis Henrici viii. Ideo consideratum est
 per Curiam quod dictus querens recuperet etc. cum v s. pro
 custagiis etc. Et soluta est.

(67^a) it. Curia tenta die veneris xvi^o die Januarii anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum causa
 festi Sancti Wulfstani quod erit die lune proximo.

+ C. Johannes Newman' senior de Bristoll' Boucheur' attachiatur
 versus Johannem lorde mercatorem alias dictum Johannem lorde
 burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
 p. li. con. viii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
 Quequidem obligacio redeliberata fuit prefato querenti die et anno
 prox' prescriptis.

+ C. Johannes a Becke de Kendalle in Com' Westmerlonde merchaunt
 p. li. con. attachiatur versus Thomam Spryntte de villa Bristoll' Poyntmaker

alias dictum Thomam Spryntte burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lxxiii s. iiii d. per billam obligatoriam continentem vi li. x s. unde querens cognovit se fore Satisfactum usque etc. quequidem billa remansit in Curia. Quequidem billa redeliberata fuit prefato querenti xix^o die Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

(68) postea. Johannes Kyngston' de villa Bristoll' merchaunt Ro. B. attachiatur versus Ricardum Brasyer weyver alias dictum Ricardum Brasyer burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxiii s. iiii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Defendens cognovit
factum ac debitum
26^o die Januarii a^o 3
r.r. H.viii.

Querens fecit attornatum suum ad lucrendum et
perdendum Edmundum Smyth' Wever.
Et postea dicta querela relaxatur per predictum
attornatum.

Thomas Schappemour alias dictus Tavernar de Bristoll'
Ri. B. attachiatur versus Rogerum Dauys de Bristoll' marschand
+++ alias dictum Rogerum Dawys de Bristoll' marchaunt burgensem
Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li.
xii s. vi d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

(68^a) Thomas Stacke attachiatur versus Ricardum Vaghan' Bruer
Ri. B. alias dictum Ricardum Vaghan' Burgensem stapule in placito
debiti super demandam xii s. x d. per talliam remanentem in
Curia.

Ro. B. Margareta Kyngston vidua attachiatur versus Petrum Paunton'
+++ Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton' Burgensem stapule ville
absque obligacione Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxvi s. vii d.
sive billa
[In later hand]

69. it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxi^o die Januarii anno regni Regis
Henrici viii tercio.

Actio per cartam [*in later hand*].

Ro. B. Johannes Sare marchaunt attachiatur versus Willelmum Jeffereys
possessorem navis nuncupate [*blank*] of Bristowe alias dictum
Willelmum Jeffereys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
debiti super demandam xlv s. per Cartam partitam remanentem
in Curia.

p. li. con.

Quequidem Carta reliberata fuit prefato querenti die et anno
prescriptis.

W. Elena Wattes vidua attachiatur versus Johannem Gryffith' Bruer alias dictum Johannem Gryffith' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(69^d) it. Curia tenta die Veneris xxiii^o die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. postea. Edwardus lovyate de Bristoll' Weuer & Johannes Asshelyn de eadem Weuer attachiantur versus Petrum Paunton' Bruer in placito debiti super demandam Decem librarum st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Et post placitum placiti dicti defendentes manucapti sunt per Thomam David Gentleman Philippum Ameryk weuer Willelmum Smyth Towker & Reginaldum Myddelton halyer habendos etc.

p. li. con. xviii^o die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

(70) Thomas Coke de Bristoll' ffisshmonger attachiatur versus David

Ro. B. leyson' Camerarium ville Bristoll' alias dictum David Leyson' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. viii s. viii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxvi^{to} die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(70^d) Johannes Bell' attachiatur versus Petrum Paunton' Bruer alias

C. dictum Petrum Paunton' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxx s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

C. Willelmus Clerke marchant de Bristoll' attachiatur versus Johannem Roppe Grosser de dicta villa alias dictum Johannem Roppe burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvii s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

(71) it. Robertus Meloure de villa Bristollie Scryvener et David

C. Nowne de eadem magister sive marinarius et Michael Stephens de eadem villa Taillour attachiantur versus Johannem Hutton ville predicte merchaunt alias dictum Johannem Hutton burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. sex solidorum et octo denariorum st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti postea videlicet xviii^o die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

- C. Alicia Talpe vidua attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvii s. xvii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(71^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris penultimo die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum causa solempnitatis festi purificationis etc. quod erit die lune proximo.

- C. Johannes Paunton' nuper de Eyleworth infra parochiam de Newnton' in Com' Glouc' Gentilman attachiatur versus Thomam Merston' alias dictum Thomam Merston' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam CC li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

- Ro. B. Johannes Hathway ville Bristoll' halier attachiatur versus Ricardum Colyns clericum alius dictum Ricardum Colyns burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvii s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Quequidem obligacio postea viz. vi^{to} die ffebruarii anno prescripto fuit deliberata prefato defendenti ex precepto querentis communi Clerico misso per servum suum.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii iiii^{to} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

- (72) David' Vaughan' de villa Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus

- C. Johannem Williams de eadem Brewer alias dictum Johannem Williams Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xl s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

+

p. li. con.

- C. Agnes Geffrey vidua attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxi s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

- (72^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris vi^{to} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

W. postea. Robertus Somer de Bristoll' Weuer attachiatur versus Katerinam Johnes viduam executricem testamenti Hugonis Johnes Bruer defuncti alias dictam Katerinam Johnes burgensem

p. li. con. xxi^{mo} stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
die Marci a^o r.r. liii s. iiii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in
H.viii. tercio per Curia.
Ricardum Someres
attornatum querentis.

C. Philippus ffoxie Bruer attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxiiii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(73) it. Curia tenta die lune ix^o die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Willelmus Jeffreys merchaunt attachiatur versus Arnoldum Stowt Berebruer alias dictum Arnoldum Stowt burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. xvi s viii d. per [blank].

it. Et postquam dictus defendens placitaverit ad exitum prisone idem defendens manucaptus est per Griffith' ap howell Sope-maker et Willelmum More marchaunt habendum. super quo caucio quam posuit in Curia sibi reliberata fuit per H. Corston' servientem ad clavam xvi^o die ffebruarii anno prescripto.

Prison am.

p. li. con.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xiii die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(73^d) it. Johannes Raynold de villa Bristollie Waxmaker et Johannes Ri. B. Taillour ville Bristoll' Bocher attachiantur versus Henricum Dale merchaunt alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Ri. B. Ricardus Cowper ville Bristoll' Skynner attachiatur versus Henricum Dale marchaunt alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li x s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Quequidem obligacio xiiii^o die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio fuit redeliberata Ricardo Cole servienti dicti querentis qui eandem obligacionem intulit in Curiam.

(74) Thomas Vaughan' ville Bristoll' generosus Walterus aprosser C. ville predictae Bruer et Johannes Staunton Junior ville predictae

p. li. con. merchaunt attachiantur versus Ricardum Abyngdon ville predictae Grocer alias dictum Ricardum Abyngdon burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xl s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xvi die februaryi anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Robertus Russell' de Bristoll' merchant Grocer attachiatur versus Willelmum Edwardes de eadem villa mercer alias dictum Willelmum Edwardes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. vi s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

(74^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xx die februaryi anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris proximum videlicet xxvii die februaryi anno regni Regis Henrici viii Tercio.

++ Ri. B. Thomas Penson de villa Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus def' protulit Johannem Colas de eadem marchaunt alias dictum Johannem breve d'ni Colas burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super Regis de Certiorari deliberat' xv^o demandam x li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. die marcii a'o it. Et postea viz. xxii^{do} die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici r.r. H viii t'cio octavi tercio dictus defendens manucaptus est per Johannem retorn' Pavy et Ricardum Symondes mercatores habendum et xv^m pasche p'x. super hoc cautio prius in manus Ricardi Baron Servientis ad p. li. con. clavam posita dicto defendenti mandato Johannis Rowlonde xv die Junii anno r.r. H. viii quarto. maioris eidem defendenti fuit reliberata.

(75) it. Curia tenta die veneris quinto die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Henricus ffeyrford attachiatur versus Johannam Edwardes viduam de Bristoll' alias dictam Johannam Edwardes Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. per billam mercatoriam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune viii^o die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(75^d) Henricus Brooke de Bristoll' Skynner attachiatur versus Henricum W. Dale mercatorem alias dictum Henricum Dale burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. x.s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xv° die marcii anno prescripto.

C. Alicia Talpe vidua attachiatur versus Johannem Griffith Bruer alias dictum Johannem Griffith burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxi s. per talliam.

(76) m^d. quod xvii° die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio Johannes Hardwever de Civitate Coventre draper fecit Willelmum ffoster servientem suum attornatum suum ad proseguendum vice et nomine suo in omnibus causis suis in Curia Stapule etc.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xvii° die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Thomas Asshehurst. de villa Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Vaughan de eadem merchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaughan burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vii li. xiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die Veneris xix^{mo} die Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(76^d) Henricus Esterfeld' de Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Ri. B. Ricardum Corbrig Boucher alias dictum Ricardum Corbrig burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam l s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxii° die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

+++ C. Thomas Vaghan' de villa Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Collas de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Collas burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li. iiii s. vi d. sterling' per billam remanentem in Curia.

o. li. con.

(77) it. Curia tenta die lune xxix° die mensis predicti.

Ricardus Houchyns de villa Bristoll' Toker attachiatur Ri. B. versus Willellum Thorne de eadem villa marchand alias dictum Willellum Thorne burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvi li. st' monete anglie per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

it. Quequidem billa reliberatur prefato querenti primo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii ultimo die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

(77^d) Henricus Bouwey et Johannes Philippes ville Bristoll' Kuuerlyd-

Ri. B. makers attachiantur versus Galfridum Johnson servientem maioris

+++ ville predictae ad clavam alias dictum Galfridum Johnson

p. li. con.

burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
iiii li. vi s. viii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris secundo sie Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune xix^m diem Aprilis vz. crastinum diei dominice in Albis causa servicii passionis dominice solempnitatis festi pasche.

(78) Ricardus Huchyns ville Bristoll' Tooker et Andreas Ellisworthe

p. li. con. W. ville predictae Taillour attachiantur versus Henricum Pecocke
puterer alias dictum Henricum Pecocke burgensem Stapule ville

Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet penultimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi septimo deliberata fuit ex precepto dicti querentis prenominato Andree Ellisworthe.

xvi^o die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

C. Hugo Charde de villa Bristoll' maryner attachiatur versus Thomam Sprynt de eadem villa poyntmaker alias dictum Thomam Sprynt burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xl s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(78^d) xvii^o die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

Ri. B. Willelmus Barton de Yatton firmarius Rectorie ibidem alias dictus Willelmus Barton de Yatton in Com' Som's ["husbondman" *deleted*] ffermor attachiatur versus Johannem Asshe alias dictum Johannem Asshe burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' et Elenam uxorem eius Executricem testamenti Thome Darbysschere nuper de Bristoll' ynholder ["Alias dictum Johannem Assche burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' et Elenam uxorem eius executores testamenti predicti Thome Darbysschere," *all deleted*] in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. vi s. viii d st' per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

W. Johannes Clement ville Bristoll' merchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Turner Clericum alias dictum Johannem Turner

Clericum burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. iii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

- (79) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxi^o die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

Adiornatur Curia predicta usque diem lune proximum causa solempnitatis diei sancti¹ Georgii martyris contingentis in die veneris proximo.

postea. Thomas Seycell Boucher attachiatur versus Willelmum

- C. Johnes husbondman alias dictum Willelmum Johnes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. xiii s. iiii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

Defendens cognovit se fore indebitatum prefato querenti in xlvi s. viii d. parcella summe in demandam Et de residua dicit quod nichil ei debet. Ideo etc.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxvi^{to} die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

- (79^d) Johannes Pavy mercator de Bristoll' attachiatur versus Johannem

- C. Aylworth merchaunt de eadem villa alias dictum Johannem Aylworth burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxvi s. viii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

- C. Willelmus Gun' nuper de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Vaghan' executorem testamenti Johannis Esterfeld' nuper de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Vaghan' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li. x s. bone et legalis monete anglie per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Quequidem billa postea videlicet xx^{mo} die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto deliberata fuit Henrico Estrefeld' qui billam illam imposuit in Curia.

- (80) Henricus Gaynard' de Bristoll' Whittawer attachiatur versus

- ++ Ri. B. Nicholaum Sheparde de eadem Boucher alias dictum Nicholaum Shepwarde burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xliiii s. viii d. st' per talliam remanentem in Curia.

def' posuit
cautio' in
manus H.
Coston'

it. Curia tenta die veneris ultimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Adionatur Curia usque diem mercurii v^{tu}m diem maii proximum causa festi Inventionis sancte Crucis die lune proximo.

¹ marci, *struck through*.

p. li. con. C. Johannes Hughes attachiatur versus Thomam Johnes Bruer alias dictum Thomam Johnes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(80^d) Thomas Griffith' attachiatur versus Griffith' David' Baker alias c. dictum Griffith' David' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. per Talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii v^{to} die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

C. Johannes Newman medius in etate illorum trium fratrum eiusdem nominis Bouchers ville Bristoll' attachiatur versus Robertum Thorne merchaunt alias dictum Robertum Thorne burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(81) postea. Willelmus Ely attachiatur versus Johannem Williams

p. li. con. C. Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvi s. v d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris vii^o die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

p. li. con. C. Henricus Colyns attachiatur versus Thomam Johnes Bruer alias dictum Thomam Johnes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxx s. per talliam remanentem in Curia. Et tallia predicta reliberatur prefato querenti.

(81^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xii^o die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

p. li. con. Ri. B. Ricardus Birkyn de Bristoll' Tanner attachiatur versus Willelmum Dale executorem testamenti Henrici Dale mercatoris alias dictum Willelmum Dale burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio redeliberata fuit prefato querenti xxiiii^{to} die maii anno prescripto.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^o die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

Ri. B. Johannes Raynold' de villa Bristoll' waxmaker attachiatur

p. li. con. versus Willelmum Dale executorem testamenti Henrici Dale marchaut alias dictum Willelmum Dale burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea vz. secundo die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii iii^{to} reliberata fuit prefato Willelmo Dale querenti.

it. Adiornatur Curia predicta usque diem veneris prox' sequentem videlicet xxi^m diem huius instantis mensis Maii.

(82) Vincencius¹ Whight de Bristoll' Pewterer attachiatur versus
 Ri. B. Willelmum Hurste de eadem villa marchaut alias etc. in placito debiti super demandam x li. st' per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Curia tenta die Veneris xxi^o die Maii anno regni regis Henrici viii quarto.

pro xiii s.

Willelmus Stalwarde attachiatur versus Robertum Grene Bruer
 C. alias dictum Robertum Grene burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(82^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^{to} die maii anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune Crastinum Trinitatis videlicet Septimum diem Junii prox' futurum causa generalis processionis que erit die lune proximo et solempnitatis festi Penticoste.

it. Curia tenta die lune septimo die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

++

C. Robertus Besaund' de Bristoll' merchaunt et Willelmus ffield de eadem Barbour attachiantur versus Petrum Paunton' Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiii s. ix d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

(83) it. Curia tenta die veneris xi^o die Junii anno prescripto.

Henricus Colyns attachiatur versus Thomam Johnes Bruer

C. alias dictum Thomam Johnes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxx s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

¹ pew, struck through.

it. Quequidem tallia deliberata fuit prefato querenti xvi° die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Curia tenta die lune xiiii° die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

Johannes Pavy marchauntt attachiatur versus Willelmum W. Edewardes de Bristoll' alias dictum Willelmum Edwardes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. vii s. xi d. per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

(83^d) Ricardus Symonys de villa Bristoll' merchant attachiatur versus C. Johannem Collas de eadem villa merchant ["in placito debiti super demandam xxxii s. bone" *all deleted*] alias dictum Johannem Collas burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxii s. bone et legalis monete anglie per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

+++

p. li. con.

Querens probavit debitum suum de dictis xxxii s. per sacramentum suum xxi° die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus querens recuperet etc.

Arthurus Cee et aurifabri nominati per maiorem et Con-Willelmus Pyrk stabularios stapule ad appreciand' jocalia etc.

p. li. con.

Jacobus Gregory Cofferer attachiatur versus Daudid' Johnes C. Whittawer alias dictum Daudid Joh'nes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. x s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem tallia reliberata fuit prefato querenti xvi° die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxi° die Junii anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii crastinum ffesti apostolorum Petri et Pauli prox' futuri.

(84) xix° die Junii.

Johannes Quyrk et Johannes Bailly ville Bristoll' marchaunts C. attachiantur versus Johannem Turner Clericum alias dictum Johannem Turner Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. vi d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Edwardus Lovyate de Bristoll' Weuer et Johannes Asshelyn de eadem Weuer attachiantur versus Petrum Paunton' Bruer (in C. placito *deleted*) alias dictum Petrum Paunton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti x^{mo} die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto per P. Ricart.

(84^d) Johannes Potell' de Bristoll' Roper et Nicholaus Abowen de eadem villa Taillour attachiatur versus Katerinam Baten viduam

+

Ro. B. Johannes ap Morgan' ap Jenkyn' ap Philip Iunior de Penkarne de dominio de Weutherloge infra parochiam de Basloke in Wallia Gentilman attachiatur versus Thomam Snygge executorem testamenti Alicie Snygge nuper de Bristoll vidue alias dictum Thomam Snygge burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(85) Edmundus Hemmynge de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur
C. versus Johannem Stawnton' de eadem villa marchaunt alias
C. dictum Johannem Stawnton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam¹ xl. s. bone et legalis monete anglie et super demandam unius pipe bone muscadell' vel unius pipe de bastarde bone et mercandizabilis per duas billas obligatorias remanentes in Curia.

(85^d) it. Curia tenta die lune quinto die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris proximum causa ffesti Translacionis sancti Thome quod erit die mercurii proximo etc.

C. postea. Patricius Kent attachiatur versus Johannem Edwardes Bruer² alias dictum Johannem Edwardes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lx s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

Et redeliberatur tallia predicta prefato querenti.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^{do} die mensis predicti.

it. Continuatur Curia usque diem mercurii prox' futurum causa festi Sancte Anne quod accidet die lune proximo etc.

(86) xxvii^{to} die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

++ C. Willelmus Taylour de Crykhowell' in Walys in the lordeship of my lord Chamburleyn attachiatur versus Robertum Avyntre

¹ vi li. per duas, *struck through*.

² in placito, *struck through*.

p. li. con. ex
relacione
uxoris
querentis.

marynere alias dictum Robertum Avyntre burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

+

- C. Thomas Harte ville Bristoll' Sherman' et Johannes Palmer eiusdem ville Weyuer attachiantur versus Paulum Smyth marchaunt alias dictum Paulum Smyth burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Quequidem querela penultimo die dicti mensis Julii relaxata fuit per dictum querentem ex relacione facta per Johannem Shipman mercatorem coram Johanne Rowlonde maiore et idem Johannes Shipman devenit plegius prefato maiori ad conservandum Curiam indempnatam erga predictum Paulum Smyth et Caucio per Hugonem Corston recepta fuit redeliberata defendenti.

- (86^d) Edmundus Hemmyng et Ricardus Molens ville Bristollie

- C. mercatores attachiantur versus Paulum Smyth mercatorem de Barstable alias dictum Paulum Smyth burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. iii s. iiii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet xvi^{to} die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii octavo deliberatur David' Laurence Waxmaker etc.

it. Curia tenta die veneris penultimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

p. li. con.

- C. Johannes Peersson de Bristoll' Dyer et Henricus Bouwey de eadem Chawnler } attachiantur
Johannem Stawntton Juniorem de Bristoll' marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Stawnton burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. per billam remanentem in Curia.

- (87) it. Curia tenta die lune secundo die Augusti anno Regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

postea. p. li. con.

- Ro. B. Johannes Laurence ville Bristoll' dyar et Henricus Broke de eadem Skynner attachiantur versus Robertum Thorne de Bristoll' predicta mercatorem alias dictum Robertum Thorne burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Ro. B. Johannes Hyll de Bristoll' Toker attachiatur versus Robertum Thorne mercatorem alias dictum Robertum Thorne burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xliii s. iiii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti xvi^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

(87^d) it. Curia tenta die lune ix^o die Augusti anno prescripto.

++

C. Johannes Sare ville Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Thomam Vaughan marchaunt alias dictum Thomam Vaughan burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. +

C. Johannes Otes attachiatur versus Petrum Paunton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia. Et tallia predicta deliberata fuit prefato defendenti per preceptum querentis ex relacione Hugonis Corston.

(88) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xi^o die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

++

C. postea. Nicholaus Kave de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Willelmum appowell de dicta villa marchaunt alias dictum Willelmum appowell burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. vi s. viii d. per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

demoer en ley.

Et postea viz. xix^{mo} die mensis Augusti predicti prefatus defendens posuit caucionem ad valorem Summe in demandam et ultra in manus Hugonis Corston servientis ad clavam etc. Et sic deliberatur extra prisonam per caucionem predictam.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xviii^o die Augusti anno prescripto.

Ro. B. Willelmus Smale de Bristoll' Draper et Johannes Davy Junior de eadem Baker attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawes mercatorem alias dictum Rogerum Dawes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Quequidem Obligacio postea viz. xix^o die mensis Augusti prescripti fuit deliberata prefato querenti per manus Philippi Hore Hoper servientis eiusdem querentis.

(88^a) it. Curia tenta die veneris xx^{mo} die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

Ro. B. Thomas Keduelle de Bristoll' scharman attachiatur versus Rogerum Dawys de Bristoll' marschand alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xii li. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

C. Thomas Kydwelly de Bristoll' Sharman attachiatur versus Thomam Young de Bristoll' Grocer alias dictum Thomam Young burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predictae in placito debiti super demandam lxx s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa postea videlicet octavo die Aprilis anno regni Regis predicti quarto reliberata fuit prefato querenti.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxvii^{to} die mensis prescripti.

(89) C. Henricus ffeyrfford marchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Stanton' Gentyلمان alias dictum Johannem Staunton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' ville Bristoll' [sic] in placito debiti super demandam vi li. xiii s. iiii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

Quequidem billa postea videlicet tercio die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto deliberata fuit Johanni Staunton' Juniori mercatori qui billam illam in Curia nomine patris sui imposuit.

it. Curia tenta die lune vi^{to} die dicti mensis Septembris.

C. Alicia Hilstone vidua attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. vii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Adiornatur dicta Curia usque diem veneris proximum causa ffesti Nativitatis beate Marie virginis quod erit die mercurii proximo etc.

(89^d) Henricus Bouewey ville Bristoll' Couerletmaker et Thomas

C. Marchall de eadem wevar attachiantur versus Henricum Peacock dicte ville pewterer alias dictum Henricum Peacock burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st. per duas obligaciones remanentes in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xiii^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris proximum etc. causa eleccionis maioris et aliorum officiorum quod erit die mercurii proximo etc.

it. Curia tenta die Veneris xvii^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

- (90) Cornelius Harold attachiatur versus Johannem Worley Bruer alias dictum Johannem Worley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' c. in placito debiti super demandam xix s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

per cartam

[*In later hand.*]

- C. Johannes Keynes marchaunt attachiatur versus Johannem Collas possessorem cuiusdam Navis nuncupate the Elizabeth Bonaventure of Bristowe alias dictum Johannem Collas burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. per cartam partitam remanentem in Curia.

it. Quequidem Carta postea vz. xxix^o die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Quarto deliberata fuit prefato querenti.

- (90^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^{to} die Septembris anno prescripto.

- C. Johannes Bigges attachiatur versus Rogerum Worley Bruer alias dictum Rogerum Worley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiii s. iiii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxvii^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem Veneris crastinum festi Sancti Kalixti pape proximi futuri.

[*Pages 91 to 93 blank in book.*]

BRISTOLL.

- (93) ¶ Nomina Burgensium stapule ibidem admissorum et iuratorum tempore Johannis Rowlonde maioris eiusdem stapule Nicholai Browne et Johannis Caple Constabulariorum eiusdem Stapule videlicet in anno incipiente ad festum sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici viii tercio.

Ultimo die Januarii anno prescripto.

it. Ricardus Colyns clericus magister hospitalis sancti Johannis Baptiste Bristoll' admissus est in libertatem Stapule eiusdem ville per finem iii s. iiii d. maiori solutum et iuratus est.

quinto die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Walterus ap Roger bruer admissus est in libertatem¹ ville Bristoll' per finem xx d. cum maiore factum et iuratus est.

Sexto die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Johannes Beess mercator de le Styleyard infra Civitatem

¹ stapule, *inserted above line.*

London' admissus est in libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem v s. cum maiore factum et iuratus est.

xvi^o die Julii anno prescripto.

it. Johannes lloid de Manerbere in Com' Pembrochee Gentleman admissus est in libertatem ville [*sic*] Bristoll' per finem¹ cum maiore Stapule factum et iuratus est.

xxiiii^{to} die mensis Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Paulus Smyth de Barstable in Com' Devon' marchaunt admissus est in libertatem ville Bristoll' per finem vi s. viii d. cum maiore factum et iuratus est.

it. NOMINA BURGENSIIUM STAPULE BRISTOLL'
(93^d) ADMISSORUM PER JOHANNEM ROWLON' MAIOREM
eiusdem Stapule in die sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni
Regis Henrici octavi Quarto.

it. Willelmus Saunders de Stoke infra parochiam de Chew
Clothyer

it. Walterus Petwyn de villa Glouc' merchaunt

it. Ricardus Leynam de Bristoll' mercator

it. Maurice Blount de Mangottesfeld in Com' Glouc' Gent'

it. Thomas Roynon serviens Philippi Ricart communis clerici
etc.

it. Andreas Warden de Bristoll' mercer

it. Johannes Kemys de Oldebury in Com' Glouc' Gent'

it. Johannes Drewes de Bristoll' marchaunt

it. Thomas Bilford de Bristoll' marchaunt

it. Willelmus Vaghan de Bristoll' mercer

it. Robertus Coke de Bristoll' marchaunt

it. Thomas Yate de Bristoll' marchaunt

it. Jeronimus Grene de Bristoll' Grocer

it. Willelmus Skelk de Bristoll' mercer

it. Johannes Hill de Bristoll' Cutler

it. Johannes lambe de Bristoll' Gentilman

it. Ricardus Adams de Sodbury in Com' Glouc' Clothier

per h.k.²

it. Johannes Jonys de Gargette infra parochiam de Bitton in
Com' Glouc' husbondman

it. Johannes Crawsha de Bristoll' yoman

it. Willelmus Gyrothe de Bristoll' Grocer.

¹ vi s. viii d., inserted above line.

² Possibly the initials of an attorney.

BRISTOLL' (94) P. Placita debiti levata in Curia Stapule ibidem tenta tempore
TAPULA Johannis Elyot maioris eiusdem Stapule Ricardi Hoby et Johannis Popley Constabulariorum Stapule predicte in anno incipiente ad ffestum sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xx^{mo} die Octobris anno prescripto.

C. Henricus Brooke de villa Bristoll' Skynner attachiatur versus Thomam Dale et Willelmum Dale executores testamenti Henrici Dale marchaunt alias dictos Thomam Dale et Willelmum Dale burgenses Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(94^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xxix^o die mensis predicti.

Thomas Penson de villa Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus

Ri. B. Johannem Colas de eadem mercatorem alias dictum Johannem Colas burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Querens probavit debitum suum ad lxii s. vi d. coram Johanne Elyot maiore xiii^o die Novembris anno prescripto. Ideo consideratum est per Curiam quod dictus querens recuperet dictos lxii s. vi d. de debita una cum iii s. ii d.

it. Adiornatur Curia predicta usque diem veneris quintum diem Novembris proximum causa ffesti omnium Sanctorum accidentis die lune proximo et Competitionis Cantorum Willelmi Canyng' accidentis die mercurii proximo.

(95) Robertus Harrys de Bristoll' Tanner attachiatur versus Johannem

C. Newman' seniore de Bristoll' Boucher alias dictum Johannem Newman' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. xix s. vi d. per talliam remanentem in Curia. Defendens manu captus est per Henricum Prestwod' mercer et Johannem Redman' mercer habendum etc.

P.
Defendens
protulit breve
de Certiorari

it. Curia tenta die veneris xii^o die mensis predicte.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum.

(95^d) postea. Johannes Daunne attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem stapule ville

p. li. con.

C. Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vii li. viii s. per Talliam remanentem in Curia.

Johannes Sare de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Walterum

Ri. B. Murelle de Stoke in Com' Som's clothier alias dictum Walterum

Murelle burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. sterling' per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa redeliberta fuit prefato querenti xxviii^{to} die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

(96) it. Curia tenta die lune xxii^{do} die Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

per obligacionem et billam obligat'
C. postea Thomas Bouell' de Bristoll' Tooker alias dictus Thomas Bouell' Tokar de Brystoll' manens in Tempull' Strete attachiatur versus Willelmum ffyssher de Marleborowe in Com' Wilts' Wollman' alias dictum Willelmum ffyscher de Marleburgh Wolman alias dictum Willelmum ffyssher burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. ix s. iiii d. per obligacionem et billam obligatoriam remanentes in Curia.

Defendens cognovit Scriptum predictum et billam obligatoriam predictam fore facta sua. Ac debita predicta. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus querens recuperet de prefato defendente dictam summam in demandam una cum iii s. v d. pro custagiis suis circa sectam in hac parte sustentis. Et quod dictus defendens remaneat in priona quousque etc. Et postea dictus querens relaxavit condempnacionem predictam Et super hoc ex precepto ipsius obligacio et billa predictae deliberate fuerunt prefato defendenti xxii^{do} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

(96^a) it. Curia tenta die mercurii primo die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

Continuatur.
Ri. B. Edwardus Body de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Willelmum Haynes Bochour alias dictum Willelmum Haynes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam Decem librarum st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Johannes Cornelle de Bristoll' Towker attachiatur versus
C. Nicholaum Shepard Bowcher alias dictum Nicholaum Shepard' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
postquam defendens placitaverit placitum suum manucaptus est
prisonam.
per Rogerum Newe Towker et Jonam Johannes Tailleur habendum etc.

(97) it. Curia tenta die veneris tercio die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris prox' futurum causa

ffesti sancti Nicholai Episcopi accidentis die lune proximo et
ffesti Conceptionis beate Marie virginis accidentis die mercurii
proximo etc.

C. Ricardus Haklet de Bristoll' Boucher attachiatur versus David
leyson Camerarium ville Bristoll' alias dictum David leyson
burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
xxxiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

C. Thomas Kydwelly de Bristoll' Sherman attachiatur versus
Thomam Yate mercatorem de dicta villa alias dictum Thomam
Yate burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super
demandam xl s. per billam obligatoriam in Curia remanentem.

it. Curia tenta die Veneris x^{mo} die Decembris anno regni Regis
Henrici viii quarto.

(97^d) Michael Griffith¹

C. Willelmus Bedowe Wever attachiatur versus Johannem Williams
Bruer alias dictum burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
debiti super demandam xxix s. iiii d. per talliam remanentem
in Curia.

Johannes Persone de villa Bristoll' Dyer attachiatur versus

C. Mauricium Blunt generosum alias dictum Mauricium Blunt
burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
sex librarum legalis monete anglie per obligacionem remanentem
in curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea viz. xiii^o die Aprilis anno regni
Regis Henrici octavi vi^{to} fuit deliberata prefato querenti.

(98) it. Curia tenta die lune xx^o die Decembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris septimum diem Januarii
prox' futurum videlicet crastinum Epiphanie domini proximum
etc.

Ri. Ba. Thomas Geynerd' mercator de Bristoll' attachiatur versus
Nicholaum Gaye mercatorem de dicta villa alias dictum
Nicholaum Gaye burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
debiti super demandam lx s. st' per billam remanentem in curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune decimo die Januarii anno prescripto.

w. Johannes Saunders Capper attachiatur versus Rogerum Worley

¹ de Bristoll' atta, *struck through*.

p. li. con. Bruer alias dictum Rogerum Worley Bruer alias dictum Rogerum Worley burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xv s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(98^d) Johannes Bouwey de villa Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus W. Willelmum Nele poyntmaker alias dictum Willelmum Nole burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xii die Januarii anno prescripto.

W. postea. Willelmus Carsy ville Bristoll' Roper attachiatur versus Johannem Gerves dicte ville Grocer alias dictum Johannem Gerves burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. st' per scriptum obligatorium in Curia remanens.

p. li. con. per Thomam Pacy attornatum querentis. it. Defendens cognovit scriptum predictum fore factum suum ac dictam summam in demandam fore debitum suum predictum una cum [*Blank*].

md. quod dictum scriptum obligatorium fuit liberatum defendenti.

(99) Willelmus Yong attachiatur versus Rogerum Worley Bruer alias W. dictum Rogerum Worley burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxi die Januarii anno prescripto.

Griffith Thikket alias dict' [*struck through*].

C. Thomas Kidwelly ville Bristoll' Sherman' attachiatur versus Ed[ward]um Body de eadem villa mercatorem alias dictum Ed[ward]um Body burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam quinque librarum st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia. Quequidem obligacio deliberata fuit Johanni Elyot maiori Stapule ex precepto per ipsum dato Philipo Ricart communi Clerico asserens sibi quod partes predicte fuerunt concordate xiii^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

p. li. con. ex relacione Johannis Elyot maioris Stapule

(99^d) postea. Georgius Badram de Bristoll' vyntener attachiatur Ro. B. versus Johannem Stawnton' de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Staunton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con. Defendens cognovit dictos xx s. fore debitum suum. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus querens recuperet dictam summam in demandam una cum ii s. xi d. pro custagiis suis etc.

Quequidem billa postea videlicet xxi^{mo} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto fuit reliberata prefato querenti.

Willelmus Johnson de Bristoll' Coke attachiatur versus Johannem Ro. B. Stawnton' de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Johannem Staunton burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xviii s. ii d. (legalis monete anglie) per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa postea videlicet xxix^{mo} die marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto fuit reliberata prefato querenti.

(100) it. Curia tenta die lune xxiiii die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii iii^{to}.

Johannes a Beke marchant de Bristoll' attachiatur versus W. Johannem Dete de Welles Clothyer alias dictum Johannem Dete burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam li. con. vi li. per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii iii^{to}.

Johannes Whyte pewterer de villa Bristoll' attachiatur versus Johannem Estrefeld Clericum¹ et Johannem Vaghan' Ro. B. mercatorem executorem testamenti [*blank*] nuper de eadem villa Bristoll' marchand alias dictum Johannem Vaghan' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam quattuor marcarum legalis monete anglie per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia. li. con.

(100^a) it. Curia tenta die lune ultimo die Januarii anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris prox' futurum causa ffesti Purificacionis accidentis die mercurii proximo.

it. Curia tenta die veneris iii^{to} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris proximum.

W. Thomas Seyselle de Bristoll' Bowcher attachiatur versus Willelmum Taillour Tanner alias dictum Willelmum Tailler burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxi s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(101) Thomas Newman' senior de Bristoll' Bocheur' attachiatur versus

++ W. Johannem Lorde mercatorem alias dictum Johannem Lorde

¹ Johannem Estrefeld Clericum, *underlined*.

Continuatur
p. li. con. Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam Octo librarum st' per Obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xi^{mo} die ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

C. [Blank] Cory vidua executrix testamenti Willelmi Cory
p. li. con. attachiatur versus Johannem Griffith' Bruer alias dictum Johannem Griffith' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lviii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia. Quequidem tallia reliberata fuit prefato querenti xvi^o die ffebruarii anno prescripto.

(101^a) postea. Thomas Adnette ville Bristoll' Plompemaker Johannes

C. Wyllys eiusdem ville Coryer et Thomas Serche de villa predicta Bocher attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawys marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam l s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Defendens cognovit factum ac debitum. Ideo consideratum est quod dictus querens recuperet Summam in demandam una cum iii s. vii d. pro custagiis suis occasione sua sustentatis.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xvi die ffebruarii anno prescripto.

C. Ricardus Gardianus domus ffratrum minorum ville Bristolls
p. li. con. attachiatur versus Thomam Stephyns Bruer alias dictum Thomam Stephyns Burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxx s. iiii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia. Quequidem tallia deliberata fuit prefato querenti primo die Aprili' anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quarto.

(102) postea. Willelmus Seyssell' attachiatur versus Thomam Stephyns

C. Bruer alias dictum Thomam Stephyns burgensem stapule ville
continuatur usque p'x Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii s. per
Cur' ex assensu parcium. talliam remanentem in Curia.
p. li. con.

++
Prisona C. Ricardus Wodward attachiatur versus Johannem Griffith Bruer
alias dictum Johannem Griffith' Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll'
in placito debiti super demandam xlii s. per talliam remanentem
in Curia.

Et postquam dictus defendens placitaverit ad exitum prisone
p. li. con. Idem defendens manucaptus est per Radulfum Jakson' Taillour
et Johannem Hanshawe Sherman habendum etc.

- (102^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xxv die ffebruarii anno prescripto.
 it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii proximum etc. pro eo quod ffestum Sancti Oswaldi accidet die lune proximo.
 it. Curia tenta die veneris quarto die mensis predicti.
 postea. Ricardus Mollens Johannes Kyngston' Thomas Jonys et
 + C. Edmundus Hemmynge ville Bristoll' mercatores attachiantur
 versus Jacobum Copland' de Wynecawncton' in Com' Som's
 Tanner alias dictum Jacobum Copland' burgensem stapule
 ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. xii s. viii d.
 li. con. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- (103) postea. Willelmus Clerk ffesshmonger et Johannes Payn' hopper
 C. de Bristoll' alias dicti Willelmus Clerk de Bristoll' ffisshmonger et
 Johannes Payn de eadem hoper attachiantur versus Jacobum
 Coppelande marchant de dicta villa Bristoll' alias dictum
 Jacobum Copland' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
 debiti super demandam xviii s. legalis monete anglie per billam
 obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.
 li. con.
- + C. Laurencius Sowdeley de Bristoll' Capper attachiatur versus
 Ricardum Corbrig Boucher alias dictum Ricardum Corbrig
 burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam
 li. con. xl s. v d. ob. per talliam remanentem in Curia.
- (103^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii ix die marcii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii quarto.
 W. postea. Gilbertus ffauwynde attachiatur versus Robertum Worley
 Bruer alias dictum Robertum Worley burgensem stapule ville
 li. con. Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xv s. per talliam
 remanentem in Curia.
- it. Curia tenta die lune xiiii^o die mensis predicti.
 (104) Ryse David Taillour attachiatur versus Thomam Joh'nes Brewer
 + C. alias dictum Thomam Joh'nes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in
 li. con. placito debiti super demandam xvi s. per ii tallias remanentes in
 Curia.
- it. Curia tenta die mercurii xvi^o die marcii anno regni Regis
 Henrici octavi quarto.
 postea. Johannes Pavie de villa Bristoll' mercator attachiatur
 C. versus Johannem Gerves dicte ville Grocer alias dictum Johannem
 li. con. Gerves burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super
 demandam octo librarum st' per obligacionem remanentem
 in Curia.

(104^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xviii^o die Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune iiii^{um} diem Aprilis viz. crastinum diei dominice in Albis prox' futuri Causa passionis dominice et solemnitatis festi Pasche.

Johannes Sydwell' de Bristoll' wyredrawer attachiatur versus
C. Nicholaum Whyston' Wyredrawer alias dictum Nicholaum Whyston' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xl s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit Katerine Whyston' vidue relicte predicti Nicholai Whyston' querentis iam defuncti xv^o die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi sexto.

(105) postea. Johannes Pavy ville Bristoll' mercator alias dictus

C. Johannes Pavy de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Johannem Harrys de Bristoll' Grocer alias dictum Johannem Harrys Grocer alias dictum Johannem Harrys burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. viii s. viii d. per ii obligaciones remanentes in Curia.

p. li. con.

absque
obligacione
sive billa
[In a later hand]
p. li. con.

C. postea. Johannes Pave de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Rogerum Dawes de Bristoll' marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawes burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvi s. iii d.

(105^d) Thomas Hogges de villa Bristoll' Weyuer attachiatur versus

C. Jacobum Coupeland' Tanner alias dictum Jacobum Copeland' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam liii s. iiii d. st' per Obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea viz. primo die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii octavo deliberata fuit prefato querenti.

C. postea. Thomas Davys de Bristoll' Gentleman' et Johannes Asshlyn' de eadem Weuer attachiantur versus Gilbertum Coggan mercatorem alias dictum Gilbertum Coggan burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lxxiii s. iiii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

p. li. con.

Quequidem obligacio postea viz. xiii^o die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii sexto fuit reliberata prefato querenti.

(106) Johannes Griffith' ville Bristollie Bocher et Johannes Kere de eadem Wever attachiantur versus Gilbertum Cogan' de eadem

- li. con. C. villa mercatorem alias dictum Gilbertum Cogan' Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li. vi s. viii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
Quequidem obligacio postea viz. xiii° die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii sexto fuit reliberata prefato querenti.
- Ro. B. it. Curia tenta die mercurii vi^{to} die Aprilis anno prescripto.
Thomas Kidwelly Sherman attachiatur versus Johannem Taillour Boucher alias dictum Johannem Taillour burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xl s. vii d. per ii tallias remanentes in Curia.
- (106^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris octavo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.
- ++ Ri. B. Thomas Hill' de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Willelmum Dale Grocer alias dictum Willelmum Dale burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam Sex librarum et quindecim solidarum sterling' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
li. con. Quequidem Obligacio postea viz. xvi° die dicti mensis Aprilis fuit reliberata prefato querenti.
- C. Nicholaus Warde nuper de villa Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Katerinam Langley viduam alias dictam Katerinam Langeley Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. sterling' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet xiiii° die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi septimo deliberata fuit per communem clericum prefato querenti infra ecclesiam sancti Andrei.
- (107) it. Curia tenta die lune xviii° die Aprilis anno prescripto.
- C. Henricus Bouwey ville Bristoll' Kuuerlydmaker et Johannes Grenefeld' ville predicte Weyver attachiantur versus Robertum Thorne marchaunt alias dictum Robertum Thorne burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. vi s. viii d. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
- C. Thomas Stephens ville Bristoll' Brewer attachiatur versus Robertum Thorn' mercatorem alias dictum Robertum Thorn' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam octo librarum st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(107^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris xxii^{do} die mensis predicte.

W. Ricardus White de Bristoll' Capper attachiatur versus Willelmum Nele Poyntmaker alias dictum Willelmum Nele burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxv s. vi d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

C. Johannes Newman' medius de Bristoll' Bochour attachiatur versus Ricardum Abyngdon Grocer alias dictum Ricardum Abyngdon burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xx li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem Obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti xxxiii^{to} die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

(108) it. Curia tenta die veneris penultimo die mensis predicti.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem veneris proximum causa dierum Rogation' accidenc' diebus lune martis et mercurii proximis.

Willelmus Smyth Towker attachiatur versus Thomam Joh'nes

p. li. con. C. Bruer alias dictum Thomam Joh'nes Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxvii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem tallia postea viz. xv^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii 5^{to} reliberata fuit prefato querenti.

p. li. con. C. Willelmus Harold' Smyth attachiatur versus Thomam Joh'nes Bruer alias dictum Thomam Joh'nes Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xliii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia. Et tallia predicta deliberatur defendenti ad instanciam querentis.

(108^d) it. Curia tenta die veneris sexto die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

p. li. con. C. postea. Johannes Newman' senior Boucher attachiatur versus Johannem Kemys de Oldbury in Com' Glouc' Gentilman' alias dictum Johannem Kemys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xi^o die mensis predicti.

(109) postea. Nicholaus Abowen Tayllour attachiatur versus Willelmum

C. Walker Ballivum domine Lylle alias dictum Willelmum Walker Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. xii s. per billam remanentem in Curia.

Defendens cognovit
billam esse factum suum
ac debitum in eadem
contentum.

li. con. C. David' Vaghan' Weuer attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxix s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(109^d) ["it. Curia tenta die veneris xiii^o die maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi quinto," *all deleted.*]

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune crastinum Trinitatis videlicet xxiii diem instantis mensis maii causa Septimane Penticostis etc.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxv die maii anno prescripto.

li. con. C. postea. Thomas Ball' Corveser attachiatur versus Willelmum Chamber Tanner alias dictum Willelmum Chamber burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam lxiii s. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

(110) Willelmus Smyth attachiatur versus Thomam Walker yoman alias dictum Thomam Walker burgensem stapule ville Bristoll'

Ri. B. in placito debiti super demandam xl s. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die veneris xxvii^{mo} die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

++ W. Ricardus Symondes de villa Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Willelmum Launder Clothier alias dictum Willelmum Launder burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vi li. xiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

li. con. (110^d) it. Curia tenta die lune penultimo die maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

Ri. B. Willelmus Vaughan' de Bristoll' Gentilman Edmundus Rocheford de eadem vyntener et Willelmus Kere de eadem Goldsmyth attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawys mercatorem alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam viii li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit per communem Clericum prefato querenti xiii^o die Junii anno regni regis Henrici viii quinto et per ipsum querentem missa Willelmo Kere qui soluit debitum predictum.

li. con. Ro. B. Willelmus Edmundes de Sherehampton' in Com' Glouc' husbond-man' et Margareta uxor eius nuper uxor Johannis Dey nuper de

per J. Johnes
attornatum
querentis.

Welles in Com' Som's Tayllour attachiantur versus Willelmum Bassett de Bristowe marchaunte alias dictum Willelmum Basset Burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam ix li. bone et legalis monete anglie per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

md. quod obligacio predicta et quedam littera attornati per dictum querentem Johanni Joh'nes confecta ad proseguendum versus dictum defendentem reliberata fuit prefato Johanni Joh'nes ultimo die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

(iii) it. Curia tenta die mercurii primo die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis processionis que erit die veneris proximo

C. Robertus Smyth Taillour attachiatur versus Johannem Williams Bruer alias dictum Johannem Williams burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiii s. 9 d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

W. David Jonys ville Bristoll' Poyntmaker alias dictus David Benet ville Bristoll' Poyntmaker attachiatur versus Ricardum Gardynner Sopemaker alias dictum Ricardum Gardener burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxiii s. iiii d. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(iii^d) Thomas Stephens ville Bristoll' Bruer et Willelmus Taillour

C. ville predicte Tanner attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawys

P. marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam x li. st' per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit prefato querenti per Philippum [blank] servientem suum vi^{to} die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

C. Thomas Stephens ville Bristoll' Bruer et Willelmus Taillour eiusdem ville Tanner attachiantur versus Ricardum Abyngton' ville predicte Grocer alias dictum Ricardum Abyngton burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam octo librarum bone et legalis monete anglie per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea viz. xxiii^{to} die Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Sexto fuit reliberata prefato querenti.

(112) Willelmus Taillour et Ricardus Byrkyn ville Bristoll' Tanners
 C. attachiantur versus Ricardum Abyngton Grocer alias dictum
 Ricardum Abyngton' burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
 debiti super demandam Octo librarum st' per obligacionem
 remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune vi^{to} die Junii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii quinto.

Ri. B. Johannes Blanke de Bristoll' Dyer et Thomas Kedwelly de
 eadem Sherman' attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawes mercatorem
 alias dictum Rogerum Dawes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll'
 in placito debiti super demandam Octo librarum st' per billam
 remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa postea viz. xvii^o die Junii predicti reliberata fuit
 prefato querenti.

(112^d) it. Curia tenta die mercurii octavo die Junii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii quinto.

Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis
 processionis que erit die veneris proximo.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xv die Junii anno regni Regis
 Henrici viii quinto.

Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis
 processionis quod erit die veneris proximo.

it. Curia tenta die lune xx^{mo} die Junii anno prescripto.

Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune videlicet iiii^{tum} diem Julii
 proximum etc.

C. Thomas Cabulle ville Bristollie Diar et Willelmus Partriche de
 eadem Sherman attachiantur versus Henricum Peacok dicte
 ville Pewterer alias dictum Henricum Peacok Burgensem stapule
 ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam quinque librarum
 per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

(113) Thomas Kedwelly alias dictus Thomas Kyngsam de Bristoll'

C. Sherman' attachiatur versus Daud Vaghan' de eadem villa
 marchaunt alias dictum Daud Vaghan' burgensem stapule ville
 Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam vii marcarum bone et
 legalis monete Anglie per billam remanentem in Curia.

Ro. B. Henricus ffeyrfford marchaunt attachiatur versus Johan Stanton'
 Gentyllman alias dictum Johannem Staunton burgensem stapule

ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. xiii s. iiii d. per billam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem billa postea viz. xxii^{do} die Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi Nono deliberata fuit prefato querenti.

it. Curia tenta die lune iiii^{to} die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

(113^d) per cartam [*In a later hand*]

Johannes Abek marchaunt attachiatur versus Willelmum W. Geoffreys et Johannem Hall' possessores cuiusdam navis vocate le Edwarde of Bristowe alias dictos Willelmum Geoffreys et Johannem Hall' burgenses Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. viii s. per Cartam partitam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii vi^{to} die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis processionis que erit die veneris.

it. Curia tenta die lune xi^o die Julii anno prescripto.

c. David Vaghan' de Bristoll' marchaunt attachiatur versus Rogerum Dawys de eadem villa marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam duarum mensurarum Gaide per billam obligatoriam remanentem in Curia.

(114) it. Curia tenta die mercurii xiii^o die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis processionis que erit die veneris.

it. Curia tenta die lune xviii^o die Julii anno prescripto.

it. C [*sic*]

Ro. B. Thomas Vaughan de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Thomam Douell' mercatorem alias dictum Thomam Douell' burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam quindecim librarum st' et unius Butte de Romeney bone et mercandizabile per i obligacionem et i billam obligatoriam remanentes in Curia.

p. li. con.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xx^{mo} die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici viii v^{to}.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem mercurii prox' futurum causa Nundinarum Sancti Jacobi etc.

(114^d) Willelmus Carsy ville Bristoll' Roper attachiatur versus
Ro. B. Ed[ward]um Heyman dicte ville mercatorem alias dictum
Ed[ward]um Heyman burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito
debiti super demandam iii li.

li. con. Quequidem obligacio reliberata fuit Roberto Beysant vi^{to} die
Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xxvii^{to} die Julii anno regni Regis
Henrici viii quinto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis
processionis que erit die veneris.

it. Curia tenta die lune primo die Augusti anno regni Regis
Henrici viii quinto.

Johannes Pierson' Dyer attachiatur versus Petrum Paunton'
C. Bruer alias dictum Petrum Paunton' burgensem stapule ville
Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xix s. xvi d. per talliam
remanentem in Curia.

(115) it. Curia tenta die mercurii tercio die augusti anno regni Regis
Henrici viii quinto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis
processionis que erit die veneris proximo.

C. postea. Thomas Bestian' lokyer attachiatur versus versus [sic]
Thomam Joh'nes Bruer alias dictum Thomam Joh'nes burgensem
Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xli s.
per talliam remanentem in Curia.

li. con. Quequidem tallia reliberata fuit prefato querenti xxii^{do} die
Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici octavi sexto.

C. Ricardus Symonds de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus
li. con. Hugonem Phillippes de Salop' Dyer alias dictum Hugonem
Phillippes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti
super demandam¹ per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.
Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet ix^o die Septembris anno
regni Regis Henrici octavi quinto deliberata fuit prefato defendenti
ex assensu et per preceptum dicti querentis.

¹ "xx li. legalis monete anglie per obligacionem remanentem in Curia,"
struck through, and then given a "Siet" : "viii li. iiii s. vi d." cancelled.

(115^d) it. Curia tenta die lune viii^o die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. mercurii x^{mo} die Augusti anno predicto Curia nulla quia festus sancti Laurencii.

it. veneris xii^{mo} die Augusti anno prescripto Curia nulla causa generalis processionis.

Ri. B. Willelmus Cassy ville Bristoll' Roper attachiatur versus Johannem Gerves de eadem villa Grocer alias dictum Johannem Gerves burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' predictae in placito debiti super demandam xl s. per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea viz. ultimo die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto reliberata fuit prefato querenti.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii xvii^{mo} die Augusti anno prescripto.

(116) Willelmus Dee Inholder et Alicia uxor eius executrix testamenti

p. li. con. C. Willelmi Cory nuper de Bristoll' Cardemaker attachiantur versus Johannem Griffith Brewer alias dictum Johannem Griffith burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam iii li. xi s. per ii tallias remanentes in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxii^{do} die Augusti anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Die mercurii xxiii^{to} die mensis predicti ffestus sancti Bartholomei.

it. Die veneris xxvi^{to} die eiusdem mensis generalis processio.

+ Ri. B. Ed[ward]us Body de Bristoll' mercator attachiatur versus Willelmum Haynes Bouchour alias dictum Willelmum Haynes burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam Continuat^r usque diem lune xix die Sept' proximo Decem librarum sterlingorum per obligacionem remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxix^{no} die Augusti anno prescripto.

it. Die mercurii ultimo die augusti processio generalis circa villam laudando deum de victoria data domino Regi in ffrancia. ¹

it. Die veneris secundo die Septembris generalis processio.

(116^d) per Cartam [*In a later hand*]

C. Willelmus Monoux marchaunt alias dictus Willelmus Monoux nuper Capemarchaunt cuiusdam navis vocate le Elizabeth

¹ i.e. the Battle of the Spurs.

p. li. con.

Bonaventure de Bristoll' attachiatur versus Johannem Collas possessorem eiusdem navis alias dictum Johannem Collas burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xvi li. x d. per Cartam indentatam remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem Carta postea viz. x^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto fuit reliberata prefato querenti.

it. Curia tenta die mercurii vii^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Die veneris ix^{mo} die Septembris anno prescripto generalis processio.

- (117) Thomas Gynkyns ville Bristoll' Cofferer et Lodowicus Lyons de C. eadem Smyth attachiantur versus Rogerum Dawys marchaunt alias dictum Rogerum Dawys burgensem stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam v li. st' per obligationem remanentem in Curia.

Quequidem obligacio postea videlicet xvi^{mo} die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii Sexto deliberata fuit Margarete uxori predicti Lodewici Lyons per preceptum dicti querentis ex relacione Philippi Hore servientis eiusdem querentis.

it. Curia tenta die lune xii^o die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

it. Die mercurii xiiii die mensis predicte ffestus exaltacionis.

it. Die veneris xvi^{to} die eiusdem mensis generalis processio.

it. Curia tenta die lune xix^o die Septembris anno prescripto.

it. Adiornatur Curia usque diem lune proximum causa generalis processionis facte die mercurii proximo laudando deum de victoria contra Scottos.¹

it. Die veneris xxiii^{to} die Septembris anno prescripto generalis processio.

- (117^a) Johannes Martyn attachiatur versus Johannem Gryffith Bruer C. alias dictum Johannem Griffith burgensem Stapule ville Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam xxxi s. iii d. per talliam remanentem in Curia.

it. Curia tenta die lune xxvi^{to} die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.

[Here follow twelve blank pages.]

¹ i.e. Flodden Field.

(126) **NOMINA BURGENSIIUM** stapule admissorum ibidem et
BRISTOLL' iuratorum tempore Johannis Elyot maioris stapule predicte¹
 Ricardi Hoby et Johannis Popley Constabulariorum eiusdem
 Stapule videlicet in anno inchoato ad ffestum Sancti Michaelis
 archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici viii quarto.
 xxiii° die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.
 it. Willelmus Chamber Tanner admissus est in libertatem²
 Stapule ville predicte per finem iii s. iiii d. cum maiore factum
 et iuratus est.

xvi° die Iulii anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.
 it. Thomas Douell' de villa Bristoll' marchaunt admissus est
 in libertatem Stapule eiusdem ville per finem ii s. cum maiore
 factum et iuratus est.

xix° die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto.
 it. Thomas Swyft de Northlache in Com' Glouc' mercer admissus
 est in libertatem Stapule eiusdem ville per finem cum maiore
 factum et iuratus est.

xxvi° die Septembris anno prescripto.
 it. Ricardus Walter de Carmerdyn in Wallia marchaunt admissus
 est in libertatem Stapule ville Bristoll' per finem cum maiore
 factum et iuratus est.

- (126^d) it. In die sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici viii quinto
 tempore Johannis Elyot maioris.
 it. Johannes Drewe alias Trewe de Devyse grene Clothmaker.
 it. Willelmus Smyth de Coloumpton' in Com' Devon' marchaunt.
 it. Johannes Hall Junior de Bristoll' marchaunt.
 it. Johannes Smyth' de Bristoll' marchaunt.
 it. Rogerus Coke de Bristoll' Tanner.
 it. Johannes Griffith' de Bristoll' Boucher.
 it. Georgius Halle de Bristoll' marchaunt.
 it. Georgius ffawkener de Bristoll' Corveser.
 it. Willelmus Harrold de Bristoll' Smyth.
 it. Ricardus Sowthall Capellanus.

STAPLE ACCIONS I° H.VIII

¹ Nicholai Brown, *struck through*.

² ville, *struck through*.

STAPLE ACTION BOOKE BEGINNING ATT
MICHAELMAS 1595.

- (1)¹ Curia Stapule Civitatis Bristoll' tenta Coram Willelmo Parphey maiore Civitatis predicte necnon ffrancisco Knight et Johanne Webbe Constabulariis Stapule predicte secundum legem mercatorem ac Secundum Consuetudines Civitatis predicte. Incipient' ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxvii^o 1595.
Curia tenta die mercurii xxix^o die octobris.

querens posuit
loco suo
Baldwin. Johannes Sly queritur versus Johannem Watkins in placito debiti super demandam Trigintarum librarum. Defendens attachiatus est per ducentas et sex pecias sive barreas ferrei Anglice Two

- C.² hundred and six peeces or Barres of Iron Continentes duo dolia novem centenas tres quarteria centi et septem libras Remanentes in Custodia Rogeri Cooke servientis predicti, predictus querens legitime probavit debitum suum fore verum et Invenit plegios ad Respondendum si predictus defendens disracionaverit infra Annum et diem, viz, Johannem Higgens mercatorem et Georgium Baldwyn generosum quinto die Novembris 1595 predictum ferrum appreciatum est per Thomam Mellen mercatorem et Johannem Willet Broker ad x li. x s. per Tonne Igitur Intretur Judicium pro querenti apud curiam tentam xii^o die Novembris 1595 et sic fieri fecit de bonis predictis.

- (1^d) Johannes Barker queritur versus Patricum Younge in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Thomas Pytcher queritur versus Johannem Cumber et Radulfum Wright in placito debiti super demandam l li.

querens posuit
loco suo
Baldwin. Curia tenta die mercurii xix^o die Nobembris.
Hercules Childe queritur versus Nicholaum Stacy in placito debiti

defendens
posuit loco suo. B. super Demandam vi li. xii s. defendens manucaptus est per
Walterum Davis glover et Ricardum Lytle habberdasher ad
habendum, etc.

- (2) Edwardus Coltherst queritur versus Robertum Williams in placito Debiti super demandam xxiiii li.

¹ An index of cases occupies the first twenty-six pages.

² The Sergeants-at-Mace of this period are Adam Benions, Robert Bridges, Roger Cooke, Morgan, Shore and Aldworth.

Curia tenta die veneris xxi° die Novembris.

Jacobus Bushe queritur versus Johannem Harrison in placito.
Debiti super demandam xii li. x s.

Curia tenta die lune xxiii° die Novembris.

Com'pri'¹

li. con.

Johannes fflowens queritur versus Johannem Stidman in placito
debiti super demandam xli li: querens discontinuavit querelam
suam xxvii° die Januarii 1595.

(2^d)

Curia tenta die mercurii tercio die Decembris.

Walterus Williams queritur versus Nicholaum Abeck in placito
debiti super demandam iiii li.

Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Humfridum Ellis in placito
debiti super demandam ix li. xvii s. iiii d.

Thomas Atwood queritur versus Robertum Stone in placito
debiti super demandam iiii li.

(3)

Curia tenta die lune octavo die decembris.

querens posuit
loco suo
G. Baldwin.

Robertus Gardner queritur versus Edwardum Yerrothe in
placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Det.²

querens posuit
loco suo
G. Baldwin.

Curia tenta die mercurii decimo decembris.

Com'pri'

Johannes Slye queritur versus Bennetum Fellett et Jacobum
Perrye in placito debiti super demandam centum marcorum. [*sic*]
defendens videlicet Jacobus Perrye manucaptus est per Johannem
Doe et Ricardum Roe ex consensu querentis ad habendum etc.

Thomas Holbyn queritur versus Thomas Lumsdon in placito
debiti super demandam ix. li.

(3^d)

Com'pri'

Johannes Sly queritur versus Johannem Hill in placito Debiti
super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xii° die decembris.

Robertus Greves' queritur versus Nicholaum Newson in placito
debiti super demandam 1 s.

det.²

Robertus Greaves queritur versus Willelmum Deane in placito
debiti super demandam xl s.

(4)

Curia tenta die Lune xv° decembris.

Margeria Hobbes queritur versus Willelmum Compton' et
Walterum Davis in placito debiti super demandam xxvi li.

Com'pri'

Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Henricum Pritchard in placito

¹ i.e. Defendant appeared (Comparuit) in prison.

² This might mean that these are cases of detainue: cf. the use of
"Iniuste detinet" on p. 181.

debiti super demandam querens discontinuavit querelam suam
xix^o die decembris 1595.

Willelmus Bird queritur versus Willelmum Slade in placito debiti
super demandam Cxx li.

(4^a)

Com' pri'

¹ querens
² posuit
³ loco suo
⁴ G. Baldwin.
B. Johannes Slye queritur versus Johannem Buphill in placito debiti
super demandum C li. defendens venit in propria persona sua
in Curiam tentam die veneris xiii^o die february 1595.

Hercules Phippen queritur versus Johannem Gibbes in placito
debiti super demandam xx li.

Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Thomam Heyward in placito
debiti super demandum xi li. querens discontinuavit querelam
suam xix^o die decembris 1595.

(5) Curia tenta die Lune xxii^o decembris et adiornata fuit usque
diem mercurii vii^o die Januarii quia festus Nativitate domini
intervenit.

querens posuit
loco suo
Johannem
Horve
Israell Gleson queritur versus Johannem Whitson in placito debiti
super demandum CC li. manucaptus est defendens per Willelmum
Ellis Aldermannum et Matheum Haveland mercatores ad
habendum etc.

querens posuit
loco suo
Geo: Baldwin.
Curia tenta die mercurii vii^o die Januarii.
Willelmus Walker queritur versus Robertum Gouldesmythe in
placito Debiti super demandam xl li.

Willelmus Walker queritur versus Johannem Gaudy in placito
transgressionis super casum ad damnum² xl li.

(5^a) Curia tenta die veneris ix^o die Januarii.

Margareta Browne vidua queritur versus Johannem Sly in
placito debiti super demandam xlix s.

Johannes Cole queritur versus Tobiam Langley in placito Debiti
super demandam xxvi li.

Curia tenta die Lune xii^o Januarii.

Ricardus George queritur versus Jacobum Welshe in placito
debiti super demandam vii li. x s. defendens discontinuavit
querelam suam xiii^o die marcii 1599.

(6) Thomas Nelmes queritur versus Johannem Rothell in placito
debiti super demandam xl li.

¹ Defendant failed to appear four times when summoned and therefore
lost his case.

² Cases of Trespass only slip into the Staple Court Books by the error of
the Clerk, who usually deleted such careless slips and wrote "Debiti super
demandam" over them. Cf. the case of Edward Hereford v. Thomas Pynn
on pp. 200-201.

Curia tenta die mercurii xiiii^{to} die Januarii.

Willelmus Bird queritur versus Willelmum Slade in placito debiti super demandum

Willelmus Bird queritur versus Tobye Langley in placito debiti super demandum xl. li.

(6^d) Curia tenta die mercurii xvi^{to} die Januarii.

Willelmus Bird queritur versus Tobye Langley in placito debiti super demandum.

Curia tenta die Lune xix^o Januarii.

Thomas Davis queritur versus Andream ffoxie in placito debiti super demandum lx li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^o die Januarii.

Willelmus Hopkins et Thomas Hopkins executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Willelmi Hopkins defuncti queruntur versus Tobiam Langley in placito debiti super demandum CC li.

(7) Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Tobiam Langley in placito Debiti super demandum lx li.

Georgius West admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Curia tenta die lune xxvi^{to} die Januarii 1595.

li. con.

Georgius West queritur versus Vincian Colston et Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandum C li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxxviii^o [sic] die Januarii.

8¹

li. con.

C. Hercules Phippen queritur versus Johannem Till Addams in placito debiti super demandum iii li. defendens Attachiatu est [per] unum et quarterium Coloris Bay Remanentes in custodia Rogeri Cooke servientis.

(7^d) Curia tenta die veneris xxx^o die Januarii et adiurnatur usque ad diem mercurii iiii^{to} die ffebruarii quia feast Purificacionis intervenit.

Willelmus Lowe queritur versus Edwardum Clarke in placito debiti super demandum Centum marcarum.

Curia tenta die mercurii iiii^{to} die ffebruarii 1595.

Willelmus Hopkins et Thomas Hopkins executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Willelmi Hopkins nuper de Civitate Bristoll' ffishemonger defuncti queruntur versus Thomam Dole in placito debiti super demandum xxxviii li.

¹ The meaning of these figures, and of the letter d. which also appears is not clear. They possibly denote the damages assessed. Cf. the entry fo. 66 of 3s. 11d. d. and of d. 10d. on fo. 114.

(8) Curia tenta die Lune xvi^o die ffebruarii.

Johannes Readinge queritur versus Andream ffox in placito debiti super demandam x li. vii s.

erens posuit
co suo
Baldwin.

Mo. Willelmus Hopkins queritur versus Willelmum Lowe in placito debiti super demandam xl li: defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Meager marryner et Ricardum Page ad habendum etc.

defendens
sunt loco
o:

Curia tenta die mercurii xviii^o die ffebruarii 1595.

Com' pri'

Mo: Willelmus Lowe queritur versus Johannem Goldsmith mercatorem in placito debiti super demandam C li. querens narravit [blank] die [blank] et defendens respondit die [blank] die marcii prout in recordo et de hoc ponit se super patriam et querens similiter. Ideo xii^m dies datus est audiendi inter partes predictos die mercurii x^o die marcii quo die defendens protulit breve de habeas corpus et allocatur per Curiam.

erens posuit
co suo
Baldwin.

defendens
sunt
co suo
l. Hollester.

(8^d) Willelmus Lowe queritur versus Johannem Gouldsmythe Clericum in placito debiti super demandam C li. defendens manucaptus est per unam Navem vocatam le Unitie de Padstwe oneris [Blank] doliorum et per tres Rudentes Anglice three Cables et diversa alia bona Anglice sequen' viz. two ankers, one mynion of Iron, one ffawkon of Iron, 30 mil of Cornisse Tylestones, three hoggsheddes of Pillchardes, one forecorse wth a bonnet, one maynecorse wth a bonnet, one mayne Topsayle, one fore Topsayle wth dyverse other tacklinge and Ropes belonginge to the said Shippe Remanentes in Custodia.

erens posuit
co suo
Baldwin.

defendens
sunt
co suo
l. Hollester.

Willelmus Yate queritur versus Johannem Morly et Georgium Morly in placito debiti super demandam.

Curia tenta die veneris xx^o die ffebruarii 1595.

Willelmus Stanlack queritur versus [blank] in placito debiti super demandam.

[Page inserted.]

edictus
illelmus
arker posuit
co suo
l. Hollester.

Et postea scilicet die veneris xxvii^o die ffebruarii Anno regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o, venit quidam Willelmus Parker Clericus in propria persona sua et dicit quod proprietates predictae Navis trium Rudentium Anglice three cables et predictorum aliorum bonorum sequen' viz. two Ankers, one mynion of Iron, one ffawken of Iron, one forecorse wth a bonnet, one

et predictus
Willelmus
Lowe posuit
loco suo
Geo. Baldwin.
maynecorse wth a bonnet, one mayne Topsaile, one fore Topsaile,
wth dyvers other tacklynge and Ropes belonginge to the said
shippe, tempore attachiamenti predicti fuit et adhuc est in prefato
Willelmo Parker et non in predicto Johanne Goldsmyth Et
hoc etc.

predictus Johannes
Goldsmyth mercator
posuit loco suo
Ed. Hollester.
predictus Willelmus
Lowe posuit loco suo
Geo. Baldwin.
Et predictus querens dicit quod proprietas Navis et
Bonorum predictorum fuit tempore attachiamenti
predicti in predicto Johanne Goldesmythe Clerico et
non in prefato Willelmo Parker Et hoc petit quod
inquiratur per patriam et predictus Willelmus Parker
similiter. Ideo duodecim etc.

predictus
Johannes
Gouldsmyth
mercator
posuit
loco suo
Ed. Hollester.
Et postea scilicet die veneris xxvii^o die ffebruarii Anno regni
Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxviii^o venit quidam Johannes Goldsmyth
mercator in propria persona sua et dicit quod proprietas
predictarum Triginta milia Tigularum, Anglice vocatarum
Cornishe Tylestones, et proprietas trium les hogsheddes of
pilchardes tempore attachiamenti predicti fuit et adhuc est in
prefato Johanne Gouldsmyth mercatore et non in prefato Johanne
Goldsmyth Clerico. Et hoc etc.

Willelmus
Lowe posuit
loco suo
Geo. Baldwin.
Et predictus querens dicit quod proprietas predictarum Triginta
milia Tigularum Anglice vocatarum Cornishe Tylestones, et
proprietas predictorum trium les hogsheddes of pilchardes fuit
tempore attachiamenti predicti in predicto Johanne Gouldsmith
Clerico et non in prefato Johanne Goldsmythe mercatore, Et hoc
petit quod inquiratur per patriam, et predictus Johannes
Gouldsmyth mercator similiter, Ideo duodecim etc.

- (9) Curia tenta die lune xxiii^o die ffebruarii 1595, et adiornatur usque
diem veneris xxvii^o die ffebruarii quia festus Sancti Mathias
intervenit.

Com' pri'

Willemus Walker queritur versus Johannem Hellier in placito
debiti super demandam iiii li.

Willelmus Walker queritur versus Johannem Hellier in placito
debiti super demandam xls.

Curia tenta die veneris quinto die marcii.

Thomas James queritur versus Ricardum Welche et Johannem
frind in placito debiti super demandam xxviii li.

(9^d) Johannes Rothell queritur versus Edwardum Hereford in placito debiti super demandam xxxi li.

querens posuit
o suo ¹

defendens attachiatus est per unam Sellar de auro et unum le Cuver Anglice one silver saulte wth a Cuver guilte unam Crateram parcell' deauratam duos albos poculos argenteos Anglice two white silver Bowles sex Clocleos ² de argento parcell' deauratos et duodenos alios Clocleos deargenteos remanentes in Custodia servientis predicti.

defendens
sunt
o suo
orge
ldwin.

Johannes Griffyth queritur versus Edwardum Nitingall in placito debiti super demandam xxvii s.

David Johannes Lloyd queritur versus Johannem Sissoll in placito debiti super demandam x li.

(10) Curia tenta die mercurii xxiiii^o marcii.

David Johannes Lloyd queritur versus Johannem Smythe in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvi^o marcii.

Willelmus Yeomans queritur versus Thomam Dole in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Phillippus Gibbes queritur versus Petrum Price in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

(10^d) ffraunciscus Madock admissus est in libertatem stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est xxvi^o die marcii 1595 tempore Willelmi Perphey maioris Bristoll'.

ffraunciscus Maddocke queritur versus Johannem Harte in placito debiti super demandam 1 s.

Curia tenta die mercurii ultimo die marcii.

Georgius Richardes queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam Clxxxvii li.

Querens discontinuavit querelam suam eodem ultimo marcii.

querens posuit
o suo
Wallis.

Johannes Cuffe queritur versus Willelmum Archer in placito debiti super demandam x li. predictus defendens in propria persona sua venit in Curiam scilicet die mercurii secundo die Junii anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. et Cognovit debitum suum predictum fore verum et quod predictus defendens soluit prefato querenti totam summam predictam nisi tres libras quamquidem summa trium librarum predictus defendens cognovit se adhuc debere prefato querenti.

¹ G. Baldwin, *struck through*.

² ? Cocleas, small shell-shaped drinking-cups.

li. con. (11) Georgius Richardes queritur versus [blank] in placito debiti super demandam [blank].

Johannes Stone queritur versus Edwardum Lewes in placito debiti super demandam.

Curia tenta die Lune quinto die Aprilis.

querens posuit loco suo G. Baldwin. Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam CC li. defendens attachiatus est per diversa bona et Cattalla remanentia in Custodia servientis et postea manucaptus est per Thomam Travis mercer Ricardum Ball et Edwardum Bentlye mercatores ad habendum etc.

(11^d) Curia tenta die lune xii^o die Aprilis.

Willelmus Godwin et Johanna uxor eius administratrix omnium bonorum iurium et Creditorum que fuerunt Johannis Haswell nuper viri sui defuncti queruntur versus Thomam Weshe in placito debiti super demandam xliiii li.

Curia tenta die veneris xvi^o die Aprilis.

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Wallis mercatorem et Ricardum Barker mercatorem ad habendum etc.

(12) Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^o die Aprilis 1596.

Johannes Aldworth queritur versus Walterum Davis in placito debiti super demandam xxix li. v s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxx^o die Aprilis 1596.

Com' pri' li' fa'¹

li. con. Willelmus Priddy queritur versus Walterum Davis in placito debiti super demandam.

querens posuit loco suo Geo. Baldwin. Mo. Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Edwardum Bentley in placito debiti super demandam xxx li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Love mercer et [blank] ad habendum etc.

(12^d) Curia tenta die Lune iii^o Maii 1596.

li. con. Georgius Weste queritur versus Robertum Pendigrace in placito debiti super demandam xxx li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam x^o die Maii 1596.

Curia tenta die mercurii v^{to} die Maii.

Ricardus Tytherton queritur versus Henricum Griffith in placito debiti super demandam xli li.

¹ Comparuit Prisona Liberari Facias.

Curia tenta die Lune x^o die Maii 1596.

erens posuit
o suo
o. Baldwin.
Br. Johannes Sanford queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito debiti super demandam viiii li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Love et Edwardum Bently mercatores ad habendum etc. Querens protulit breve de privilegio apud Curiam tentam die mercurii ix^o die Junii 1596, predictus querens discontinuavit querelam suam xxiii^o die Augusti 1596 et Cognovit se fore satisfactum de debito predicto.

defendens
suis
o suo
l. Hollester.
(13) Ricardus Tytherton queritur versus Reverendissimum in Christo patrem Divinum dominum Johannem providencia divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopum totius Anglie primatum et metropolitanum, Cui sede Episcopatus Bristollie vacante administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum iurium Creditorum et Catallorum que fuerunt Henrici Griffen qui nuper intestatus obiit, ut loco illius ordinaret de iure partium in placito debiti quod redderet ei xl li quas ei iniuste detinet.

default.

Defendens attachiatus est per diversa bona et Catalla sequen anglice viz.

xiii yarges dim' of Black narrowe Welshe ffrize, three yarges of Tawny ffrize, three yarges and a half of Kedwelly, one yard and three q^{rs} ffrizeadowe, xi yarges of Redde Cottens, two yarges of Redd broadcloth, two yarges three q^{rs} of red ossets, xxvi yarges of grey ffrize, ix mandillians of gray ffrize, fflower mandillians of black ffrize, x paier of breches of gray ffrize, v paier of blacke ffrize breches, one canvas mandillion and two paier of breches of the same, one paier of¹ Irishe Cloth stockings, one black gowne of Broadcloth, one other Cloth gowne Color Shepes Russet, one fustian dublet, one black leather Jerkin one dublet Case of Satten one black Cloake two paier of black breeches two hattes, two paier stockings, two shirtes and fower Ruffe bandes. Querens legitime probavit debitum suum fore verum xxi^o die Maii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxviii^o per Willelmum Harrison hosier et Johannem Bushe habberdasher et invenit eos plegios etc.

Appreciatores } Willelmus [sic] Busher et
Willelmus Harrison vest'

Qui appreciaverunt predicta bona et Catalla ad vii li x s i d. prout patet per quandam schedulam huic folio annexatam.

¹ ffrize, *struck through*.

Et postea, post octo dies scilicet [blank] die [blank] anno supradicto predictus Serviens etc. virtute precepti de fieri facias sibi directo vendidit bona predicta.

[Loose page pinned in.]

William Busher and William Harrison Taylors prayzers sworne to praise the goodes Late of Henry Griffith deceased taken the [blank] day of May anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o prayed by us as followeth,

27

Imprimis xxvii yardes of gray ffrize in two peece cont(aining)
xxvi^{ty} yardes prayzed at ix d. the yarde . . . xix s. iii d.
Item one peece of Black ffrize cont' xi yards $\frac{2}{3}$ at ix d.
a yard viii s x d.
Item one¹ Remnant of Red fryzadowe cont' two yardes qr. di.,
at ii s. iiiii d. a yard prayzed at v s. vi d.
Item two peece of Red cotten cont' vii yardes qr. prayzed
at xii d. a yarde vii s. iii d.
Item two other remnantes of Red cloth cont' iiiii^{or} yardes qr.,
prayzed at xiiii d. a yarde iiiii s. xi d. ob.
Item one Remnant of black ffrizeadowe cont' one yard di. qr.
prayzed at ii s. the yard : ii s. iii d.
Item two Remnantes of Black Kedwelly cont' three yards and a
half at xvi d. a yarde iiiii s. viii d.
Item one yarde and a half of black frize at ix d. a yard—xiii d. ob.
Item one qr. yarde of blacke kidwely frize prayzed at . . . iii d.
Item fower mandyllions and a Jerkin of blacke frize² prayzed
altogether at ix s.
Item ffyve paires of blackfreze breches prayzed altogether
at vii s. vi d.
Item ix mandylions of grey ffrize prayzed altogether at . . . xv s.
Item x paier of breches of the same prayzed altogether at . . . xv s.
Item two paier of Canvas breches and a canvas mandilian prayzed
altogether at iii s. iiiii d.
Item one Satten Case of a dublet prayzed at . . . iiiii s.
Item one Cloth Jerkin prayzed at ii s. vi d.
Item one Buffen Jerkin prayzed at xviii d.
Item one paier of Cloth breeches prayzed at . . . xvi d.
Item one ffustian dublet and a leather Jerkin prayzed at . . . iii s.
Item one blacke gowne lyned wth black baies prayzed at . . . xvi s.

¹ peece of, *struck through*.

² and five paires of Breeches, *struck through*.

Item one gowne of Shepton Russet prayzed at x s.
Dors'

Item one black hatt prayzed at xii d.

Item one cappe prayzed at viii d.

Item two paier of knitt stockinges prayzed at xviii d.

Item two ould shirtes of Irish cloth ii s. iiiii d.

Item three olde shirt bandes prayzed at xvi d.

Some vii li. x s. i d.

Soulde to William Shore for vii li. xv s.

Curia tenta die mercurii xii^o die Maii.

Georgius Richardes queritur versus Willelmum Lowe in placito debiti super demandam Cl li. defendens manucaptus est per Thomam Hopkins mercatorem et Robertum Gardner grocer ad habendum.

defendens querens discontinuavit querelam suam die lune septimo die Junii
 posuit loco 1596.

(13^d) Robertus Weale queritur versus Willelmum Archer in placito
 querens posuit debiti super demandam xx li. predictus Willelmus Archer per
 co suo Edwardum Hollester Attornatum suum predictum venit et
 eo. Baldwin. Br. cognovit debitum predictum fore verum in Curia tenta die mercurii
 defendens vii^o die Julii 1596 modo et forma prout predictus querens narravit [,]
 posuit predictus querens venit in Curiam tentam die Lune xxiii^o die
 co suo Augusti et Cognovit se fore satisfactum de debito predicto, Ideo
 d. Hollester. discontinuavit querelam suam etc.

8. Willelmus Webbe queritur versus Egidium Marshall in placito
 querens posuit debiti super demandam xx li., defendens manucaptus est per
 co suo Willelmum Wallis mercatorem et Johannem Greene tayler ad
 eo. Baldwin. habendum; defendens nihil dicit, Ideo consideratum est per
 Curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum
 defendentem predictam summam xx li. et pro missis iid. Intretur
 Iudicium.

Johannes ffoxie queritur de Roberto Hamlyn in placito debiti super demandam iiiii li.

(14) Humfridus Clovell queritur versus Johannem Tappe in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Curia tenta die veneris xiii^{to} die Maii.

Johannes Griffyth queritur versus Phillippum Thomas in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

Willelmus Kent queritur versus Thomam Travers in placito debiti super demandam Cxxiii li.

Dirriccus Diricson queritur versus Thomam Dye in placito debiti super demandam C li.

- (14^d) Serenissima domina Regina Elizabetha queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandam xxvii li.

querens posuit loco suo	Serenissima domina Regina Elizabetha queritur versus Vincentium
J. Hort	Colston in placito debiti super demandam lx li: defendens
Ed. Hollester.	manu captus est per Robertum Gardner grocer et [blank] ad
Benion.	habendum querens narravit etc. defendens nihil dicit, Ideo
defendens	consideratum est per Curiam quod predicta querens Recuperet
posuit	versus prefatum defendentem summam lx li. in demandam.
loco suo	

querens posuit loco suo	Serenissima domina Regina Elizabetha queritur versus Johannem
J. Hort et	Love in placito debiti super demandam xxxviii li. defendens
Ed. Hollester.	manu captus est per Willelmum Wallis draper et Phillippum
Benion.	Bisse draper ad habendum etc. querens narravit etc. defendens
defendens	nihil dicit.
posuit loco suo	

- (15) Curia tenta die Lune xvii^o die Maii 1596.

Thomas Hopkins queritur versus Johannem Rowberowe in placito debiti super demandam xxiii li. viii s. vi d.

Curia tenta die veneris xxi^o die Maii 1596.

Robertus Gardner queritur versus Robertum Pendigrace in placito debiti super demandam xxi li. iii s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxviii^o die Maii et adiurnatur usque diem mercurii proximum quia festus Pentecoste intervenit.

querens posuit loco suo	Thomas Clement queritur versus Edwardum Litlehalls executorem
Ed. Hollester.	Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Thome Litlehalls defuncti in
Be(nion)	placito debiti super demandam v li. xix s. vi d.
1	defendens attachiatus est per x li. . . . in manibus et Custodia
2	predicti querentis etc.
3	
4	

Et postea scilicet undecimo die Junii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethae etc. xxxviii^o dictus querens in propria persona sua Cognovit habere in manibus et Custodia suis predictas x li. . . . etc.

Querens undecimo die Junii Anno predicto legitime probavit debitum suum fore verum per Thomam Jones hosier et Johannem Stibbins Chandler. Et invenit eos plegios si infra Annum et

diem predictus defendens venit et disracionaverit debitum predictum etc.

Judicium pro querenti ix^o die Augusti Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o

(15^d) Georgius Richardes queritur versus Matheum Hickman in placito debiti super demandam xiii li. xiii s.
 querens posuit loco suo, (nion) Defendens Attachiatus est per xviii de les Barrell de les ffigges remanentes in Custodia Servientis predicti [:] querens discontinuavit querelam suam xviii^o die Junii 1596.

Curia tenta die mercurii secundo die Junii 1596.

Com' Pri'

(nion) Ricardus George queritur versus Willelmum Hopkins in placito debiti super demandam.

cat. Curia tenta die veneris iiiii^{to} die Junii.

Thomas Clement queritur versus Edwardum Littlehalls in placito debiti super demandam.

(16) Curia tenta die mercurii ix^o die Junii 1596.

Johannes Stone queritur versus Johannem Rider in placito debiti super demandam ii li. xii s.

Curia tenta die veneris xi^o die Junii.

Johannes Stone queritur versus Willelmum Lavington in placito debiti super demandam xi li. v s. iiiii d.

franciscus Blunt queritur versus Willelmum Yeman in placito debiti super demandam C li. defendens manucaptus est per Thomam Thomas Sadler et Thomam Tayler grocer ad habendum, querens discontinuavit querelam suam.

defendens
suis loco
o.

(16^d) Curia tenta die Lune xiiii^{to} die Junii 1596.

Willelmus Hopkins queritur versus Ricardum Welshe in placito debiti super demandam xxvi li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xvi^{to} die Junii

querens posuit loco suo o. Baldwin. Be(nion) Willelmus Hopkins queritur versus Willelmum Benger in placito debiti super demandam quinquaginta librarum defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Love mercatorem et Phillippum Bisse draper ad habendum etc.

defendens
suis loco suo

Predictus querens legitime probavit debitum suum fore verum etc. et predictus defendens nihil dicit Ideo consideratum est

per Curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem predictam summam quinquaginta librarum et pro missis i d. Ideo Intretur Judicium pro querenti etc.

Curia tenta die veneris xviii^o die Junii 1596.

querens posuit
loco suo
J. Wallis.
Benion.

Johannes Stone queritur versus Johannem Gittens in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. xi s. iiii d. defendens Attachiatus est per unum pallium Coloris [blank] et unam Togam mulieris Coloris [blank] Remanentes in Custodia Servientis predicti.

(17)
querens posuit
loco suo.

Georgius Weste queritur versus Willelmum Benger in placito debiti super demandam C li.

querens posuit
loco suo
J. Wallis.
Be(nion)

Johannes Stone queritur versus Johannem Jeymes in placito debiti super demandam x li. x s. defendens attachiatus est per xv li. x s. Remanentes in Custodia Elizabethe Wickham vidue.

Curia tente die Lune xxi^o die Junii 1596.

Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Michaellem Thurkell in placito debiti super demandam xxiiii s. vi d.

(17^d) Thomas Wilde queritur versus Willelmum Kyste alias Beny in placito debiti super demandam xx li. ii s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} die Junii 1596.

Robertus Aldworth queritur versus Thomam Hollester in placito debiti super demandam xxxvi li.

Curia tenta die veneris secundo die Julii 1596.

Willelmus Yate queritur versus Margaretam Gore in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

Com' pri'

querens posuit
loco suo
Baldwin.
Benion.

(18) Maria Langley vidua queritur versus Thomam Tyther in placito

Debiti super Demandam Centum librarum, defendens manucaptus est per Christoferum Pitt Johannem Slocombe et Willelmum Wallis mercatores ad habendum etc. querens narravit, defendens habet diem peremptorium ad respondendum scilicet diem Lune xiiii^{to} die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxviii^o ad quem diem predictus defendens nihil dicit, Et postea scilicet die mercurii xv^o die eiusdem mensis dictus defendens protulit breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus Retornatum die Sabbati proximo post Omnium Animarum proximum: et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet ad Curiam tentam die Lune xv^{to} die Novembris Anno supradicto predicta Maria Langley protulit breve domine Regine pro sedendo [sic] et allocatur, super quo in eadem Curia Consideratum

defendens
posuit
loco suo

est per Curiam quod predicta querens Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem predictam summam C li. debiti ii d. pro missis et pro incremento Curie predictae xxiii s. iiii d., ne in eadem Curia poneratur Judicium pro debito et missis predictis.

Curia tenta die mercurii xiiii^{to} die Julii 1596.

- d. Georgius West queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xvi^{to} Julii 1596 anno Regni Regine Elizabethae etc. xxxviii^o.

Alexander Blake de Civitate Bristoll' milliner Admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

- (18^d) Johannes Angell queritur versus Thomam Atwood in placito debiti super demandam xviii li.

Curia tenta die Lune xix^o die Julii 1596.

Querens posuit o suo
defendens
suis o suo
Johannes Kidwelliter alias Kaynsham queritur versus Johannem Lewys alias Birch in placito debiti super demandam xxxiiii li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Harrison mercer et Willelmum Harryson merchaunt Tayler ad habendum etc.

1596

Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^o die Julii.

Thomas Aldworth queritur versus Willelmum Side in placito debiti super demandam Centum marcarum.

- (19) Willelmus Ellis queritur versus Johannem Readinge in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. xiii s. I say 14 li. 13 s.

Thomas Watkins queritur versus [blank] in placito debiti super demandam.

Edwardus Yarothe queritur versus Hugonem Stradlinge in placito debiti super demandam octoginta librarum.

Com' pri'

Querens posuit o suo
Hollester.
r.
con.
Willelmus Yeman queritur versus Michaellem Pepwall in placito debiti super demandam octoginta librarum, Querens discontinuavit querelam suam xi^o die Augusti 1596 querens discontinuavit querelam suam xi^o die Augusti 1596 [sic].

- (19^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxvi^{to} die Julii.

cat.
Georgius West queritur versus Ricardum Clun in placito debiti super demandam xi li. xi s. ix d.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die Julii 1596.

Com' pri'

querens posuit Ricardus Barker queritur versus Christoferum Kempe in placito
 loco suo debiti super demandam [blank] defendens manucaptus est per
 Geo. B. Johannem Cullinner draper et Johannem Doe ad habendum etc.
 defendens Ricardus Wynter queritur versus Robertum Porter in placito
 posuit debiti super demandam xl s.
 loco suo
 J. Wallis.

(20) Maria Langley queritur versus Willelmum Welles Jun' in placito
 8 Debiti super demandam octo librarum.
 Johannes Love queritur versus Johannem ffoxe in placito debiti
 super demandam etc. lviii li. xiii s. iii d.

Curia tenta die veneris xxx^o die Julii Anno Regni Regine
 Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o.

Maria Langley queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito
 debiti super demandam C li.

Jacobus Younge queritur versus Georgium Murforde in placito
 debiti super demandam xii li.

(20^d) Johannes Browne queritur versus Jacobum Jones in placito
 8 debiti super demandam xiiii li.

Curia tenta die lune secundo die Augusti.

Johannes Love queritur versus Danielelem Baker in placito debiti
 super demandam xii li. iii s. vi d.

Curia tenta die mercurii quarto die Augusti 1596.

Willelmus Vawer queritur versus Matheum Davis in placito
 debiti super demandam xli li. defendens manucaptus est per
 Johannem Slocombe mercatorem et Willelmum Davis Innholder
 ad habendum etc.

(21) Com' pri'

Benion. Johannes Love queritur versus Walterum Bradshawe in placito
 Debiti super demandam xiiii li. defendens manucaptus est per
 Ricardum Tasker Shomaker et Willelmum Shore Tayler ad
 habendum etc. querens discontinuavit querelam suam xxvii^o
 die Augusti 1596.

Curia tenta die veneris vi^o Augusti 1596.

Lodavicus Thomlins queritur versus Robertum Greaves in placito
 debiti super demandum xl s.

Curia tenta die Lune nono die Augusti 1596.

querens posuit Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Edwardum Bentlye in placito
 loco suo debiti super demandam Cxxx li. Defendens attachiatus est per
 Geo. Baldwin.

Centum octoginta et septemdecim pecias de Callikewes Remanentes in manibus et Custodia Willelmi Birde generosi.

- (21^d) Johannes Rothell queritur versus Willelmum Waynewright in placito debiti super demandam v li. xviii s.
Thomas Pytt Camerarius Civitatis Bristoll' queritur versus Willelmum Lavington in placito debiti super demandam Quadringentarum librarum.

Curia tenta die mercurii xi^o die Augusti Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o.

Com' pri'

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandam lv li. xv s. Defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Colston et Johannem Love mercatores ad habendum etc. defendens protulit breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus xiii^o die Augusti 1596 et Allocatum fuit et postea predictus Leonardus Vizar protulit hic in Curia Breve de procedendo et allocatur die veneris xix^o die Novembris 1596 et postea predictus¹ querens narravit xxii^{do} die Novembris 1596 et dies datus fuit ad respondendum prout etc. et defendens defaultum fecit et nihil dixit, Ideo per Curiam tentam die veneris tercio die decembris Anno supradicto Consideratum fuit quod predictus querens Recuperet debitum predictum una cum x s. pro damnis et pro missis et Custagiis suis xxvii s. iii d. etc. et postea scilicet in Curia tenta die Lune vi^{to} die decembris Anno supradicto predictus Leonardus Vizar venit in propria persona sua et Cognovit se fore satisfactum de debito predicto etc.

- (22) Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^o die Augusti Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe 38^o.

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Edwardum Bentlye in placito debiti super demandam Cxxxx li. defendens attachiatus est per Centum nonaginta et septem pecias de les Callikeeves Remanentes in manibus et Custodia² predicti querentis Et postea scilicet xvii^{mo} die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o predictus Querens legitime probavit debitum suum predictum fore verum per plegios etc. viz. Johannem Stone Shomaker et Willelmum Burrowes mercatorem si idem defendens disracion-averit debitum predictum infra Annum et diem secundum

¹ defendens habet diem, *struck through*.

² Willelmi Bird generosi, *struck through*.

Consuetudines etc. ad quem diem petit Judicium et executionem et ei Conceditur, Et modo ad eandam Curiam

appreciatores { Joh' Harrison
et Petrus Hill

deleted

Qui appreciaverunt predicta bona et cattalla ad cviii li. vii s. prout patet per quendam schedulam huic folio annexatam, et deliberata fuerunt prefato Leonardo xvii^o die Septembris Anno xxxviii^o supradicto [Et postea post xlv dies scilicet xxiii^{mo} die Augusti anno supradicto predictus querens virtute precepti de fieri facias sibi directi vendidit bona predicta prefato querenti pro summa Cx li. legalis etc.] ad precium Cviii li. vii s.

[*Pinned in.*]

The xviith daie of September 1596 prized by us John Harryson and Petter Hill of the Cittie of bristo mercers one hundreth fower skore and seventeen peces of booke Callicowes at xi s. a pece one wth the other, wth doth amount unto the some of One hundreth and eyght poundes seven shillinges I saye the some of r^{viii} li. vii s.

Wth said Callicowes are brought unto us by ye handes of Adam Benyon sergeaunt and Lefte in the handes of Leonard Vizard of the same Cittye draper and for the Wyttnes of the truth wee saide Petter Hill and John Harrysone have hereunto putt our handes the daie and yeare here above wrytten

T. me John Harrysonne
By me Peter Hill

Walterus Williams queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam Clxxxii. li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Angell mercatorem et Robertum Colston mercatorem ad habendum etc. querens discontinuavit querelam suam tercio die Septembris.

Curia tenta die Lune xvi^{to} die Augusti 1596.

querens posuit
loco suo
Jo. Wallis.
Benion
defendens
posuit loco suo
Geo. Baldwin.

Edmundus^a Chewe queritur versus Phillippum Treherne in placito debiti super demandam v li. xx d. Defendens manucaptus est per Mauricium Edwardes yeoman et Wilelmum Powell mercatorem ad habendum etc.

(22^d) Maria^s Langley queritur versus Willelmum Webbe in placito debiti super demandam xxiiii li.

erens posuit Johannes Cuffe queritur versus Johannem Hill in placito debiti
co suo super demandam viii li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem
Wallis. Doe et Ricardum Doe [*sic*] ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die mercurii xviii^o die Augusti.

Johannes Stone queritur versus Johannem Guninge in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

- (23) Thomas Stanfast queritur versus Thomam Atwood in placito debiti super demandam v li. xiii s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvii^o die Augusti.

Johannes Rothell queritur versus Johannem Dee in placito debiti super demandam xviii s. Querens discontinuavit querelam suam xxx^o die Augusti 1596.

Thomas Wilcox queritur versus.

- (23^a) Curia tenta die Lune xxx^o die Augusti.

Thomas Tyther queritur versus Edwardum Longe in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Hugo Pearde queritur versus Johannem Willett in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Johannes Willett queritur versus Johannem Magges in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

- (24) Curia tenta die mercurii primo die Septembris.

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandam lv li. xv s. [Defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Colston et Johannem Love mercatores ad habendum etc. defendens protulit breve de habeas Corpus et allocatum fuit etc.]

Curia tenta die veneris tercio die Septembris.

Walterus Williams queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam Clxxxii li. Defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Angell et Willelmum Wallis mercatores ad habendum etc. defendens protulit breve domine Regine de privilegio x^o die Septembris 1596 et allocatum est et postea scilicet in Curia tenta die mercurii xxiiii^{to} die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o predictus querens protulit hic in Curia breve de precedendo et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet die Lune xxix^o die Novembris anno supradicto predictus defendens protulit¹ breve de habeate Corpus at allocatur etc. et postea scilicet xxi^o die ffebruarii 1596 predictus Walterus Williams

¹ aliud, *struck through*.

protulit hic in Curia breve de procedendo et allocatur. Et postea die [blank] scilicet decimo tercio die Aprilis anno xxxix^o supradicto venire facias duodecim etc. qui dicunt quod predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem xxviii li. debiti, pro damnis xl s. et pro incremento curie iiiii d., Ideo Intretur Judicium eodem die, et pro missis et custagiis circa sectam predictam expensis iii li. ii s. ii d. Exit execucion'.

querens posuit
loco suo
Geo: Baldwin.
Benion.
defendens
posuit
loco suo
Ed: Hollester.

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam lv li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Slocombe et Willelmum Wallis mercatores ad habendum etc. defendens protulit breve domine Regine de priviledgio x^o die Septembris 1596 et allocatur, et postea scilicet die Lune vi^{to} die decembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxix^o predictus Leonardus Vizar protulit hic in Curia breve domine Regine de procedendo et allocatur, et postea scilicet die Lune xxix^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe xxxix^o dictus defendens protulit hic in Curia breve de habeas Corpus et allocatur. Et postea scilicet xxi^o die ffebruarii 1596 predictus Leonardus protulit hic in Curia breve de procedendo et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet die mercurii xvi^{to} die marcii Anno supradicto predictus defendens per Edwardum Hollester Attornatum suum venit et Cognovit Accionem, Ideo Consideratum fuit per Curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus predictum defendentem predictam summam in demandam supradictam et iiiii d. pro misis et Custagiis Ideo eodem die Intretur Judicium pro querenti, sed Cessat execucion' pro duobus hebdomadis proximis sequendis etc. et postea scilicet quinto die Aprilis Anno supradicto querens venit in Curiam et Cognovit se satisfactum de debito.

- (24^d) Maria Langley queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito Debiti super demandam lxx li.

Willelmus Priddye queritur versus Willelmum Martyn in placito debiti super demandum xvii li.

Curia tenta die lune vi^{to} die Septembris.

Georgius Richardes queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam Clxxxvii li.

- (25) Curia tenta die mercurii viii^o die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxviii^o, 1596.

Lodovicus Tomlins queritur versus Johannem Readinge in placito debiti super demandam x li. ii s.

Curia tenta die veneris x^o die Septembris.

Jacobus Younge queritur versus Phillippum Cooper in placito debiti super demandam xii li. x s.

Edwardus Yarothe queritur versus Phillippum Cooper in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xvi s.

(25^d) Curia tenta die lune xiii^{do} die Septembris 1596.

Willelmus Rawlins queritur versus Rogerum Keims in placito debiti super demandam lx li. defendens manucaptus est per Ricardum Wright et Thomam Hamonde ad habendum etc. defendens non prosecutus est querelam suam xx^o die Septembris 1596. Intretur Judicium pro missis xxv^{to} die Octobris 1596.

Jacobus Younge queritur versus Danielelem Baker in placito debiti super demandam xl li: defendens manucaptus est per Henricum Addams mercatorem et Waltherum Ooldfeild mercatorem ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die mercurii xv^{to} die Septembris 1596.

Johannes Dune queritur versus Waltherum Bushe in placito debiti super demandam x li.

(26) Willelmus Bird queritur versus Waltherum Bushe in placito debiti super demandam.

Curia tenta die Lune xx^o die Septembris 1596.

Ricardus Welshe queritur versus Thomam Dee in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiiii^o Septembris.

Thomas Pitcher queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam CC li. defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Wallis mercatorem et Laurencium Reade dyer ad habendum etc. querens narravit etc. et predictus defendens habet diem ad respondendum etc. et postea predictus Johannes Love in Curia tenta die veneris x^o die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxix^o protulit breve domine Regine de privelegio et allocatur et postea scilicet die Lune xxix^o die dicti mensis Novembris Anno supradicto predictus Thomas Pytcher protulit hic in Curia breve de procedendo etc. et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet die veneris tercio die decembris Anno supradicto predictus Johannes Love protulit hic in Curia breve de habeate Corpus et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet in Curia tenta die Lune xxviii^o die februarii 1596 predictus querens protulit breve de procedendo et allocatur etc.

(26^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxvii^o die Septembris 1596.

^d Ricardus Cole Aldermannus queritur versus [blank] in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

Johannes Eglesfeilde queritur versus Johannem ffoxe in placito debiti super demandam xvi li. xv s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxix^o die octobris.

Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Vincent Colston in placito debiti super demandam Cxx li.

(27) Johannes Stone queritur versus Michaellem Blake in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

(28) Burgenses Stapule Civitatis Bristoll' facti Tempore Willelmo Parphey maiore xxix^o die Septembris Anno domini 1596 Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxviii^o.

1. Willelmus Parphey Junior admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
2. Georgius Parphey admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
3. Johannes Parphey admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
4. Henrycus Parhpey admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
5. Hugo Pearde admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
6. Phillippus Thomas yeoman admissus est in libertatem stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
7. Georgius Watkyns admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
8. Hugo Moorecock vintner admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
9. Thomas Williams merchaunt admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
10. Abrahamus Davis mercator admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
11. Jacobus Wattes Cardmaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
12. Walterus Bradshawe mercator admissus est in libertatem stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
13. Willelmus Hasell yoman admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
14. Phillippus Tuck Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
15. Robertus Weale Baker admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
16. Johannes Cunningham dyer admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

17. Daniell Baker mercator admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
18. Austen Dane weaver admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
19. Ricardus Pyne mercator admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- (29) Curia Stapule Civitatis Bristoll' tenta Coram Willelmo Yate maiore Civitatis predictæ Willelmo Ellis et Willelmo Parphey Constabulariis Stapule predictæ secundum Legem mercatoriam ac secundum Consuetudines Civitatis predictæ. Incipient' ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxviii° 1596.

Curia tenta die Lune xxv^{to} die Octobris 1596.

Com' pri'

rens posuit
suo
Baldwin.
ion.
ndens
nit loco

Willelmus Griffyth queritur versus Henricum Sandeford in placito debiti super demandam lxxxx li. querens narravit etc. defendens Respondit etc. Ideo venire facias duodecim etc. Johannes Angell queritur versus Johannem Magges in placito debiti super demandam xlviii li.

- (29^d) Curia tenta die mercurii xxvii° die Octobris.

Vincent Colston queritur versus Thomam ffoxe in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxix° die octobris et Adiornatur usque diem mercurii proximum quia festus omnium sanctorum intervenit.

Willelmus Griffith queritur versus Nicholaum Wynoll' in placito debiti super demandam lxxxx li.

Com' pri'

ion

Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Vinsentium Colston in placito debiti super demandam Cxx li.

rens posuit
suo
Baldwin.
ion.

- (30) Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam xxx li. defendens protulit hic in Curia tenta die Lune xxix° die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxix° breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus et allocatur etc. Et postea predictus defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Wallis et Johannem Slocombe mercatorem ad habendum etc. et postea scilicet die Lune xxi° die ffebruarii Anno supradicto predictus defendens per Johannem Wallis Attornatum suum venit hic in Curiam et Cognovit Accionem predictam fore veram et Intretur Iudicium eodem die sed

defendens Cessat execution' usque xxv^{um} diem Julii prox' futurum etc.
posuit ad quem diem predictus Johannes Love non soluit debitum
loco suo predictum. Ideo predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum
Jo: Wallis. Johannem Love Summam xxx li. debiti et pro missis et
Incremento Curie xiii s.

Curia tenta die veneris quinto die Novembris.

querens posuit Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Raphielem Millard in placito
loco suo debiti super demandam.

querens posuit Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Willelmum Wiggins in placito
loco suo debiti super demandam

Curia tenta die veneris xii^o die Novembris.

(30^d)

Com' pri'

querens posuit loco suo Thomas Wilde queritur versus Willelmum Rawlins in
Geo: Baldwin. placito debiti super demandam xxi li. vid. defendens
Benion. manucaptus est per Nicholaum Johnson Tayler et
defendens posuit loco suo Willelmum Dunninge Joyner ad habendum.
Jo. Younge.

Curia tenta die Lune xv^{to} Novembris 1596.

Com' pri'

querens posuit Phillippus Thomas queritur versus Nicholaum Jonson in placito
loco suo. debiti ad demandam xx li. defendens discontinuavit querelam
li. con. suam xxiii^o die Novembris 1596.

Curia tenta die mercurii xvii^o Novembris 1596.

ffranciscus Knight queritur versus Thomam Jewell in placito
debiti super demandam xxv li. iiii s. querens discontinuavit
querelam suam xix^o die Novembris 1596.

(31) Curia tenta die veneris xix^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine
Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o.

Johannes Egesfeild queritur versus Nicholaum Wynoll' in placito
debiti super demandam xxviii li. vi s. vid.

querens posuit loco suo Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Samuelem Clovell
Geo. Baldwin. in placito debiti super demandam CC li. defendens
Morgan. manucaptus est per Humfridum Colvell gouldsmyth et
defendens posuit loco suo Rogerum Justice Tayler ad habendum etc.
Ed. Hollester.

Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito
debiti super demandam Cxx li.

(31^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxii^{do} Novembris.

querens posuit Jacobus Wattes queritur versus Edwardum Nytingall in placito
loco suo: debiti super demandam iiii li.
Morgan.

Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Georgium Holland in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxiiii^{to} die Novembris 1596.

Johannes Angell queritur versus Thomam Atwood in placito debiti super demandam xxxvi li.

(32)

Com' pri'

ens posuit
suo:
ion.

Thomas Stock queritur versus Simonem Hedges in placito debiti super demandam viii li. predictus defendens venit in propria persona sua in Curiam tentam die veneris xxvi^{to} die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o et cognovit debitum predictum fore verum, et manucaptus est ex assensu querentis per Johannem Dooe et Henricum Rooe, ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvi^{to} die Novembris.

Thomas Pitt Camerarius Civitatis Bristoll' queritur versus Rogerum Cooke in placito debiti super demandam xli li.

Johannes Love queritur versus Thomam Atwood in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Com' pri'

ens posuit
suo.
ion.

Willelmus Wyet queritur versus Johannam Mascall in placito debiti super demandam xviii li.

(32^a) Curia tenta die veneris tercio die Decembris 1596.

Com' pri'

ens posuit
suo
B.
gan.

Edwardus Longe queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito debiti super demandam quadringentarum librarum x s. defendens venit in Curia tenta die veneris xxii^{to} die Aprilis Anno regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o in propria persona sua et Comparuit et protulit hic in Curia breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus et allocatur.

Curia tenta die mercurii viii^o die decembris.

Thomas Clement queritur versus Edwardum Elliot in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

Curia tenta Die Lune xiii^{to} die decembris.

(33) Vincentius Colston queritur versus Johannem Readinge et

ens posuit
suo
ounge.
gan.

Georgium Weste in placito debiti super demandam xxx li. defendens attachiatus est [*sic*] per xvi pecias de les Callykowes Remanentes in manibus Dicti querentis etc. querens narravit xvii^o die decembris Et predictus defendens habet diem peremptoriam ad respondendum usque diem veneris xxiiii^{to} die decembris prox' sequendum quo die licet solempniter exactus non venit sed in contemptum Curie fecit defaultum et predictus

efault.

querens superinde venit in propria persona sua et legittime probavit Debitum suum fore verum per obligationem pro solucione xiiii li.

Robertus Gardner queritur versus Thomam ffoxe in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xv^{to} die Decembris 1596.

Matheus Cable administrator Omnium bonorum Iurium Creditorum et Cattallorum que fuerunt Ricardi Gough defuncti durante tempore minoritatis Marie et Gooddisse Gough filiarum dicti Ricardi Gough queritur versus Johannem Bushe in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

- (33^d) Willelmus Dale queritur versus Matheum Birche in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

Willelmus Dale queritur versus Ricardum Mascall in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

Thomas Pitt Camerarius Civitatis Bristoll' queritur versus Willelmum Colston in placito Debiti super demandam Centum librarum.

- (34) Curia tenta die veneris xvii^o die decembris.

Hugo Jones queritur versus Thomam Barret in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Benion

Robertus Webbe queritur versus Thomam ffoxe in placito debiti super demandam xxvi li. vii s. vii d.

querens posuit
loco suo
Ed. Hollester.
Benion

Walterus Williams queritur versus Thomam ffoxe in placito debiti super lxxxv li. x s. defendens per Georgium Baldwin Attornatum suum venit et Comparuit in Curia tenta die veneris decimo quarto die Januarii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o et deponit posita etc. Remanentia in Custodia servientis, querens narravit defendens respondit etc. Ideo venire facias duodecim viz. etc. qui Jurati et breviati etc. Ideo predictus querens Recuperet versus defendentem xvii li. x s. debiti et xx s. pro damnis et pro missis iiii d. et pro incremento Curie xxii s. iiii d. Que in toto Attingunt ad summam xix li. xii s. iiii d. Intretur Judicium et fieri facias exit' versus predicta posacia.

defendens
posuit
loco suo
Geo : Baldwin.

Appreciatores { Petrus Hill
Radulfus Wright.

- (34^d) Thomas ffoxe queritur versus Johannem Readinge et Georgium West in placito debiti super demandam.

^d
Willelmus Sherman queritur versus Johannem Pepwall in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiiii^{to} die decembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxix^o et adiurnatur usque diem mercurii xxix^o die eiusdem mensis quia festus Christi intervenit.

Willelmus Lisset queritur versus Thomam Sanders in placito debiti super demandam v li.

(35) Com' pri'

Thomas Pitcher queritur versus Willelmum Benger in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Com' pri'

erens posuit
co suo
billester.
nion. Phillippus Hill queritur versus Willelmum Benger in placito debiti super demandam xxvii li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam quinto die Aprilis 1597.

Willelmus Walton queritur versus Thomam Rockwell in placito debiti super demandam xvi li.

(35^d) Com' pri'

erens posuit
loco suo
Hollester.
nion. Johannes Oliver queritur versus Willelmum Weaver in placito debiti super demandam xxvi li.

Phillippus Thomas queritur versus Edwardum Litleonlee in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Curia tenta die veneris vii^{to} Januarii.

erens posuit
co suo
co. Baldwin.
idge. Willelmus Kente queritur versus Thomam Warde in placito debiti super demandam xxviii li. xiiii s. Defendens predictus per Edwardum Hollester Attornatum suum venit in Curiam tentam die Lune xxxi^o die Januarii Anno Elizabethhe xxxix^o supradicto et Cognovit debitum predictum fore verum Intretur Judicium pro querenti die veneris quarto die ffebruarii 1596.

(36) Johannes Culliner queritur versus C[blank] in placito debiti super demandam xxv li. ii s. vi d.

Curia tenta die mercurii xii^o die Januarii.

Com' pri'

erens posuit
co suo
l. Hollester.
nion. Johannes Rothell queritur versus Georgium Crocker in placito debiti super demandam v li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam xxv^{to} die ffebruarii 1596.

Willelmus^d Priddy queritur versus Thomam ffoxe in placito debiti super demandam vii li.

(36^d) Willelmus Higgins queritur versus Robertum Allen in placito debiti super demandam xi li.

Johannes Aldworth queritur versus.

li. con.

Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^{to} die Januarii 1596.

Lodovicus Tomlins queritur versus Georgium West in placito debiti super demandam vi li. defendens attachiatus est per duos les punchins de les prunes Continentes octo Centenas.

(37) Curia tenta die mercurii xix^o die Januarii.

Thomas ffoxe^d queritur versus Georgium Weste in placito debiti super demandam xxv li.

Phillippus Bisse^d queritur versus Willelmum Deane et Thomam Tappe in placito debiti super demandam xxiii s. iiii d.

Johannes Bisse queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam Cxiii li. vi s. viii d.

(37^d) Thomas Wilde queritur versus Johannem Bisse in placito debiti super demandam xlvi s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxi^o die Januarii.

Thomas Moore queritur versus Ricardum Welshe et Arthurum Pantor in placito debiti super demandam xiii li.

Abrahamus Davis queritur versus Nicholaum Johnson in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

(38) Curia tenta die Lune xxiiii^{to} die Januarii.

Hercules Childe queritur versus Thomam Jarrett alias Gerard in placito super demandam xii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^{to} die Januarii.

Johannes Aldworth queritur versus Georgium Phillippes in placito debiti super demandam xxvi li. x s.

Thomas Atwood queritur versus Edwardum Spicer in placito debiti super demandam vii li. x s.

(38^d) Curia tenta die veneris xxi

Hugo Griffith queritur versus Johannem Magges in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Willelmus Hasell queritur versus Walterum Davis in placito Debiti super demandam xvi li.

Curia tenta die Lune ultimo die ffebruarii et adiornatur usque diem veneris quia festus purificationis beate marie intervenit.

vacat quia alia
novo intretur

Accio de Edwardus Hereford queritur versus Thomam Pynn in placito transgressionis super casum ad damnum xv li.

defendens posuit loco suo
J. Wallis.

(39) Thomas Saunders et Johanna uxor eius executrix testamenti et voluntatis Ricardi Culliner defuncti

Benion.

queruntur versus Thomam Browne in placito debiti super demandam x li. defendens manucaptus est per

defendens posuit loco suo
Geo. Baldwin.

Ricardum Jones mercatorem et Thomam ffarmer vintner ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die veneris *iiii*^o die *ffebruarii*.

^d Augustinus Dane queritur versus Ricardum Williams et Ricardum Prior in placito debiti super demandam *iii* li.

^d Serenissima domina Regina Elizabetha queritur versus Willelmum Murriens in placito debiti super demandam sexcentarum librarum.

^(39^d) Edwardus Hereford queritur versus Thomam Pynne in placito debiti super demandam *xx* li. defendens posuit plegios viz. *[blank]* libras pecuniis numeratis et *[blank]* Remanentes in Custodia Willelmi Yate maioris etc.

con. Curia tenta die Lune *vii*^o die *ffebruarii*.

Willelmus Barnes queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in placito debiti super demandam *Clxxxv* li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam *xi*^o die *ffebruarii* 1596.

^d Edwardus Hereford queritur versus Thomam Pynne in placito debiti super demandam *xx* li. defendens Attachiatus est per unam Cistam feratam, Anglice a Truncke locked et diversa alia bona in eadem existentia.

Et postea scilicet die veneris *xi*^o die *ffebruarii* supradicti predictus defendens per Georgium Baldwin Attornatum suum predictum venit et comparuit et posuit plegia scilicet *xii* li. *iiii* s. in pecuniis numeratis et *[blank]* panni.

Remanentes in Custodia Servientis predicti.

Curia tenta die mercurii *ix*^o die *ffebruarii*.

^(40^d) Thomas Stock queritur versus Georgium West in placito debiti super demandam *xxxiii* li. *vi* s. *viii* d. defendens invenit posac' scilicet trium pann' lan' Anglice three broade clothes et *iiii*^{or} le kersies Remanentes in Custodia servientis, et postea scilicet die veneris *iiii*^o die marcii Anno domini 1596 predictus querens discontinuavit querelam suam etc.

Curia tenta die veneris *xi*^o die *ffebruarii* 1596.

^d Willelmus Yate queritur versus Johannem Collway in placito debiti super demandam *x* li.

Georgius Richardes queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam *lxxii* li.

^(40^d) Curia tenta die veneris *xi*^o die *ffebruarii* 1596.

Johannes Gittens Administrator omnium bonorum Debitorum iurium et Creditorum que fuerunt Gaufridi Gittens qui nuper obiit intestatus queritur versus Ricardum Colston in placito debiti super demandam *xlix* li.

Benion

Curia tenta die Lune xiiii^{to} die februaryii 1596.

Morganus Reade queritur versus Georgium West in placito debiti super demandam l li.

Phillippus Thomas queritur versus Thomam Willes in placito Debiti super demandam v li.

- (41) Curia tenta die mercurii xvi^{to} die februaryii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxix^o.

Walterus Olfeilde mercator admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est :

Abrahamus Mayo Clothier admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Curia tenta die veneris xviii^o die februaryii 1596.

Abrahamus Mayo queritur versus Johannem Jayne in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Ricardus George queritur versus Robertum Chaundler in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} die februaryii 1596.

- (41^d) Walterus Owfeilde queritur versus Robertum Gardner in placito debiti super demandam xxxix li. ii s. defendens manucaptus est per Herculem Phippen appotic' et Willelmum Sherman ad habendum etc.

Georgius Weste queritur versus Johannem Gittens in placito debiti super demandam lv li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxviii^o die februaryii 1596.

Erasmus Wright queritur versus Anthonium Hill in placito debiti super demandam x li. xv s.

- (42) Christoferus Whytson queritur versus Georgium Richardes in placito Debiti super demandam ducentarum librarum.

Curia tenta die veneris quarto die marcii.

Patricius Younge queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

Curia tenta die veneris xv^o die martii.

querens posuit
loco suo.
Benions.

Willelmus Poody queritur versus Edwardum Nicholls in placito debiti super demandam.

- (42^d) Curia tenta die mercurii xxiii^o die Martii.
et adiornatur usque ad diem lune quarto die Aprilis 1597 quia festus Annunciationis beate Marie virginis et festus Pasche interveniunt.

uerens posuit
co suo. d. Walterus Owfeilde queritur versus Thomam Markes in placito
debiti super demandam xxii li.

uerens posuit
co suo Robertus Gardner queritur versus Willelmum Walton in placito
debiti super demandam xii li. defendens imponit posac' viz.
d : Hollester. tres Tormentar' ferri Anglice un' minion ponderis xiii C unum
enion. defendens posuit loco suo alium minion ponderis x C. et un tormentar' vocat' a
eo : Baldwin. ffawkon ponderis ix C. Remanentes in Custodia.

uerens posuit
co suo Johannes ffox queritur versus Henricum Whytacre in placito debiti
eo : Baldwin. super demandam v li. iii s. xi d. defendens attachiatus fuit et
enion. deponit posacia viz. vi pecias Netpoinx et duas les Teekes de
lect' plumalis.¹ Remanentes in Custodia servientis etc.
ffranciscus Maddox queritur versus Benedictum Macham in
placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

(43) Curia tenta die mercurii vi^{to} die Aprilis.

Com' pri'
acat quia Edwardus Longe queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito
dia accio pre debiti super demandam CCCC li. defendens venit in propria
ntea intretur. persona sua in Curiam tentam die veneris xxii^{do} die Aprilis Anno
forgan. Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxix^o et Comparuit et protulit
breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus et allocatur.

veneris viii^o die Aprilis 1597.

Johannes Harrison queritur versus Ricardum Barker in placito
debiti super demandam xii li.

Curia tenta die Lune xi^o die Aprilis 1597.

Willelmus Higgens queritur versus Thomam Usher et Hieronimum
Skeynner in placito debiti super demandam x li.

(43^d) Curia tenta die veneris 15 die Aprilis.

Com' pri'
Benion. Edwardus Lewes Junior queritur versus Ricardum Huggens in
placito debiti super demandam xvi li. querens discontinuavit
querelam suam xvi^{to} die Aprilis 1597.

Curia tenta die Lune xviii^o die Aprilis 1597.

Benion. Erasmus Wright queritur versus Matildam Pepwall nuper
executricem Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Thome Phillippes
nuper de Civitate London' defuncti in placito debiti super
demandam ducentarum librarum.

Johannes Barnes queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in placito
debiti super demandam xxiii li.

¹ i.e. Six pieces of lace and two feather-beds.

- (44) Curia tenta die veneris xxii^{do} die Aprilis at Adiornatur usque diem mercurii scilicet xxvii^o die Aprilis quia festus Sancti Marci intervenit.

Curia tenta die Lune Secundo die Maii.

Edwardus Lewes Junior queritur versus Willelmum Kente in placito debiti super demandam quinquaginta librarum.

Jacobus Goodman queritur versus Egidium Marshall in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Willelmus Lisset queritur versus Johannem Stidman in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

- (44^a) Curia tenta die mercurii quarto die Maii.

- ⁸ Edwardus Colthirst queritur versus Thomam Haynes in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

Curia tenta die veneris vi^{to} die Maii.

- d. Willelmus Kent queritur versus Edwardum Lewes Juniozem in placito debiti super l li.

Curia tenta die Lune ix^o die Maii.

Edwardus Colthirst queritur versus Johannem Barret in placito debiti super demandam ducentarum librarum.

- (45) Robertus Weale queritur versus Willelmum Archer in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

Curia tenta die veneris xiii^{do} die Maii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o et adiurnatur usque diem Lune xxiii^{do} die eiusdem mensis Maii quia festus Pentecoste intervenit.

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Phillippum Gwynn in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xiii s. iiii d.

Curia tenta die Lune xxiii^{do} die Maii 1597.

Com' pri'

Benion.

- d Willelmus Kente queritur versus Georgium West in placito debiti super demandam xxi li.

(45^a)

Benion.

- ^d Willelmus Lowe queritur versus Robertum Strange in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxv^{to} die Maii 1597.

- d Johannes Kedwelliter alias Kanysham queritur versus Arthurum Panter in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

Com' pri'

querens posuit loco suo. Johannes Kedwelliter alias Kaynsham queritur versus
Jo: Walis. Johannem Clarke in placito debiti super demandam
Morgan. xii li.

[Loose page, fo. 46-7.]

The note of such wares as is atachedd at the shut of Harye Edmondes.

Item ii dossen of menes shues and v peares or there a Boute.

Item ii dossen and vi peres of womenes shues or theare a boutes.

Item ii dossen of childrens shues or thear a boutes.

Item ii peere of Butes.

Item iii Bottes and halfe a botte of Lether.

(46) Thomas Wilde queritur versus Johannem Clarke in
querens posuit loco suo. placito debiti super demandam vii li. xiii s. iiii d.
Bridges

querens posuit loco Johannes Bisse queritur versus Ricardum Barker in
J. Wallis. placito debiti super demandam C li.

defendens posuit loco suo defendens manucaptus est per
Geo. Baldwin. Johannem Doe et Henricum Roe ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvii^o die Maii.

Willelmus Davis queritur versus Willelmum Stanlake in placito debiti super demandam C li.

(46^a) Willelmus Griffith queritur versus Johannem Willet et Abrahamum Willet in placito debiti super demandam C li.

querens posuit loco suo Ricardus Powle queritur versus Georgium Hall in placito
J. Younge. 8 debiti super demandam xl li. defendens manucaptus est

Benion. per Johannem Love mercatorem et Johannem Barret
defendens posuit loco marryner ad habendum etc.
uo.

Curia tenta die mercurii primo die Junii.

(47) Com' pri'

Egidius Gough queritur versus Willelmum Stratford in placito
Aorgan. debiti super demandam xxv li.

Willelmus Greves queritur versus Thomam Greves in placito debiti super demandam vii li.

Curia tenta die Lune vi^{to} die Junii.

Ricardus Barker queritur versus Rogerum Bowman in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

(47^a) Curia tenta die veneris x^o die Junii.

Com' pri' li' fa'

Benion. Willelmus Lissett queritur versus Addam Willard in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

Curia tenta die veneris xvii^o die Junii.

(48) Thomas James queritur versus Jacobum Hall in placito debiti querens posuit loco suo Hugonem Waters Joyner et Johannem Menesee mercatorem ad Geo. Baldwin. Benion. defensens habendum etc. querens discontinuavit Querelam suam predictam posuit loco suo. secundo die Julii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxix^o.

Curia tenta die Lune xx^o die Junii 1597.

p. all ¹ Christopherus Kedgwin queritur versus Humfridum Weale in placito debiti super demandam Novem libris [*sic*].

Curia tenta die mercurii xxii^{do} die Junii 1597 et adiurnatur usque diem Lune proximum quia festus Sancti Johannis Baptistæ intervenit.

Willelmus Hopkins et Thomas Hopkins executores testamenti et ultime voluntatis Willelmi Hopkins defuncti queruntur versus Willelmum Saterford in placito debiti super demandam xxviii li.

(48^a) Curia tenta die Lune xxvii^o die Junii 1597 et adiornatur usque diem veneris primo die Julii quia festus Sancti Petri intervenit. Johannes Jeyne queritur versus Johannem Williams in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

Johannes Thurston queritur versus Johannem Corslye in placito debiti super demandam Clx li.

(49) Curia tenta die mercurii vi^o die Julii 1597.

querens posuit loco suo Ed. Hollester. predictus Thomas Callowhill posuit loco suo Geo. Baldwin. Thomas Wilde queritur versus Ricardum Barker in placito debiti super demandam viii li. vi s. defensens Et postea scilicet die veneris viii^o die Julii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxix^o venit quidam Thomas Callowhill in propria persona sua et dicit quod proprietas predictorum bovum tempore Attachamenti predicti fuit et adhuc est in prefato Thoma Callowhill et non in prefato Ricardo Barker Et hoc etc.

(49^a) Curia tenta die Lune xi^o die Julii 1597.

querens posuit loco suo Ed. Hollester. Benion. defensens posuit loco suo Geo. Baldwin. Ricardus George queritur versus Radulfum Wright in placito debiti super demandam CC li. defensens manucaptus est per Johannem Higgens mercatorem et Ricardum Tovymercatores ad habendum etc. querens narravit et defensens Respondit etc. Ideo venire facias duodecim etc. Querens protulit breve Domine Regine de habeas Corpus et allocatur.

¹ The meaning of these notes is uncertain.

² attachatus est per duos boves, *struck through*.

Et postea scilicet die Lune xxi^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. xxxx^{mo} predictus Ricardus George protulit breve Domine Regine de procedendo et Allocatur etc. predictus defendens per prefatum Attornatum suum die veneris viz. xxv^{to} die Novembris Anno supradicto cognovit Accionem predictum fore verum, Ideo Consideratum est per Curiam ad eandem Curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus dictum defendentem predictam summam ducentarum librarum et unius denarii pro damnis etc. et pro custagiis xlv s. vi d. sed cessat executio usque octavum diem ffebruarii proximi etc.

con.

Curia tenta die mercurii xiii^{do} die Julii 1597.

Thomas Wilde queritur versus Nicholaum Addams in placito debiti super demandam xxxiii li.

Curia tenta die Lune xviii^o die Januarii.

Ricardus George queritur versus Thomam Turner in placito debiti super demandam v li. x s.

(50) Curia tenta die mercurii xx^o die Julii 1597.

Ricardus Jones queritur versus Galfridum Gallway in placito debiti super demandam v li.

erens posuit
co suo.
nion.
fendens
suit
co suo.

Curia tenta die veneris xxii^{do} die Julii 1597.

Com' pri'

^afranciscus Maddock queritur versus Thomam Willet in placito debiti super demandam xvi li. defendens manucaptus est per Christoferum Browne et Johannem Wallis generosum ad habendum etc.

Thomas Wilcocke queritur versus Jonam Willelmum Watkins in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

(50^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxv^{to} die Julii 1597.

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Willelmum Bourne in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Com' pri'

erens posuit
: Wallis.
rgan.
con.

loco suo Georgius Whyte queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam ducentarum librarum, querens discontinuavit querelam suam xxvii^o die Julii 1597.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxvii^o die Julii.

Patricius Younge queritur versus Willelmum Draper in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

(51) Edwardus Yarothe queritur versus Hugonem Stradlinge
querens posuit loco suo in placito debiti super demandam xx li. defendens
Ed. Hollester. manucaptus est per Jacobum Hethcott Irenmonger et
Benion. Ricardum Wright mercer ad habendum etc.
defendens posuit loco suo
Geo : Baldwin.

^d
Johannes Cumber queritur versus Johannem Harris in placito
debiti super demandam xx li.

Vincentius Colston queritur versus Willelmum Brodribbe in
placito debiti super demandam x li.

- (51^d) Willelmus Pill queritur versus Johannem ffarly in placito debiti
super demandam viii li. x s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxix^o die Julii.

Thomas Watkins queritur versus Thomam Wickham in placito
debiti super demandam iii li.

Johannes Butcher queritur versus Johannem Carter in placito
debiti super demandam Centum marcarum.

- (52) Johannes Aldworth queritur versus Johannem Williams in
placito transgressionis super casum ad damnum iii li. vi s. viii d.

Curia tenta die Lune primo die Augusti 1597.

Willelmus Gibbes queritur versus Randulphum Hassle in placito
debiti super demandam xl s.

querens posuit Curia tenta die mercurii tertio die Augusti.
loco suo
J: Younge. Johannes Stone queritur versus Nicholaum Blake in placito
Morgan. debiti super demandam iiii li. xii s. defendens manucaptus est
defendens per Jacobum Younge Cutler et Willelmum Webbe Psalter ad
posuit habendum etc. querens narravit etc. defendens Respondit etc.
loco suo Ideo venire facias duodecim etc.

- (52^d) Robertus Chaundler queritur versus Willelmum Stanlake in
placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Com' pri'

querens posuit loco suo Thomas Stocke queritur versus Willelmum Harris in
Geo : Baldwin. placito debiti super demandam xx li.
Benion. li. con.

Margareta Mathewes vidua nuper uxor Roberti Mathewes Clothier
defuncti admissa est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Jurata
est.

- (53) Curia tenta die mercurii tercio die Augusti.

Com' pri'

querens posuit Rogerus Bowman queritur versus Phillippum Bisse in placito
loco suo : debiti super demandam l li : defendens deponit.
Benion.
pi all.

Curia tenta die Lune viii^o die Augusti.

Willelmus Jones queritur versus Arthurum Panter in placito debiti super demandam xviii s.

Curia tenta die mercurii x^o die Augusti.

Com' pri'

quens posuit
suo
Baldwin.
default.
ion.

Margareta Mathewes vidua exuctrix testamenti et ultime voluntatis Roberti Mathewes viri sui defuncti queritur versus Thomam Ward in placito debiti super demandam xvii li. viii s. x d. defendens deposuit in manibus servientis 8 virgas et quarter' unius virgae panni lanuti vocat' gray frize, 36 virgas di' panni lanuti vocati black frize, 39 virgas panni lanuti vocati gray frize, 26 virgas panni lanuti vocati purple Cloth, 12 virgas et quarter' unius virgae panni lanuti vocati Red ffrizadowe, 10 virgas panni lanute vocati Selgrove, 21 virgas panni lanuti vocati gray frize, 21 virgas panni lanuti vocati purple cotten, 33 virgas panni lanuti vocati narrowe frize, 5 virgas di' panni lanuti vocati silke Russett, Remanentes in custodia servientis etc. predictus querens per Georgium Baldwin Attornatum suum legitime probavit debitum suum fore verum die veneris xxvi^{to} die Augusti 1597. [Et invenit plegios si predictus defendens Recuperet disracionaverit debitum predictum infra annum et diem scilicet Willelmum Sayer Clothier et Georgium Johannem a Morgan servientem etc. *here deleted.*]
querens discontinuavit querelam suam septimo die octobris 1597.

[*Loose page*] A note what was delyvred to Adam Benion Seargeant.

8 yards 1 quarter $\frac{1}{2}$ of fine grey at 2s. 3d. per yard.
36 yards & $\frac{1}{2}$ of black frize at 2s. 3d. per yard.
39 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ of fine gray at 2s. 3d. per yard.
26 yards of purple Cloth at [*blank*] s.
12 yards 1 quarter of red friseado at 3s. per yard.
10 yards of selgrove at 7s. per yard.
21 yards of grey frize at.
21 yards of purple Cotton at.
36 yards of narrow frize at.
5 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ of silke russett.

(53^d) Johannes Andrewes queritur versus Ricardum Coulston in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Edwardum Phillippes in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

Curia tenta die lune xv^{to} die Augusti.

Rogerus Bowman queritur versus Georgium Wilkins in placito debiti super demandam 1 li :

(54)

Com' pri'

li. con.
Benion.

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Johannem Dakers in placito debiti super demandam vii li. xiii s. iiii d. querens discontinuavit querelam suam xxii^{do} die Augusti 1597.

Willelmus Bourne queritur versus Johannem Petfeild in placito Debiti super demandam xxx s.

Willelmus Barnes queritur versus Edwardum Longe in placito Debiti super demandam Cv li.

(54^a) Curia tenta die mercurii xvii^o die Augusti 1597.

Phillippus Bisse queritur versus Willelmum Warford in placito debiti super demandam lxxxxii li. iii s. vi d.

Curia tenta die veneris xix^o die Augusti 1597.

Johannes Cullymore queritur versus Georgium Wilkins in placito debiti super demandam xxiiii li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxii^{do} die Augusti et adiornatur usque diem veneris xxvi^{to} die Augusti quia festus Sancti Bartholomei apostoli intervenit.

Thomas Barwell queritur versus David Lloyd in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

(55) Georgius Richards queritur versus Johannem Love in placito debiti super demandam Cxl li.

Johannes Love queritur versus Johannem Barrett in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Johannes Love queritur versus Ricardum ffrenche in placito debiti super demandam C li.

(55^a) Johannes Cunningham queritur versus Thomam Ward in placito debiti super demandam xviii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxxi^o die Augusti.

querens posuit
loco suo :
Benion.

Thomas Hurte queritur versus Willelmum Waynewright in placito debiti super demandam xii li. xi s. defendens deponit posac' viz. vi Cocleareos Argenti et unum Ciphum Argenti Remanentes in Custodia servientis etc.

pi all

Curia tenta die Lune quinto die Septembris.

Edwardus Lewes Junior queritur versus Johannem Jeynes in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

(56) Curia tenta die Lune xix^o die Septembris.

Johannes Hollway de Civitate Bristoll' Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristollie et Juratus est.

Com' pri'

erens posuit loco suo Johannes Rothell queritur versus Georgium Crocker in
Hollester.
nion. placito debiti super demandam x li.

(56^d) Willelmus Hopkins et Thomas Hopkins Executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Willelmi Hopkins defuncti queruntur versus Willelmum Saterford in placito Debiti super demandam CC li.

Com' pri'

erens posuit Johannes Holloway queritur versus Johannem Hall in placito
o suo debiti super demandam xxiiii li. querens discontinuavit querelam
o : Baldwin. suam die mercurii xxviii^o die Septembris 1597.
nion

con. : Johannes Gunninge queritur versus Robertum Williams in
nion placito debiti super demandam viii li defendens deponit posac'
viz. quinque les Toddes de wooll Remanentes in Custodia
con. Servientis.

(57) Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die Septembris 1597 et adiornatur usque diem veneris proximum.

Com' pri'

erens posuit Margareta Mathewes vidua executor Testamenti et ultime
o suo : voluntatis Roberti Mathewes nuper de Civitate Bristoll' Clothier
rgan. defuncti queritur versus Willemum Griffith in placito debiti
con. super demandam lx li.
Cuffe Rec.

[57^d blank.]

(58) Burgenses Stapule facti xxix^o die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xxxix^o Coram Willelmo Yate maiore.

1. Henricus Yate Sopemaker admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

2. Thomas Whyte draper admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

3. Owenus Meredyth Clothier admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

4. Henricus Robertes mercator admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

5. Edwardus Bosden generosus admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

6. Henricus Roe yeman admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

7. Johannes Reade Brewer admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

8. Johannes Jeynes vintner admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
9. Christofer Harris Baker admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
10. Willelmus Marcom Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
11. Ricardus Yevans Skynner admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
12. Thomas Lansdon Baker admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
13. Henricus Hobson Inkeeper admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
14. Thomas fflemynge Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
15. Thomas Alford Cutler admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
16. Margareta Mathewes vidua admissa est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Jurata est.
17. Johannes Holloway Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
18. Abrahamus Mayo Clothier admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

(59) Invocatio domus Consilii xv^{to} die Septembris 1597.

William Yate mayor	Mayor elect	
John Webbe mayor elect	Johannes Webbe Aldermannus	
Thomas Aldworth Aldermannus	vicecomites	
Thomas Colston Aldermannus	Johannes Eglesfeild	} vicecomites elect'
Ricardus Cole Aldermannus	Ricardus George	
Willelmus Hickes Aldermannus	Mr. Willelmus Ellis	} Constabularii
Walterus Stanfast Aldermannus	Mr. Willelmus Yate	
ffranciscus Knight Aldermannus		} Stapule.
Willelmus Ellis Aldermannus	Mr. Thomas Aldworth	
Johannes Hort Aldermannus	Mr. Walterus Stanfast	} Custodes Clavium
Willelmus Parphey Aldermannus	Mr. Willelmus Ellis	
Johannes Butcher et } vicecomites	Mr. Willelmus Yate	
Robertus Aldworthe }		
Randulfus Hassold	Mr. Aldworth	} Supervisores Terrarum.
Nicholaus Blake	Mr. Hicks	
Ricardus Aishehurst	Mr. Ellis	
Riceus Jones	Mr. John Hopkins	
Ricardus Kelke		
Edwardus Longe	Mr. Aldworth	} Auditores Compoti.
Johannes Hopkins	Mr. Hickes	
Willelmus Vawer	Mr. Ellis	
Radulfus Hurte	Mr. Jo. Hopkins.	

Johannes Ollyver	Mr. Aldworth	} assistantes in causis orphanorum.
Johannes Whytson	Mr. Ellis	
Christoferus Kedgwin	Assistentes pro pecuniis Thome Whyte	
Hugo Griffith	Mr. Hurte	}
Thomas James	Mr. Ollyver	
Ricardus Maye	Mr. Whytson	
Johannes Barker	Mr. Kedgwin	
Ricardus Smythe	Assistentes Cum Maiore et Aldermannis	
Matheus Haveland	pro admissione extraneorum in liber-	
Thomas Pytcher	tatem Bristoll'	
Ricardus Rogers	Mr. Griffith	
Johannes Slye	Mr. James	
Johannes Higgens	Mr. May	
Johannes Kytchen	Mr. Barker	
Robertus Aldworth	Mr. Ellis	} procuratores hospicii apud Laffordes Gate.
Willelmus Cary	Mr. Yates	
Thomas Salterne	Mr. Aldworth	} procuratores domine Regine hospicii de Bristoll'.
Johannes Eglesfeild	Mr. Ollyver	
Abellus Kytchen	Mr. Robert Aldworth	
Johannes Boulton		
Willelmus Hopkins		
Thomas Hopkins		
Johannes Harryson		

- (60) Curia Stapula [*sic*] Civitatis Bristoll' tenta coram Johanne Webbe maiore Stapule Willelmo Ellis et Willelmo Yate Constabulariis eiusdem Stapule die veneris xxi^o die Octobris Anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethe dei gracia Anglie ffrancie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris etc. Tricesimo nono 1597 Secundum Legem mercatorem ac secundum Consuetudines Civitatis predictae.

Curia tenta die veneris xxi^o die octobris 1597.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Willelmum Wallis in placito debiti super demandam xi li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam die mercurii xxvi^{to} die octobris 1597.

Com' pri'

loco suo Willelmus Turner queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in placito Debiti super demandam vii li. x s.

- (60^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxiii^{to} die octobris 1597.

B. Willelmus Hopkins queritur versus Johannem Berrowe in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

Willelmus Hopkins et Thomas Hopkins executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Willelmi Hopkins patris sui defuncti queruntur versus Georgium Holland in placito debiti super demandam quadraginta librarum : defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Collens et Willelmum ffeete ad habendum etc. defendens venit et discontinuavit accionem suum predictum die mercurii xxx^o die Novembris 1597.

Johannes Gunninge queritur versus Johannem Jones in placito debiti super demandam.

- (61) Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^{to} die Octobris et adiurnatur usque diem Lune ultimo die octobris quia festus Simonis et Jude intervenit.

querens posuit
loco suo :
J. Wallis.
Morgan.

Curia tenta die Lune ultimo die Octobris.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Mariam Boughton viduam administratorem omnium et singulorum bonorum Jurium et Creditorum que fuerunt Willelmi Boughton viri sui defuncti tempore mortis sui in placito debiti super demandam lx li. defendens manucapta est per Thomam Prin Notarium Publicum et Johannem Doe ad habendum etc.

defendens
posuit
loco suo
J. Younge

Querens Naravit predicto die Lune ultimo die octobris, defendens venit per attornatum suum predictum et cognovit accionem predictum fore verum, etc. Ideo consideratum est per curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem predictam Summan lx li. legalis monete Anglie iiii d. pro dampnis et pro missis ii d. et pro incremento Curie xiii s. iiii d. Intretur Judicium pro querenti die veneris xi^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xxxix^o. Et predicta Maria Boughton in misericordia etc. Et postea ad proximam Curiam in Guildhalda Civitatis predictae Coram prefato Maiore et Constabulariis Stapule scilicet die lune xiiii^{to} die Novembris Anno supradicto tentam predictus Leonardus Vizer per prefatum Johannem Wallis Attornatum suum venit et Cognovit se satisfactum de debito dampnis missis et custagiis predictis etc.

Ricardus Kelke queritur versus Alexandrum Neales in placito debiti super demandam CClxxx li.

Com' pri'

pd. my mr¹
Benion.

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Vincentum Colston in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.¹

(61^d)
querens posuit
loco suo :
Bridges.
li. con.

Curia tenta die veneris quarto die Novembris 1597.

Com' pri'

Johannes Ollyver queritur versus Rowlandum Hurte in placito debiti super demandam xxxv li.

Curia tenta die Lune vii^o die Novembris 1597.

Edwardus Bosden queritur versus Jacobum Blunt et Georgium Stidman in placito debiti super demandam xxli.

¹ ? Paid my master. Cf. note on fo. 84.

Curia tenta die mercurii ix^o die Novembris.

Egidius Morgan queritur versus Matheum Allen in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

(62) Curia tenta die veneris xi^o die Novembris 1597.

Thomas Hurte queritur versus Willelmum Lowe in placito debiti super demandam xvi li.

Curia tenta die veneris xviii^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xl^o.

Willelmus Phippes queritur versus Johannem Bright in placito debiti super demandam vii li. xiii s. iii d.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

(62^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxi^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. quadragesimo.

Willelmus Denis queritur versus Milonem Carter in placito debiti super demandam xv li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam vi^{to} die decembris 1597.

Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} die Novembris.

Com' pri'

Egidius Marshall queritur versus Paulum Callen in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxviii^o die Novembris et adiornatur usque diem veneris quia festus Sancti Andrei apostoli intervenit.

Curia tenta die veneris secundo die decembris.

Com' pri'

Johannes Love queritur versus Walterum Bradshawe in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. defendens manucaptus est per Ricardum Hasselle gouldsmythe et Johannem Doe ad habendum etc.

(63) Curia tenta die Lune tertio die decembris.

Georgius West queritur versus Johannem Readinge in placito debiti super demandam CCC li.

Curia tenta die mercurii vii^o die decembris 1597.

Thomas Watkins queritur versus Arthurum Panter in placito debiti super demandam xxii s. vi d.

Margeria Wall vidua queritur versus Thomam Markes in placito debiti super demandam xxviii s.

(63^d) Curia tenta die Lune xii^o die decembris.

li. con. ^{d.} Milo Jackson generosus queritur versus Thomam Lansdon in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.
Edmundus Chewes queritur versus Willelmum [blank] in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xiiii^{to} die decembris

Com' pri'

Benion. 8 Thomas Lansdon queritur versus Georgium Mumford in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

(64) Curia tenta die Lune xix^o die decembris et adiornatur usque diem veneris xxiii^{to} die Decembris quia festus Sancti Thome Apostoli intervenit.

Willelmus Cary queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^{to} die decembris et adiornatur usque diem Lune ix^o die Januarii quia festus nativitatis Christi intervenit.
Willelmus Younge queritur versus Johannem Austin in placito trans' super casum ad damnum vi li.

Walterus Bradshawe queritur versus Edmundum Bodon in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

(64^d) Thomas Clement queritur versus Johannem Sheppard in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

Willelmus Wallis queritur versus Margaretam Goare in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

Willelmus Wallis queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Benion. (65) Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Matheum Davis in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

Curia tenta die Lune ix^o die Januarii 1597.

Willelmus Rockwell queritur versus Ricardum Hall in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li.

Curia tenta die veneris xiii^{to} die Januarii 1597.

Maria Langley queritur versus Johannem Higgens in placito debiti super demandam lxiii li.

(65^d) Curia tenta die Lune xvi^{to} die Januarii
querens posuit
loco suo Thomas James queritur versus Willelmum Dole in placito debiti
Geo: Baldwin. super demandam C li. defendens manucaptus est per Willemum Dole
Benion. Juniorem et Johannem Doe ad habendum etc. querens narravit

defendens
posuit
co suo
o. Wallis.
die veneris xxvii^o die Januarii 1597. Ideo venire facias duodecim
etc. Et postea scilicet die martis Quarto die Aprilis Anno regni
Regine Elizabethe etc. xl^{mo} predictus Thomas James Retraxit
querelam suam predictam etc.

8 Curia tenta die mercurii xviii^o die Januarii.

querens posuit
co suo
eo. Baldwin
Willelmus Bird queritur versus Thomam Holcombe in placito
debiti super demandam lx li.

Thomas Barwell queritur versus Jeronimum Erbery in placito
Debiti super demandam xii li. defendens deponit posac' viz.
unum pannum lanutum vocate a black broade Cloth Remanentem
in Custodia Servientis etc. querens narravit et defendens habebat
diem ad respondendum, ad quem diem ipse nihil dicit: Ideo
Consideratum est per Curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet
versus prefatum defendentem predictam summam xii li. debiti
modo etc. forma prout etc. pro missis xvi s. iiii d. etc. predictus
querens venit in Curiam tentam die Lune xxvii^o die ffebruarii
1597 et Cognovit se satisfactum de debito et missis predictis.

Lawrencius Wilson } Appreciatores.
Petrus Hill }

[Pinned in :—]

Thomas Barwell queritur versus Hieronimum Yerbury
defendentem

The xxth day of february 1597 there was brought by Addam } xii li.
Benian sergeant to us and praysed by us Lawrance Wylson }
and Peter Hill r black clothe at the valew }

By me Lawrence Wilson
By me Peter Hill.

(66) Curia tenta die veneris xx^o die Januarii 1597.

Thomas Hurt queritur versus Willelmum Waynewright in placito
debiti super demandam xii li. xi s.

Ricardus Cole unus Aldermannorum Civitatis Bristoll' queritur
versus Johannem Higgins in placito debiti super demandam
quingenta librarum.

Robertus Gardner queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito
debiti super demandam xx li.

(66^a) Curia tenta die Lune xxiii^o die Januarii 1597.

Rogerus Bowman queritur versus Phillippum Bisse in placito
debiti super demandam l li.

con. Thomas Addams queritur versus Willelmum Lowe in placito
debiti super demandam x li.

Mathias Warren queritur versus Jeronimum Yerbury in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

(67) Curia tenta die mercurii xxv^{to} die Januarii 1597.

Com' pri'.

Benion

Johannes Stone queritur versus Ricardum Hall in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvii^o die Januarii 1597.

^d Johannes Stone queritur versus Johannem Pepwell in placito debiti super demandam xv li.

Curia tenta die mercurii primo die ffebruarii 1597.

Henricus Roe queritur versus Benedictum Machin et Humfridum Brent in placito debiti super demandam x li: defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Harrison hosier ad habendum etc.

(67^d) Curia tenta die Lune vi^{to} die ffebruarii.

Willelmus Hunter et Agnes uxor eius executores testamenti et ultime voluntatis Dirricci Dirickson defuncti queruntur versus Edmundum Bodem in placito transgressionis super casum ad damnum xl li.

Curia tenta die mercurii viii^o die ffebruarii 1597.

Johannes Eglesfeild queritur versus Nicholaum Wynoll in placito Debiti super demandam xxx li.

pi. all

Curia tenta die Lune xiii^{to} die ffebruarii 1597.

^d Henricus Robertes queritur versus Henricum Lewes in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

(68) Curia tenta die veneris xvii^o die ffebruarii.

Com' pri'

Morgan

Johannes Harrison queritur versus Willelmum Hunte in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die Lune xx^o die ffebruarii

Morgan

⁶ Thomas Alfredus queritur versus [blank] Didmestre in placito debiti super demandam xvi s.

d. li. con.
Bridges

Thomas Goodman queritur versus Johannem Ably in placito debiti super demandam xl s. defendens ponit unum Ciphum Argenti Auratum posat' Remanentem in Custodia Servientis predicti.

(68^d) ffranciscus Blunt queritur versus Rogerum Edson in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxii^{do} die february 1597 et adiornatur usque diem Lune xxvii^o die february quia festus Sancti Mathias intervenit.

- 8 Johannes Cumber queritur versus Ricardum Bingham in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxvii^o die february 1597.

- 8 Laurencius Reade queritur versus Robertum Drury in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

- (69) Willelmus Rawlins administrator omnium bonorum Jurium Creditorum et Catallorum que fuerunt in administracione Alicie Hall defuncte [queritur versus Ricardum Hall in placito debiti super demandam, *all deleted*] pro Matildam [*sic*] Rawlins nuper uxori predicti Willelmi queritur versus Ricardum Hall in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

- 8 Maria Langley vidua queritur versus Robertum Gardner in placito debiti super demandam xx li. dicta Maria xi^o die marcii 1597 discontinuavit querelam suam etc.

Curia tenta die mercurii primo die marcii 1597.

Com' pri'

querens posuit loco suo Thomas Simons queritur versus Nicholaum Coggan in placito debiti super demandam x li.

- (69^d) Jacobus Heathcott queritur versus Willelmum Alkin in placito debiti super demandam xi li. xiiii s.

Maria Langley vidua queritur versus Aucelinum Huntley in placito debiti super demandam Trescentarum librarum defendens attachiatus est per lxxxiiii li. legalis etc. in manibus et Custodia Johannis Doodinge et per omnia alia debita per predictum Johannem Doodinge prefato Aucelino debita et in manibus ipsius Johannis Doodinge existentia : scire facias versus eundem Johannem Doodinge essendum ad Curiam Stapule Civitatis predictae die Lune scilicet xx^o die martii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethae etc. xl^{mo} ad ostendendum etc. Ad quem diem licet solempniter exactus secundum Consuetudines Civitatis predictae non venit sed defaultum fecit etc. Intratur Judicium die Lune scilicet die Lune xxvii^o die marcii 1598. Consideratum est per curiam quod predicta Maria habeat execucionem de predicta summa lxxxviii li. in manibus predicti Johannis Doodinge existente in parte solucionis predictarum Trescentarum librarum.

Curia tenta die Lune xiii^{do} die martii 1597.

- (70) David Ketlewell alias Tayler Robertus Antill Ricardus Page

Petrus Petty Johannes Sharpe Nicholaus Houlder et Ricardus Woodson queruntur versus Johannem Hunt in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

querens posuit
loco suo
J. Younge.
Benion

Johannes Horte queritur versus Willelmum Colston in placito debiti super demandam xli li. defendens manucaptus est per Ricardum Page et Johannem [blank] ad habendum etc.

David Johannes ffloyde queritur versus Johannem Smythe in placito debiti super demandam x li.

- 8 Maria Langley vidua queritur versus Johannem Magges in placito debiti super demandam quinquaginta librarum.

mercurii xxii^{do} die marcii 1597.

querens posuit
loco suo
G: Baldwin.
Morgan.

Thomas Addams queritur versus Willelmum Hunter in placito debiti super demandam xvii li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Doe et Ricardum Roe ad habendum. Ad quem diem dictus querens narravit, et predictus defendens in eadem Curia venit et cognovit se debere predictam summam in demandam.

- (70) Curia tenta die mercurii xxix^o martii 1598.

querens posuit
loco suo
J. Younge

Willelmus Yeman queritur versus Willelmum Dole in placito Debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxxi^o die martii.

querens posuit
loco suo
G. Baldwin.

Riceus Jones et Johannes Sanford mercatores queruntur versus Johannem Robertes in placito debiti super demandam C marcarum defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Colston et Georgium Whyte mercatorem ad habendum etc. querens narravit, defendens Respondit etc. et postea scilicet die mercurii xix^o die Julii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xl^{mo} predictus defendens venit et protulit breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus et allocatur et postea scilicet in Curia tenta die Lune scilicet vi^{to} die Novembris Anno xl^{mo} predicti querentes protulerunt breve de procedendo: et allocatur.

pi all

Curia tenta die Lune tertio die Aprilis.

Willelmus Colston executor ultimi testamenti Thomae Colston queritur versus Willelmum Slade in placito debiti super demandam CCC li.

vacat

- (71^a) Radulfus Wright queritur versus Thomam Hunt in placito Debiti super demandam x li.

Lune x^o Aprilis 1598.

Willelmus Griffith queritur versus Nicholaum Wynoll in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

vacat

Johannes fflowens queritur versus Thomam Thomas in placito debiti super demandam CCxli.

(72) d Cecilia Pitt vidua executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis querens posuit David Oldfeilde defuncti queritur versus Ricardum Colston in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

uerens posuit
oco suo
Ed : Baldwin

mercurii xii^o die Aprilis.

Johannes fflowens queritur versus Thomam Thomas in placito debiti super demandam CCxli.

veneris xiiii^{to} die Aprilis et adiornatur usque diem Lune xxiiii^{to} die Aprilis quia festus Pasche intervenit.

uerens posuit
oco suo
Ed : Hollester.
Morgan.

Willelmus Gryffyth queritur versus Nicholaum Wynoll in placito debiti super demandam xl li. defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Yorke Tanner et Henricum Sandeford mercer ad habendum etc. querens narravit die veneris xii^o die maii 1598 : defendens respondit etc. Ideo venire facias duodecim. Et postea scilicet die Lune xxii^{do} die Maii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xl^{mo} predictus defendens per prefatum Johannem Wallis attornatum suum venit et Cognovit Accionem modo et forma etc. Ideo Consideratum est per curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem predictas xl li. debiti ; pro dampnis iiii d. et pro Incremento Curie xxiiii s. viii d. Intretur Judicium etc.

efendens
osuit
oco suo
o : Wallis.

(72^d) mercurii xix^o die Aprilis 1598 Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xl^{mo}.

Laurencius Wilson de Civitate Bristoll' draper admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Laurencius Wilson queritur versus Johannem Stedman seniore^m in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Robertus Weale queritur versus Rogerum Edson in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Nicholaus Paine generosus admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' xxii^{do} die Aprilis Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xl^{mo} 1598 et Juratus est.

(73) Curia tenta die Lune xxiiii^{to} die Aprilis Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe xl^{mo} 1598.

uerentes
osuerunt
oco suo
Ed : Hollester.

Nicholaus Payne et Alicia uxor eius Executores testamenti et ultime voluntatis Walteri Williams defuncti queruntur versus Egidium Gough in placito debiti super demandam xxxv li. v s.

efendens
osuit
oco suo

iiii d. defendens manucaptus est per Walterum Owfeilde et Thomam Stoke grocers ad habendum.

8 Willelmus Cary queritur versus Edwardum Morris in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Nicholaus Payne et Alicia uxor eius executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Walteri Williams defuncti queruntur versus Katerinam Nicholls executorem Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Edwardi Nicholls defuncti in placito debiti super demandam lxi li. v s.

Benion (73^d) Jacobus Heathcott queritur versus Willelmum Alkin in placito^d debiti super demandam xi li. xiii s.

mercurii xxvi^{to} die Aprilis Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ xl^{mo}.

Willelmus Hunter de Civitate Bristoll' generosus admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' Tempore Johannis Webbe Maiore. Willelmus Hunter queritur versus Thomam Atwood in placito debiti super demandam Ciiii li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxviii^o die Aprilis et adiornatur usque diem mercurii tertio die Maii 1598.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Robertum Jones in placito debiti super demandam xiii li.

(74) Johannes Eglesfeild queritur versus Willelmum Stratford in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

veneris quinto die Maii 1598.

pi. all Johannes Doughtye queritur versus Rogerum Nayler in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

Lune xv^{to} Maii 1598.

Elizabetha Ollyver executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Johannis Ollyver defuncti queritur versus Thomam Hunt in placito debiti super demandam ix li. x s.

(74^a) Curia tenta die Lune xxii^o die Maii.

vacat quia intretur pre Phillippus Thomas queritur versus Edwardum Litlehals antea fo. 55. in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Benion. Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Hugonem Waters in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

mercurii xxiii^{to} die Maii 1598.

Benion d Edmundus Chewes queritur versus Georgium et Anthonium Batten in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. viii s.

veneris xxvi^{to} die Maii.

Johannes Boulton queritur versus Petrum Gough in placito debiti super demandam xxxiii li.

- (75) Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Edwardum Bently in placito debiti super demandam C li.

veneris secundo die Junii et adiornatur usque diem Lune xii^o Maii quia festus pentecosti intervenit.

Com' pri'

Alicia Robertes queritur versus Nicholaum Blake in placito debiti super xli li. iii s. Querens Retraxit querelam suam xi^o die Junii 1599.

- (75^d) Curia tenta die mercurii xxi^o die Junii.

Henricus Goodman queritur versus Johannem Gregorye in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^o die Junii.

Ricardus George queritur versus Johannem Higgens in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Lune xxvi^o Junii 1598.

Com' pri'

Willelmus Yeman queritur versus Jacobum Welshe in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

- (76) Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die Junii 1598.

Willelmus Lowe queritur versus Ricardum Greece in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Christoferus Kedgwin queritur versus Willelmum Hawkins in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

veneris vii^o die Julii 1598.

Willelmus Sayer queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li. xv s.

- (76^d) Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^o die Julii 1598.

d. Henricus Roe queritur versus Willelmum Harvord in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Johannes Reade queritur versus Elizabetham Barnsley in placito debiti super demandam xx s.

Curia tenta die Lune xvii^o die Julii 1598.

Ricardus Rogers queritur versus Johannem Cope in placito debiti super demandam Octoginta libris [*sic*] defendens manu-
captus est per Matheum Cable Scrivener et [*blank*] ad habendum
etc.

- (77) Curia tenta die veneris xxi^o die Julii.

Matheus Havelande queritur versus Johannem Jeynes in placito debiti super demandam lviii li. x s.

Curia tenta die Lune xxiiii^{to} die Julii 1598.

Com' pri'

querens posuit
loco suo
J. Younge.
Benion.

franciscus Blunt queritur versus Willelmum Dapshoue in placito debiti super demandam xxx li. defendens discontinuavit querelam suam xxviii^o die Julii 1598.

Elizabetha Ollyver executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Johannis Ollyver defuncti queritur versus Margaretam Goare in placito debiti super demandam lxxxx li.

(77^d) Willelmus Greves queritur versus Elizabetham Cooke viduam executricem testamenti et ultime voluntatis Rogeri Cooke nuper viri sui defuncti in placito debiti super demandam xvi li. iiii s.

8 Elizabetha Griffith vidua executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Hugonis Griffith defuncti queritur versus Willelmum Welles in placito debiti super demandam xviii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^{to} die Julii.

Maria Langley vidua queritur versus Walterum ffortune in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

(78) Elizabetha Ollyver executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Johannis Olliver defuncti queritur versus Johannem Spicer in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xiii s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxviii^o die Julii 1598.

Benion

d Johannes Love queritur versus Daniel Baker in placito debiti super demandam vii li. iiii s. vi d.

Com' pri'

querens posuit
Geo : Baldwin
Bridges.

loco suo
d. Willelmus Vawer queritur versus Ricardum Apparry in placito debiti super demandam x li.

(78^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxxi^o die Julii 1598.

Johannes Andrewes queritur versus Thomam Dakers in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

martis primo die Augusti 1598.

Ricardus Hill admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Curia tenta die mercurii Secundo die Augusti.

Benion.

Willelmus Hicks queritur versus Ricardum Dole in placito debiti super demandam vii li. x s. defendens manucaptus est per unum Ciphum argenti auratum et per unum [Blank] Remanentes in Custodia et possessione Willelmi Yate unius Constabulariorum Stapule Civitatis Bristoll'.

^{ed}
Edwardus Longe queritur versus Thomam Vaughan in placito
Debiti super demandam L li.

(79) Curia tenta die Lune viii^o die Augusti.

Patricius Younge queritur versus Phillippum Bisse in placito
debiti super demandam xvii li. defendens attachiatus est
loco suo per unum pannum Lanutum vocatum a Stamell broad
Cloth Remanentem in Custodia Servientis predicti.
Consideratum est per curiam quod predictus querens
Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem debitum suum
predictum unacum vi s. viii d. pro damnis missis et
custagiis suis et pro missis et Custagiis suis Intretur
Judicium die Lune xxix^o die Januarii 1595.

Willelmus Ellis queritur versus Willelmum Pensfurd in placito
debiti super demandam xi li. x s.

Willelmus Colston queritur versus Matheum Cable in placito
debiti super demandam Centum librarum.

(79^a) Curia tenta die mercurii ix^o die Augusti.

Owenus Meredith queritur versus Willelmum Hawkins in placito
debiti super demandam vi li. i s. vi d.

Curia tenta die veneris xi^o die Augusti.

Georgius Whyte queritur versus Thomam Knight in placito
debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} die Augusti.

Thomas Purnell queritur versus Thomam Ewen in placito debiti
super demandam xii li.

(80) Thomas Burrowes queritur versus Thomam Greves in placito
debiti super demandam v li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxviii^o die Augusti.

Johannes Barker queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in placito
Debiti super demandam xxvi li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxx^o die Augusti.

Com' pri'

Nicholaus Payne et Alicia uxor eius queruntur versus Henricum
Robertes in placito Debiti super demandam xxxvi li.

(80^a) Thomas Pytcher queritur versus Ricardum Abbat in placito
debiti super demandam lx li.

Curia tenta die veneris primo die Septembris 1598.

Edmundus Chewe queritur versus Gabrielem Panter in placito
Debiti super demandam xx li.

(81) Curia tenta die Lune xi^o die Septembris.

Com' pri'

Bridges

Patricius Younge queritur versus Willelmum Rowe in placito
Debiti super demandam xii li.

Com' pri'

Bridges.

Willelmus Younge queritur versus Willelmum Rowe in placito
debiti super demandam xviii li.

mercurii xx^o die Septembris 1598.

Maria Langley vidua queritur versus Ciciliam Pitt viduam
executricem Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Christoferi Pitt
defuncti in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

(81^d) Matheus Byrche queritur versus [*blank*] In placito debiti super
demandam C li.

xxiii^{do} die Septembris 1598.

Elizabetha Cunningham vidua admissa est in Libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Jurata est.

Humfridus ffitzHarbert generosus admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

(82) Curia tenta die Lune xxv^{to} die Septembris.

Humfridus ffitz Harbert queritur versus Edwardum Lewes
Juniorem in placito debiti super demandam xlii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxvii^o die Septembris.

Johannes Marshall et Alicia uxor eius queruntur versus Anthonium
Stone in placito debiti super demandam xlii s.

vacat

Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Vincentium Colston in placito
debiti super demandam xx li.

[82^d, 83 and 83^d *blank*.]

(84) Burgenses Stapule facti tempore Johannis Webbe maioris xxix^o
die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. Quadragesimo.

1 Bartholomeus Seward generosus admissus est in libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

2 Richardus Grece mercer admissus est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Juratus est

3 Anna Wright vidua admissa est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Jurata est.

4 Ricardus Brayne grocer admissus est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Juratus est.

a 5 Jacobus Eston draper admissus est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Juratus est.

6 Johannes Eglesfeild Junior admissus est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Juratus est.

- 7 Thomas Aspley draper admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 8 Christoferus Godman draper admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 9 Alexander Kirswell draper admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 10 Robertus Shewarde admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 11 Thomas Aldworth Junior mercator admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 13 Thomas Hayward Clothworker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

(84) Invocatio domus Consilii xv^{to} die Septembris 1598.

Civitas Bristoll.	Johannes Webbe Maior	Willelmus Ellis maior electus	
	Willelmus Ellis Maior electus	Willelmus Carye draper	} vice-
	Thomas Aldworth Aldermannus	Abell Kytchen merchaunt	
	Ricardus Cole Aldermannus		} comites
	Willelmus Hickes Aldermannus	Johannes Webbe	
	ffranciscus Knight Aldermannus	Willelmus Hickes	} Constabularii
	Willelmus Yate Aldermannus		
	Johannes Horte Aldermannus	Maiores Electus	} Custodes
	Willelmus Parphey Aldermannus	Thomas Aldworth	
	Johannes Hopkins Aldermannus	ffr. Knight	
	Willelmus Vawer Aldermannus	Willelmus Yate	
		Johannes Horte	
	Johannes Eglesfeild	Johannes Webbe	} Supervisores
	Ricardus George	Willelmus Vawer	
	} Vicecomites	Willelmus Hickes	
		J. Whytson	
	Randulfus Hassold	Thomas Aldworth	} Auditores
	Riceus Jones	Willelmus Hickes	
	Edwardus Longe	Johannes Hopkins	
	Radulfus Hurte	Willelmus Vawer	
	Johannes Whytson	Rece Jones	
	Christoferus Kedgwin	Johannes Whytson	
	Thomas James	Johannes Whytson	} assistentes cum
	Ricardus Maye	Christofer Kedgwin	
	Johannes Barker	Thomas James	
	Ricardus Smyth	Johannes Barker	
	Matheus Haveland		} in causis
	Thomas Pytcher		
	Ricardus Rogers		} orphanorum.

Johannes Slye	Johannes Whytson	} Supervisores pro pecuniis Thome Whyte militis cum maiore et Ald'ris.
Johannes Butcher	Christofer Kedgwin	
Robertus Aldworth	Thomas James	
Willelmus Cary	Johannes Barker	
Thomas Salterne		
Abell Kytchen		} assistentes cum maiore et Ald'ris pro admissione estraneorum in libertatem Civitatis Bristoll'
Johannes Boulton	Ricardus Smyth	
Willelmus Hopkins	Matheus Haveland	
Thomas Hopkins	Thomas Pytcher	
Johannes Harrison	Johannes Slye	
Willelmus Colston		
Johannes Aldworth		
Johannes Rowberowe		} procuratores hospitii apud Laffordes gate.
Willelmus Barnes	ffranciscus Knight	
Thomas ffarmer	Johannes Hopkins	
Geo : Whyte.		
Johannes ffowens		
Thomas Parker		

(86) Curia Stapule Civitatis Bristoll' tenta Coram Willelmo Ellis maiore Stapule predicte Willelmo Hickes et Johanne Webbe Constabulariis Stapule predicte secundum Legem mercatorem ac Secundum Consuetudines eiusdem Civitatis Incipien' ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethe dei gracia Anglie ffancie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris etc. Quadragesimo.

Curia tenta die Lune xxiii^{do} die Octobris.

Com' pri'

li. con.
Aldworth.

Thomas Aldworth queritur versus Henricum Robertes in placito debiti super demandam

Curia tenta die mercurii xxv^{to} octobris.

Com' pri'

Aldworth
li. con.

Thomas Aldworth queritur versus Henricum Robertes in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

(86^d) Thomas Hayward queritur versus Johannem Sandeford in placito debiti super demandam iiii li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxx^o die octobris et adiornatur usque diem veneris quia festus omnium Sanctorum intervenit.

Anna Mathewes queritur versus Willelmum Priddy in placito debiti super demandam xv s.

Thomas James queritur versus Phillippum Apprice in placito debiti super demandam l li.

- (87) Thomas Bromley queritur versus Willelmum Greene in placito debiti super demandam xxxvi li. defendens attachiatus est per [blank] in manibus et Custodia Phillippi Hills.

Curia tenta die veneris tertio die Novembris.

querens posuit loco suo
Ed : Hollester.
Benion.

Com' pri' li' con'

Willelmus Barnes queritur versus Johannem Williams in placito debiti super demandam l li.

- (87^a) Johannes fflowens queritur versus Phillippum Bisse in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Willelmus Yate Aldermannus queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li.

Curia tenta die Lune vi^o die Novembris 1598.

Matheus Warren queritur versus Thomam Clement in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Curia tenta die mercurii viii^o die Novembris 1598.

Arthurus Neade queritur versus Johannem Leman in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

- (88) Johannes Doughtie queritur versus Robertum Strange in placito debiti super demandam xli li.

Johannes Marshall queritur versus Anthonium Stone in placito debiti super demandam xliii s. defendens attachiatus est per iii li. iii s. legalis monete Anglie In manibus et Custodia Phillippi Hilles Et post quartum defaltum predictus querens per Attornatum suum predictum legitime probavit debitum suum fore verum per Johannem Greene Tayler et Egidium Marshall Joyner et Invenit eos plegios si etc. Ideo Consideratum est per Curiam quod predictus querens Recuperet versus prefatum Anthonium Stone xliii s. Legalis etc. sic in manibus et possessione predicti Hills attachiatus etc.

Curia tenta die veneris x^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. Quadragesimo. 1598.

Thomas ffawket et Thomas Parker executores et [sic] ultime voltuntatis Johannæ Dole defuncte queruntur versus Arthurum Payton in placito debiti super demandam defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Doe et Ricardum Roe ad habendum: die Sabati tunc prox' futuro.

- (88^d) Curia tenta die Lune xiii^{mo} die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. Quadragesimo ad quem diem et in Curia predicta Willelmus Ellis maior juratus est in maior[atum] Stapule Willelmo Hickes et Johanne Webbe Const[abulariis] eiusdem Stapule.

pi. all

Margareta Mathewes vidua queritur versus Hieronimum Yerbury in placito debiti super demandam vii li. xiii s. ix d.

Curia tenta die Lune xx^o die Novembris.

querens posuit
loco suo
Ed. Hollester.
Benion.

Willelmus Rockwell queritur versus Johannem Stone in placito debiti super demandam xx li. defendens deponit posac' viz. unam Catenam auratam vocatam a Chene of goulde weyinge ix oz. di. et un ii d. weight Remenentem in Custodia servientis predicti etc. querens narravit et defendens respondit xxii^o decembris Anno 1598 unde ponit se super patriam et querens similiter Ideo venire facias xii^m dies audiendi datum est inter partes predictos die Lune xv^o die Januarii proximo 1598. Et postea Relicta Verificata predicti defendentis per Johannem Younge Attornatum suum Cognovit Accionem predictum fore verum Ideo Judicium pro querenti xx li. debiti et xiiii s. pro missis Ideo predictus querens Cognovit se fore satisfactum de debito et missis predictis.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxii^{do} die Novembris.

- d Elizabetha Ollyver queritur versus Egidium Gough in placito debiti super demandam xxxv li. ii s.

- (89) Curia tenta die veneris xxiiii^{to} die Novembris 1598.

Ricardus Brayne queritur versus Adam Millard in placito debiti super demandam xxvi s.

In forma
pauperis.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxix^o die Novembris.

Thomas Purnell queritur versus Ricardum Clement in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

Secundo die decembris Anno

Regni Regine Elizabethæ etc. Quadragesimo primo 1598.

Robertus Reade dier admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

- (89^d) Curia tenta die lune xi^o die decembris.

Ricardus Colston queritur versus Thomam Pitt Camerarium Civitatis Bristoll' in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xiii^{mo} die decembris 1598.

Thomas Thomas queritur versus Robertum Strange in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die Lune xviii^o die decembris 1598.

Com' pri'

uerens posuit Thomas Bromley queritur versus Willelmum Greene in placito
co suo. vacat. debiti super demandam xxxvi li.
benion

- (90) Elizabetha Ollyver vidua executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Johannis Ollyver defuncti queritur versus Stephanum Orrenge in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Johannes Collens queritur versus Georgium Holland in placito debiti super demandam xli li. defendens attachiatus est per unam cistain Anglice vocatam a Trunck cum diversis bonis in eadem Cistaino contentis viz'.

benion

Com' pri'

Johannes fflowens queritur versus Edwardum Yarothe in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

benion

- (90^d) Curia tenta die mercurii viz. xx^o die decembris.

Willelmus Hunter queritur versus Jacobum Benboe in placito debiti super demandam xli li.

^dJohannes Astin queritur versus Johannem Hed in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxii^o die decembris.

Hugo Morcott queritur versus [blank] in placito debiti super demandam.

- (91) Johannes Austen queritur versus Johannem Hedd in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Civitas Bristoll' Curia tenta die Lune xv^{to} die Januarii 1598.

Walterus Wytcherly queritur versus Willelmum Chaunce in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xvii die Januarii.

Johannes Slocombe queritur versus Willelmum Dole in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

- (91^d) Curia tenta die mercurii xxiii^{to} die Januarii.

Henricus Yate queritur versus Georgium fflowen et Johannem Severne in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxix^o die Januarii.

Georgius Davis queritur versus Robertum Schorelye in placito debiti super demandam vi li. xvii s. vi d.

^d
Henricus Yate queritur versus Johannem Kelloway in placito
Debiti super demandam lx li.

Com' pri'

querens posuit loco suo Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Vincentium Colston
Geo : Baldwin. in placito debiti super demandam xx li.
Benion

(92) Thomas Wakeley queritur versus Willelmum Crey in
querens posuit loco suo placito debiti super demandam xv li. defendens deponit
Geo : Baldwin
Adlworth. posit' viz' Duos [sic] Togas Coloris Black et duodecim
defendens posuit loco suo les silver spoones Remanentes in Custodia Servientis.
Ed : Hollester

Curia tenta die mercurii xxxi^o die Januarii 1598 et adiornatur
usque diem Lune v^{to} ffebruarii quia festus purificationis beate
marie intervenit.

Thomas Hurt queritur versus Ricardum [blank] in placito Debiti
super demandam quinquaginta librarum.

Curia tenta die mercurii vii^{mo} die ffebruarii.

8
pi. all Johannes Stibbins queritur versus Rogerum Unisen in placito
debiti super demandam iiii li.

(92^d) Hercules Childe queritur versus Henricum Robertes in placito
debiti super demandam xxvi s. viii d.

Curia tenta die veneris ix^o die ffebruarii.

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Johannem Jeynes in placito
Debiti super demandam lxxxx li.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Johannem Cunningham in
placito debiti super demandam C li.

(93) Curia tenta die Lune xii^o die ffebruarii.

Jacobus Bushe queritur versus Thomam Prooberte in placito
debiti super demandam xx li.

Elizabetha Cunningham queritur versus Willelmum Griffith in
placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

mercurii xiiii^{to} ffebruarii 1598.

querens posuit Alexander Kerswell queritur versus Willelmum Dawson in placito
loco suo debiti super demandam quinquaginta libras querens dis-
Geo : Baldwin. continuavit querelam suam eodem die.
Aldworth

(93^d) Curia veneris xvi^{to} ffebruarii.

Com' pri'

Benion

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Willelmum Dawson in placito
debiti super demandam xxvi li. querens discontinuavit querelam
suam eodem die.

erens posuit loco suo Curia tenta die mercurii xxi^{mo} die februaryi.

Thomas Pitt et Cicilia Pitt vidua queruntur versus
Willelmum Barnes in placito debiti super demandam
xvi li. defendens deponit posit' in Curia viz'

Curia tenta die Lune xxvi^{to} die februaryi.

Willelmus Yeman queritur versus Anselmum Joyner et Thomam
Lansdon in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

(94) Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die februaryi.

Robertus Reade et Sara Reade vidua executores Testamenti et
ultime voluntatis Laurencii Reade defuncti queruntur versus
Johannem Wood in placito debiti super demandam xxxvi li.

veneris ix^o die martii

Robertus Aldworth queritur versus Thomam Whyte in placito
debiti super demandam vii li. x s.

mercurii xiiii^{to} die martii.

Thomas Brooke queritur versus Johannem Daniel et Robertum
Teynt in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

(94^a) Curia tenta die veneris xvi^{to} die Martii.

Johannes Harrison queritur versus Johannem Tristram in placito
debiti super demandam xxx li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxi^o die martii.

Thomas Pitt et Cicilia Pitt queruntur versus Willelmum Barnes
in placito debiti super demandam xvi li.

erens posuit loco suo Cicelia Pitt vidua queritur versus Ricardum Colston in
placito Debiti super demandam xx li. defendens manu-
endens posuit loco suo. captus est et deponit posac' scilicet etc.

(95) Alexander Kerswell queritur versus Thomam Knight in placito
debiti super demandam xxx li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^{to} die martii 1598.

Thomas Bromley queritur versus Phillippum Hills in placito
debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxvi^{to} die martii 1598.

Margareta Mathewes vidua queritur versus Thomam Knight in
placito debiti super demandam xx li. xii s.

(95^a) Johannes Butcher queritur versus Willelmum Crooche in placito
debiti super demandam lxx li.

veneris xxx^o die martii.

Henricus Roe queritur versus franciscum Maddox et Thomam
Clement in placito debiti super demandam ii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii quarto die Aprilis.

Thomas Strowde senior queritur versus Willelmum Slade in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

(96)
querens posuit
loco suo
Geo: Baldwin.
Aldworth
defendens
posuit
loco suo.

Abrahamus Davis queritur versus Thomam Blagdon in placito debiti super demandam CC li. defendens manucaptus est per Patricium Whyte generosum et Johannem Stibbins Sopemaker ad habendum etc. defendens protulit breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet die Lune xi^o die Junii 1599 predictus querens discontinuavit querelam suam predictam.

Curia tenta die veneris vi^{to} die Aprilis Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ et adiornatur usque ad diem Lune xv^{to} die Aprilis tunc prox' futurum.

querens posuit
loco suo
Geo: Baldwin.

Willelmus Lowe queritur versus Thomam Bridges in placito debiti super demandam C li. defendens attachiatus est per unum Equum Coloris [blank] et unum alium equum Coloris [blank] Remanentes in Custodia.

Curia tenta die Lune xvi^{to} die Aprilis 1599.

Nicholaus Blake queritur versus Jesse Kedwelliter alias Kaynsham et [blank] uxorem eius executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Randulphi Hassolde defuncti in placito debiti super demandam vii li. viii s.

8

(96^a) Georgius Richardes queritur versus Thomam Wakeley in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Curia tenta die lune vii^o Maii.

Thomas Whyte queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito debiti super demandam xli li.

Curia tenta die veneris xi^o die Maii.

Vacat

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Johannem Collomer in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

(97) Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} Maii et adiornatur usque quartam [sic] diem Junii prox' futurum:

Arthurus Tempest queritur versus Henricum Richardes et Matheum Davis in placito debiti super demandam quadraginta librarum.

Curia tenta die mercurii xiii^{to} die Junii.

querens posuit loco suo
Geo: Baldwin.
Benion.
defendens posuit loco suo

Thomas Eaton queritur versus Thomam Langley in placito debiti super demandam iii li. defendens attachiatus est per unam pateram Argenti deauratam remanentem in Custodia Servientis.

franciscus Knight Aldermannus queritur versus Christoferum Conway in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

- (97^d) franciscus Blunt queritur versus Henricum Robertes in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

Curia tenta die Lune xviii^o die Julii 1599.

Radulfus Wright queritur versus Johannem Higgins in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xx^o die Junii 1599.

all Humfridus ffitzharbert queritur versus Johannem Slocombe in placito debiti super demandam lx li.

- (98) Curia tenta die mercurii xxvii^o die Junii et Adiornatur usque diem Lune secundo die Junii proximo quia festus Sancti Petri intervenit.

Curia tenta die Lune xvi^{to} die Julii.

Johannes Austin et Nicholaus Houlder queruntur versus Johannem Hedde in placito Debiti super demandam lx li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xviii^o die Julii 1599.

Johannes Slocombe queritur versus Willelmum Dole seniore[m] administratorem omnium bonorum Cattallorum iurium et Creditorum que fuerunt Willelmi Dole Junioris defuncti in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

Curia tenta die veneris xx^o die Julii 1599.

Johannes Angell queritur versus Johannem Jeynes in placito debiti super demandam Sexaginta librarum.

- (98^d) Elizabeth Griffith vidua queritur versus Edmundum Larkin in placito debiti super demandam lxxxxviii l. x s.

Lune xxiii^{to} die Julii 1599

et adiornatur usque diem veneris xxvii^o die Julii quia festus sancti Jacobi intervenit.

erens posuit Edwardus Bosden et Susanna uxor eius queruntur versus Jacobum
o suo Younge in placito debiti super demandam viii li. defendens
o: Baldwin. deponit posac' viz. [blank] Remanentes in Custodia Servientis
tion predicti

endens et postea scilicet die Lune xxiiii^{to} die decembris Anno Regni
uit loco suo Regine Elizabethe etc. xlii^{to} predictus defendens protulit
: Hollester. hic in Curia breve domine Regine de habeas Corpus et
allocatur etc.

Johannes Hunt queritur versus Johannem Powell in placito debiti super demandam ix li.

- (99) Phillippa Younge executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis
d. Tho. Ald: Johannis Younge defuncti queritur versus Willelmum Elbridge in placito debiti super demandam C li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvii° die Julii 1599.

Ricardus Edwardes queritur versus Johannem Edwardes in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

Curia tenta die Lune xxx° die Julii 1599.

Thomas Knight queritur versus Danielelem Baker in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

- (99^d) Henricus Ro queritur versus franciscum Maddox in placito debiti
d super demandam x li.

vacat

Christoferus Kedgwin queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito transgressionis super casum ad damnum CC li.

Curia tenta die mercurii primo die Augusti 1599.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Willelmum Townsende in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

Curia tenta die Lune vi° die Augusti.

(100)

querens posuit
loco suo.
Shore.

Thomas Hurte queritur versus Radulfum Bagnall in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Com' pri'

Curia tenta die mercurii viii° die Augusti.

- d Willelmus Lavington queritur versus Thomam Atwood in placito debiti super demandam lii s.

- d Curia tenta die mercurii xv° die Augusti 1599.

Henricus Ro queritur versus Georgium Harris in placito Debiti super demandam l s.

- 100^d) Curia tenta die veneris xvii° die Augusti.

Hercules Childe queritur versus Willelmum Stanlake in placito debiti super demandam xvi s. viii d.

Curia tenta die Lune xx° die Augusti.

Hercules Childe queritur versus Anthonium Wade in placito debiti super demandam xliii li. vii s.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxii^{do} die Augusti et adiornatur usque diem Lune proximum quia festus Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli intervenit.

Curia tenta die Lune xxvii^o die Augusti 1599.

Laurencius Wilson queritur versus Simonem Hall in placito debiti super demandam x li.

(101) Curia tenta die mercurii xxix^o die Augusti 1599.

Phillippus Thomas queritur versus Humfridum Weale in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Curia tenta die lune tertio die Septembris 1599.

Hercules Childe queritur versus Willelmum Atkins in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii quinto die Septembris 1599.

Robertus Reade et Sara Reade executores Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Laurencie Read defuncti queruntur versus Willelmum Lions in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

(101^d) Thomas Davis queritur versus Georgium Wilkins in placito debiti super demandam xv li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxvi^{to} die Septembris.

Willelmus Snacknaye queritur versus Johannem divina providencia Archiepiscopum Cantuariensis totius Anglie metropolitanum administratorem omnium bonorum Jurium et Creditorum que nuper fureunt Georgii Endicott tempore mortis sui defuncti in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

Willelmus Lavington queritur versus Gregorium Bushe in placito debiti super demandam xxx li. defendens manucaptus est ex assensu querentis per Willelmum Harris Inkeeper et Robertum Bidor Sherman ad habendum etc. defendens habet Regulam ad evidenciam ad quem diem ipse non respondit sed in contemptum curie fecit defaultum Ideo consideratum est per curiam quod predictus [querens] Recuperet versus prefatum defendentem summam xxx li. in demandam i d. pro dampnis et pro incremento curie [blank] etc. et postea scilicet die veneris xix^o die decembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xliii^{to} predictus querens in propria persona sua venit in Curia et cognovit se fore satisfactum de debito missis et custagiis predictis etc.

(102) Phillippus Gwyn queritur versus Ricardum Greece in placito debiti super demandam iii li. vi s. viiii d.

Ricardus Wilson queritur versus [blank] Prince in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

li. con.
pi. all.

Johannes Horte queritur versus Henricum Edwardes et Mauricium
Edwardes in placito debiti super demandam x li. xviii s. vii d.

(102^d) Burgenses Stapule Civitatis Bristoll' facti Coram Willelmo Ellis
maiore xxix^o die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe
etc. xli^o.

- 1 Georgius Williams mercator admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule et Juratus est.
- 2 Georgius Davis admissus est in Libertatem Stapule et
Juratus est.
- 3 Georgius Gibbes Brewer admissus est in Libertatem Stapule
et Juratus est.
- 4 Willelmus Shore yeoman admissus est in Libertatem Stapule
et Juratus est.
- d Phillippus Ellis, Israell Ellis, Walterus Ellis, Ricardus
Ellis, Henricus Ellis admissi sunt in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll'
Ricardus Powle admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
- 5 Thomas Arthur Civitatis Bristoll' generosus admissus est
in libertatem Stapule Bristoll'.
Abell Kitchen admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristol'.
Willelmus Cary Draper admissus est in Libertatem Stapule
Bristol' et Juratus est.
Ricardus Cary Draper admissus est in Libertatem Stapule
Bristol' et Juratus est.
- 6 Ricardus George Junior Brewer admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 7 ffranciscus doughtie mercator admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 8 Thomas Greves Sopemaker admissus est in Libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 9 Willelmus Snacknayle Cooper admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 10 Ricardus Wilson yeoman admissus est in Libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 11 Thomas Anthony merchaunt admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 12 Nicholaus Barnesley vintner admissus est in Libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

(103)xv^{to} die Septembris 1599 Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ x li°.

Willelmus Ellis maior	Johannes Hort mayor elect	
Johannes Hort mayor elect	Willelmus Colstonet	
Willelmus Hickes Aldermannus	Johannes Harison	} vicecomites
Franciscus Knight Aldermannus	Willelmus Yate et	} Constularii
Willelmus Parphey Aldermannus	Wilelmus Ellis	} Stapule.
Willelmus Yate Aldermannus	maior electus	
Johannes Webbe Aldermannus	Franciscus Knight	
Johannes Hopkins Aldermannus	Willelmus Yate	} Custodes
Willelmus Vawer Aldermannus	Willelmus Ellis	} Clavium
Radulfus Hurt Aldermannus	Johannes Hopkins	
Willelmus Cary	Willelmus Ellis	
et	Willelmus Vawer	
Abell Kitchen	Johannes Whytson	} Supervisores
iceus Jones	Christofer Kedgwin	} Terrarum.
Edwardus Longe	Hieronimus Ham	
Johannes Whytson	et Thomas Pitt	
Christoferus Kedgwin	Willelmus Hickes	
Thomas James	Franciscus Knight	
Ricardus May	Johannes Webbe	} Auditores
Johannes Barker	Radulfus Hurte	} Compoti.
Ricardus Smyth	Johannes Whyston	
Matheus Haveland	Christofer Kedgwin	
Thomas Pitcher	Johannes Whyston	} assistentes cum
Johannes Butcher	Christofer Kedgwin	} maiore et
Robertus Aldworth	Johannes Barker	} aldermannis in
Johannes Eglesfeilde	Ricardus Smyth	} Causis
Ricardus George		} orphanorum
Thomas Salterne	Johannes Whytson	} Assistentes cum
Johannes Boulton	Christofer Kedgwin	} maiore et
Willelmus Hopkins	Johannes Barker	} Aldermannis
Thomas Hopkins	Ricardus Smyth	} pro pecuniis
Johannes Aldworth		} Tho: Whyte
Johannes Rowberowe		} assistentes cum
Willelmus Barnes	Matheus Haveland	} maiore et
Thomas ffarmer	Thomas Pytcher	} Aldermannis
Georgius Whyte	Johannes Butcher	} pro admissione
Johannes ffowens	Robertus Aldworth	} extraneorum in
Thomas Parker		} Libertatem
Willelmus Gibbes		} Bristoll'
Georgius Richardes	Johannes Hopkins	} procuratores
Johannes Robertes	Radulfus Hurte	} hospicii de
Andreas Yate		} Laffordes Yate

- (103^d) Tempore Johannis Horte maioris Civitatis Bristoll' Maioris Stapule Civitatis predicte Willelmo Yate et Willelmo Ellis Constabulariis eiusdem Stapule Incipien' apud festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe etc. xli^o 1599. prima curia post Receptam Commissionem Stapule tenta xxi^o die Novembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethhe Quadragesimo Secundo viz. die mercurii ad quem diem maior et Constabularii stapule Jurati sunt.

Com' pri'

querens posuit loco suo : Benion Willelmus Yorke queritur versus Johannem Stone in placito debiti super demandam xxiiii li.

- (104) Katerina Rogers vidua admissa est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Jurata est.

Thomas Corye queritur versus Johannem Stone in placito debiti super demandam vi li. xiii s. iiii d.

Thomas Pytcher queritur versus Thomam Parry in placito Debiti super demandam lx li.

- (104^d) Willelmus Hassell queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito debiti super demandam xvi li.

Curia tenta die veneris xxiii^{cl}o die Novembris.

David John ffloyde queritur versus Johannem Smythe in placito debiti super demandam vii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxviii^o die Novembris.

querens posuit loco suo Geo : Baldwyn Shore. defendens posuit loco suo. Willelmus Morgan queritur versus Lodovicum Meredyth in placito debiti super demandam xli li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Eglesfeild mercer et Johannem fflowens grocer ad habendum etc.

- (105) Willelmus Barnes queritur versus Thomam Langley Tanner in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

nihil. Willelmus Colston executor Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Thome Colston nuper de Civitate Bristoll' defuncti queritur versus Thomam Pitt Camerarium Civitatis predicte Successorem Nicholai Thorne nuper Camerarii Civitatis Bristoll' predicte defuncti in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Edwardus Lewes queritur versus Robertum Gardner in placito debiti super demandam xli li.

- (105^d) Nicholaus Payne queritur versus David' Morgan in placito debiti super demandam lx li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem fflowens Grocer ad habendum etc.

Querens posuit loco suo. Benion.

Curia tenta die Lune xvii^o die decembris et adiornatur usque diem dominice xxiii^{to} die decembris quia festus Sancti Thome intervenit.

Thomas Hamond queritur versus Henricum Perryman in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

Johannes Eglesfeild queritur versus Willelmum Yorke in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

(106) Curia tenta die Lune xxiii^{to} die decembris et adiornatur usque ad diem [blank] die Januarii proximum quia festus Nativitatis Domini intervenit etc.

d. Willelmus Vawer queritur versus Clementem Goddell in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

rens posuit
o suo Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Robertum Jones in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die veneris xi^o die Januarii 1599.

Edwardus Peirce queritur versus Henricum Sandeford in placito Debiti super demandam x li.

(1064) Curia tenta die mercurii xvi^{to} Januarii.

d Willelmus Colston queritur versus Edwardum Baker in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

rens posuit loco suo. Curia tenta die veneris xviii^o Januarii Johannes Slocombe queritur versus Matheum Davis in placito debiti super demandam v li. defendens manu-
ore. captus est per Johannem Griffith Inkeeper et Mauricium
endens posuit loco suo Edwardes yeoman ad habendum etc.
: Hollester

Curia tenta die Lune xxi^o die Januarii.

Katerina Rogers vidua executrix Testamenti et ultime voluntatis Ricardi Rogers defuncti queritur versus Thomam Sperren in placito Debiti super demandam lxxx li.

(107) Curia tenta die mercurii xxiii^{to} die Januarii.

rens posuit Humfridus ffitzherbert queritur versus Nicholaum Leighton in
o suo : placito debiti super demandam xl li. defendens attachiatus est
lworth per xxv Cases of glasse Remanentes in Custodia servientis etc.

Curia tenta die veneris xxv^{to} Januarii 1599.

mr. Rec. li' con' Nicholas Payne generosus queritur versus Johannem Williams
ffees in placito debiti super demandam xx s.

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Edwardum Baker in placito debiti super demandam xixli. xv s. vi d.

(107^d) li' con'

Johannes Hort queritur versus Thomam Van in placito Debiti super demandam xx li.

Aldworth

Curia tenta die veneris viii^{to} die februaryii.

Johannes Barker queritur versus Edwardum Gosnell in placito debiti super demandam xxi li. defendens attachiatus est per [*Blank*]

Curia tenta die Lune xi^o die februaryii 1599.

Matilda Pepwall queritur versus Lucem Edwardes in placito debiti super demandam x li.

(108) Curia tenta die Lune xviii^o die februaryii 1599.

Bridges

Willelmus Gibbes queritur versus franciscum Popham in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. xii s.

Curia tenta die veneris xxii^{do} die februaryii 1599 et adiornatur usque diem mercurii proximum quia festus Sancti Mathias intervenit.

li. con.

Willelmus Snacknayle queritur versus Johannem Dowdall in placito debiti super demandam xiiii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii 5^o die marcii.

Georgius Gibbes et Maria uxor eius administratores omnium bonorum jurium Cattallorum et creditorum que fuerunt nuper Thome Wilde defuncti queruntur versus Ricardum Gillam in placito debiti super demandam v li. v s. viii d.

(108^a) Curia tenta die Lune x^o die marcii 1599.

d Johannes Doughtie queritur versus Thomam Thomas in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xii^o die marcii 1599.

li' con' com' pri'

Benion

Patricius Younge queritur versus Willelmum Lacye in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Curia tenta die veneris xiiii^{to} marcii 1599.

Jacobus Bushe queritur versus franciscum Maddox in placito debiti super demandam iii li.

(109) Curia tenta die Lune xvii^o die marcii 1599.

li. con.

Georgius Whyte queritur versus Rogerum Bowman in placito

Debiti super demandam xxvii li. x s. querens discontinuavit querelam suam xix^o die marcii 1599.

Willelmus ffloyde queritur versus Dominick Coppinger in placito debiti super demandam x s.

Arthurus Tempest queritur versus Rogerum Edson in placito debiti super demandam viii li. vii s. vi d.

(109^d) Johannes Stone queritur versus Thomam Westlye in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

Curia tenta die mercurii ii^{do} die Aprilis.

Com' pri' li' con'

Maria Gittens vidua queritur versus Robertum Colston in placito debiti super demandam xx li. querens discontinuavit querelam suam primo die Augusti 1603.

Willelmus Rockwell queritur versus Johannem Browne in placito debiti super demandam xix li.

(110) Willelmus Vawer queritur versus Owenum Pym in placito debiti super demandam xii li.

Curia tenta die Lune vii^o die Aprilis 1600.

Willelmus Vawer Aldermannus queritur versus Willelmum Lewes in placito debiti super demandam lx li. defendens manucaptus est per Johannem Gunninge mercatorem et Mauricium Edwardes yeoman ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die mercurii ix^o die Aprilis.

franciscus Knight Aldermannus queritur versus Willelmum Dawson in placito debiti super demandam xxviii li.

(110^d) Curia tenta die lune die Aprilis 14th Com' pri'

Matheus Haveland queritur versus Thomam Stermolde in placito debiti super demandam xiii li.

Curia tenta die mercurii 16^o die Aprilis.

Com' pri'

Willelmus Gibbes queritur versus Willelmum Dymock in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li. defendens manucaptus est per Matheum Cable seniore ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxiii^{do} die Aprilis.

d Willelmus Walker queritur versus Ricardum Moore in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

(111) Lune xxviii^o die Aprilis 1600.

Thomas Grubbe generosus admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristol' et Juratus est.

Henricus Baynham draper admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Egidius Penn draper Admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Curia tenta die mercurii ultimo die Aprilis

- 8 Leonardus Vizar queritur versus Tobiam Edmondes in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die veneris secundo die Maii 1600 et quia Johannes Hort maior obiit die Solis viz' quarto die Maii circa horam vii^{am} post meridiem Curia predicta

- (111^d) Tempore Ri:ei Jones Maioris Civitatis Bristoll' insipien' [*sic*] die Lune quinto die maii Anno domini 1600 Annoque Regni Domine nostre Elizabethe dei gracia Anglie ffrauncie et hibernie Regine fidei defensoris etc. xlii^{do} Coram Willelmo Yate et Willelmo Ellis Constabulariis Stapule Civitatis predictae secundum legem mercatorem, ac secundum Consuetudines Civitatis predictae.

Curia tenta die Lune quinto die Maii 1600.

- li. con. d Johannes Barnes queritur versus Johannem Pope in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

Johannes Hopkins queritur versus Rogerum Bowman in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

- (112) li' con'

Benion Johannes Sanford queritur versus Ricardum Moore in placito debiti super demandam liii li. vi s. viii d.

Jacobus Blunt queritur versus Michaellem Willard in placito debiti super demandam x li.

- pi' all 8 Jacobus Blunt queritur versus Willelmum Helme in placito debiti super demandam iiiii li.

- (112^d) Willelmus Colston queritur versus Johannem fflower in placito debiti super demandam lxxx li.

Thomas Knight queritur versus Johannem Readinge in placito transitus super casum ad damnum CC li.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Ricardum Baugh in placito debiti super demandam xxi li. x s.

- (113) Prima Curia post Receptionem Commissionis Stapule tenta die Lune xxiii^{do} die Junii Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xlii^{do}.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxv^{to} die Junii 1600.

Ricardus Smyth queritur versus Robertum Gardner in placito debiti super demandam xvii li. x s.

Johannes Collwey admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est eodem die mercurii.

erens posuit loco suo Johannes Collwey queritur versus Willelmum Ledgegood
Wallis. in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. xiii s.
nion.

(113^d) Curia tenta die lune xxx^o die Junii.

Com' pri'

erens posuit loco suo Willelmus Rockwell queritur versus Ricardum Hall in
: Younge. placito debiti super demandam xx li. defendens manu-
idges. captus est ex assensu querentis per Johannem Dooe et
o: Baldwin. Ricardum Roe ad habendum etc.

Curia tenta die veneris quarto die Julii.

Thomas Slade draper admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Hieronimus Ham armiger admissus est in Libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

Com' pri'

erens posuit loco suo Thomas Slade queritur versus Johannem Ottley in
: Younge. placito debiti super demandam iiii li.
nion.

Leonardus Vizer queritur versus Anthonium Rogers in placito debiti super demandam xl s.

(114) Curia tenta die Lune vii^o die Julii 1600.

Georgius Gibbes et Maria uxor eius administratores omnium bonorum et Cattallorum iurium et Creditorum que nuper fuerunt Thome Wilde defuncti queruntur versus Johannem Joyner in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Curia tenta die mercurii ix^o die Julii 1600.

nion. Hieronimus Ham Armiger queritur versus Jacobum Younge in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

rod. Curia tenta die Lune xiiii^o die Julii.

Willelmus Shore Junior queritur versus Johannem Hunt in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

(114^d) Curia tenta die Lune xxi^o die Julii.

Thomas Hurte queritur versus Ricardum Moore in placito debiti super demandam xx li.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxiii^{eto} die Julii et adiornatur usque diem Lune proximum quia festus Sancti Jacobi intervenit.

Curia tenta die Lune xxviii^o die Julii 1600.

Henricus Sandeford queritur versus Thomam Griffin in placito debiti super demandam viii li. xi s. viii d.

querens posuit Adamus Benion queritur versus Walterum Dowlye in placito
loco suo : Debiti super demandam x li.
Bridges.

(115) Adamus Benion queritur versus Jacobum Ryan in placito debiti super demandam x li.

Johannes Reade queritur versus Johannem Kinge in placito debiti super demandam xlviii s. vi d.

Curia tenta die mercurii xxx^o die Julii.

Jacobus Goodman queritur versus Ricardum Allen in placito debiti super demandam vi s.

(115^d)

Lune quarto die Augusti.

8. querens posuit loco suo Johannes ffowens queritur versus ffranciscum Popham
Geo : Baldwin. in placito Debiti super demandam x li. querens dis-
Benion continuavit querelam suam vii^o die Augusti 1600.

querentes posuerunt loco Robertus Gardner Willelmus Underhill et Ricardus
suo Geo : Baldwin. Stanlie queruntur versus Johannem ffrinde in placito
Benion debiti super demandam C li. defendens manucaptus est
per Matheum Cable yeoman et Christoferum Godman draper ad
defendens habendum etc. predicti querentes discontinuaverunt querelam
posuit versus prefatum defendentem xviii^o die Septembris Anno Regni
loco suo Regine Elizabethe etc. xlii^{do}.

querentes Robertus Gardner Willelmus Underhill et Ricardus Stanlye
posuerunt queruntur versus Edwardum Yarothe in placito debiti super
loco suo demandam C li. defendens manucaptus est per Matheum Cable
Geo : Baldwin. yeoman et Christoferum Godman draper ad habendum etc.
Benion querentes predicti discontinuaverunt querelam versus prefatum
defendentem xviii^o die Septembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe
etc. xlii^{do}.

(116) Robertus Gardiner Willelmus Underhill et Ricardus Stanly queruntur versus Phillippum Hill in placito debiti super demandam C li.

mercurii vi^{to} die Augusti 1600.

li' con'

Com' pri'

querens posuit Willelmus Magothes queritur versus ffranciscum Popham in
loco suo placito debiti super demandam xii li. querens discontinuavit
Jo : Wallis querelam suam vii^o die Augusti 1600.
Shore.

Lune xi^o die Augusti.

Johannes Hopkins Aldermannus queritur versus Robertum Gardner in placito debiti super demandam xxx li.

(116^d) Johannes Hopkins Aldermannus queritur versus Samuelem Clovell' in placito debiti super demandam vii li.

Johannes Hopkins Aldermannus queritur versus Thomam Knight in placito debiti super demandam v li.

Lune xxv^{to} die Augusti.

d Georgius Davis administrator omnium bonorum Cattallorum debitorum Jurium et Creditorum que nuper fuerunt Johannis Cumber defuncti queritur versus Ricardum Williams in placito debiti super demandam iiii li. x s.

erens posuit loco suo: Hieronimus Ham Armiger queritur versus Jacobum
nion Younge in placito debiti super demandam xli li.
endens posuit loco suo. defendens manucaptus est per Thomam Alford Cutler et
Wallis. Jacobum Gough grocer ad habendum etc.

Hieronimus Ham Armiger queritur versus Jacobum Gower in placito debiti super demandam xl li.

(117^d) Hieronimus Ham Armiger queritur versus Ricardum Powle in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Hieronimus Ham Armiger queritur versus Johannem Boulton in placito debiti super demandam CC li.

Curia tenta die veneris quinto die Septembris.

erentes
suerunt
o suo.
con. Georgius Gibbes et Maria uxor eius administratores omnium bonorum debitorum Cattallorum Jurium et Creditorum que fuerunt Thome Wilde defuncti queruntur versus Henricum Croker in placito debiti super demandam viii li.

erentes
suerunt
o suo
all Georgius Gibbes et Maria uxor eius administratores omnium bonorum Catallorum Jurium Creditorum et debitorum que fuerunt nuper Thome Wilde defuncti queruntur versus Willelmum Rawlins in placito debiti super demandam viginti marcarum.

(117¹)

Curia tenta die Lune viii^o die Septembris.

Adamus Benion queritur versus Ricardum Pine in placito debiti super demandam vi li.

Curia tenta die veneris xix^o die Septembris.

d Georgius Davis administrator omnium bonorum cattallorum Jurium debitorum et Creditorum que fuerunt Johannis Cumber nuper defuncti queritur versus Johannem Bushe in placito debiti super demandam xxiii li.

¹ There are two pages numbered 117.

Curia tenta die veneris xxvi^o die Septembris.

querens posuit
loco suo

Geo : Baldwin.

defendens
posuit loco
suo.

pi all

Ricardus Stanfast queritur versus Willelmum Lowe in placito debiti super demandam xlviii li. defendens manucaptus est per Willelmum Harrison Tayler et Thomam Stocke grocer ad habendum etc. Et postea scilicet die veneris viz' xxii^o die octobris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xliiii^o predictus Willelmus Lowe protulit breve domine Regine de privilegio et allocatur etc. et postea scilicet die Lune viz. vi^o die decembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xlv^o predictus querens protulit breve de procedendo et allocatur etc. Et postea scilicet die veneris xvii^o die decembris Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. xlv^o predictus defendens protulit breve domine Regine de habeas corpus etc. et allocatur.

(117a d)

25^o Septembris 1601.

- 1 Walterus Walter Grocer admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 2 Willelmus Jones Grocer admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 3 Willelmus Powell mercator admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.
- 4 Nicholaus Cuffe draper admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et Juratus est.

[118 *blank.*]

(118^d) Burgenses Stapule facti Tempore Ricei Jones maiore xxix^o die Septembris 1600.

- 1 Morganus Williams Ironmonger admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 2 Johannes Butler vintner admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 3 Nicholaus Houlder grocer admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 4 Christoferus Woodward grocer admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 5 Ricardus Birkin Cooper admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 6 Henricus Pickeringe generosus admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 7 Willelmus ffloyde Cardmaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 8 Willelmus Marten mercator admissus est in libertatem Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.

- 9 Petrus Blackborowe dyer admissus est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 10 Johannes Stibbins Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem
Stapule Bristoll' et juratus est.
- 11 Ricardus Marten Sopemaker admissus est in libertatem Stapule
Bristoll' et juratus est.

[There follow twenty-two blank pages, then, on the last page]

Wilelmus Yate maior
Johannes Butcher }
Robert Aldworth } Sheriffes.
Custodes Clavium

Maior electus
Ricardus Cole
Willelmus Hickes
Walterus Standfaste
ffranciscus knighte

Supervisores terrarum
Walterus Standfaste
Johannes Webbe
Willelmus Ellis
Johannes Hopkins

Thomas Aldworthe }
Willelmus Hickes }
Willelmus Ellis } Auditores
Johannes Hopkins } Compoti.
Willelmus Vawer }
Johannes Oliver }

Assistentes in Causis Orphanorum
Mr. Thomas Aldworthe
Mr. Walter Standfaste

Assistentes pro pecuniis Thome White
Mr. Raffe Hurte
Mr. John Oliver
Mr. John Whitson
Mr. Christofer Kedgwin.

Assistentes Cum Maiore et Aldermannis pro admissione
extraneorum in libertatem Bristoll'

Christopherus Kedgwyn

Georgius Snowe

Thomas James

Hugo Griffithe

Thomas James

—
Willelmus Parphey

Willelmus Ellis

—
Johannes Webbe procuratores hospicii apud Laffordes gate.
Willelmus Ellis

—
Thomas Pitcher procuratores hospicii domine Regine de
Mr. John Slye Bristoll'

INDEX OF PERSONS

MENTIONED IN THE CASES.

a Barowe, James, 123
 Abbat, Richard, 225
 a Becke or a Beke, John, of Kendal
 121, 137
 — of Bristol, 123, 134, 159, 168
 Abeck, Nicholas, 174
 Ably, John, 218
 a Bowen, Nicholas, 149, 164
 Abyngdon, Richard, 142, 164, 166,
 167
 Adams, Richard, 154
 Addams, Henry, 193
 — John Till, 176
 — Nicholas, 207
 — Thomas, 217, 220
 Adnettes, Thomas, 111, 160
 Aldworth, John, 180, 199, 200, 208,
 212
 — Robert, 186, 233
 — Thomas, 187, 228
 — Thomas, junior, 227
 Alford, Thomas, 212, 247
 Alfredus, Thomas, 218
 Alkin, William, 219, 222
 Allen, Mathew, 215
 — Richard, 246
 — Robert, 199
 Allworth, John, 125
 Alpe, Walter, 115, 120, 131
 Alstone, John, 104
 a Mayne, John, 111
 a Merlye, Richard, 133
 a Meryke, Philip, 120, 139
 a Morgan, George John, 209
 Andrewes, John, 209, 224
 Angell, John, 187, 190, 191, 195,
 197, 235
 Anthony, Thomas, 238
 Antill, Robert, 219
 Ap Howell, Griffith, 141
 a Power, John, 116
 Ap Parry, Richard, 224
 Ap Philip, John ap Morgan ap
 Jenkyn, junior, of Penkarne, 149
 Ap Powell, William, 121, 151
 Ap Price, Phillip, 229
 Ap Rice, John, 121
 — Ralph, 120, 129
 Ap Richard, David, 133
 — Henry, 115

Ap Roger, Walter, 153
 a Prosser, Walter, 141
 Archer, William, 179, 183, 204
 Arthur, Thomas, 238
 Asche, John, of London, 124, 132
 Asply, Thomas, 227
 Asshe, Helen, 144
 — John, 144
 — Richard, 112, 114, 115
 Asshehurst, Thomas, 104, 143
 Asshelyn, John, 123, 139, 148, 162
 Astin or Austin, John, 216, 231, 235
 Atkins, William, 237
 Atwood, Thomas, 174, 187, 191, 197,
 200, 222, 236
 a Vyntre, Robert, 131, 132, 149
 Aylworth, John, 132, 134, 145
 Ayshley, John, 124

 Badram, George, 158
 Baght, Thomas, 113
 Bagnall, Ralph, 236
 Bailly, John, 148
 Baker, Daniel, 188, 193, 195, 236
 — Edward, 241, 242
 Baldwin, George, 173, *et seq.*
 Ball, John, 103
 — Richard, 180
 — Thomas, 165
 Barero, Robert, 109
 Barker, John, 173, 224, 225, 242
 — Richard, 180, 188, 203, 205, 206
 Barnes, John, 203, 244
 — William, 201, 210, 229, 233, 240
 Barnesley, Nicholas, 238
 Barnsley, Elizabeth, 223
 Baron, Richard, 103, n., 130, 142
 Barret, John, 205, 210
 — Thomas, 198, 204
 Barton, William, 144
 Bartylmewe, John, 123, 137
 Barwell, Thomas, 210, 217
 Basset, William, 166
 Batcok, Thomas, 129
 Baten, Katherine, widow, 149
 Batten, Anthony, 222
 — George, 222
 Baugh, Richard, 244
 Bayly, John, 122
 Baynham, Henry, 244

- Bedowe, William, 157
 Beess, John, Merchant of the Steelyard, 153
 Belchar, John, 133
 Bell, John, 108, 139
 — Thomas, 123
 Benboe, James, 231
 Benet, alias Jonys, David, 166
 — John, 129
 Benger, William, 185, 186, 199
 Benion, Adam, 173, *et seq.*, 190, 246, 247
 Bentlye, Edward, 180, 181, 188, 189, 223
 Beny, alias Kyste, William, 186
 Berde, William, 133
 Berrowe, John, 213
 Besaund, or Beysaund, Robert, 103, n., 118, 121, 134, 147, 169
 Bestian, Thomas, 169
 Bidor, Robert, 237
 Bigges, John, 153
 Bilford, Thomas, 154
 Bingham, Richard, 219
 Birch, alias Lewys, John, 187
 — Mathew, 198
 Bird, Hugh, 114
 — William, 175, 176, 189, 217
 Birkyn, Richard, 146, 167, 248
 Bisse, John, 200, 205
 — Philip, 184, 185, 200, 208, 210, 217, 225, 229
 Blackborowe, Peter, 249
 Blagdon, Thomas, 234
 Blake, Alexander, 187
 — Michael, 194
 — Nicholas, 208, 223, 234
 Blanke, John, 167
 Blount, or Blunt, Maurice, 154, 157
 Blunt, Francis, 185, 218, 224, 235
 — James, 214, 244
 Bodon, Edmund, 216, 218.
 Body, Edward, 117, 156, 158, 170.
 Bosden, Edward, 214, 235
 — Henry, 211
 — Susanna, 235
 Bouell, Thomas, 156
 Boughton, Mary, widow, 214
 — William, 214
 Boulton, John, 222, 247
 Bouwey, Henry, Coverlet-maker, 103, 110, 122, 144, 152, 163
 — Henry, Chandler, 150
 — John, 129
 Bowman, John, 158
 — Roger, 205, 208, 210, 217, 242, 244
 Boydell, Richard, 125
 Boys, Richard, 136
 Bradshawe, Walter, 188, 194, 215, 216
 Brampton, John, 133
 Brasyer, Richard, 110, 114, 138
 Brayne, Richard, 226, 230
 Brent, Humfry, 218
 Bridges, Thomas, 234
 Bright, John, 215
 Britton, John, 132
 Brodribbe, William, 208
 Broke, or Brooke, Henry, 142, 150, 155
 Bromley, Thomas, 229, 231, 233
 Brooke, Thomas, 166, 233
 Browne, Christofer, 207
 — John, 188, 243
 — Margaret, widow, 175
 — Nicholas, 108, 117, 126
 — Nicholas, Constable, 103, 113, 134, 153, 172, n.
 — Thomas, 200
 Bryan, Richard, 129
 Buphill, John, 175
 Burley, Edward, 106
 Burrowes, William, 189
 Bushe, Gregory, 237
 — James, 174, 232, 242
 — John, 181, 198, 247
 — Thomas, 225
 — Walter, 193
 Busher, William, 181, 182
 Bussher, John, 133
 Butcher, John, 208, 233
 Butler, John (1510), 116, 125
 — John (1600), 248
 Button, John, 120
 Byrche, Mathew, 226
 Byrkin, Richard, 135
 Byrwyn, William, 137
 Cable, Mathew, 198, 223, 225
 — Mathew, Senior, 243, 246
 Cabull, Capull or Caple, Thomas, 115, 136, 167
 Callen, Paul, 215
 Callowhill, Thomas, 206
 Canterbury, John, Archbishop of, 181, 237
 Canyng, William, Choristers of, 155
 Caple, John, Mayor, 103, 113
 — John, Constable, 134, 153
 Carsy, or Casey, William, 158, 169, 170
 Carter, John, 208
 — Miles, 215
 Cary, Nicholas, Chaplain, 133
 — Richard, 238
 — William, 216, 222, 238
 Cave, John, 110
 — Droiusius, 122
 Cecil, or Seycell, Thomas, 145, 159
 Cee, Arthur, 148
 Chamber, William, 165, 172

- Chapman, Thomas, alias Taverner,
 alias Schappemour, 130, 138
 — William, 118
 Charde, Hugh, 144
 Chaunce, William, 231
 Chaundler, Robert, 180, 194, 195,
 196, 197, 202, 208
 Chewe, Edmund, 174, 175, 186, 190,
 196, 216, 222, 225
 Childe, Hercules, 173, 200, 232, 236,
 237
 Chubbe, Robert, 107
 Clarke, Edward, 176
 — John, 204, 205
 Clement, John, 129, 144
 — Richard, 230
 — Thomas, 184, 185, 197, 216, 229,
 233
 Clercke, William, 121, 123, 139
 Clerk, 161
 Clovell, Humfry, 183
 — Samuel, 196, 247
 Clun, Richard, 187
 Coggan, Gilbert, 103, 120, 162
 — Nicholas, 219
 Coke, Robert, 154
 — Roger, 172
 — Thomas, 139
 Colas, or Collas, John, 142, 143, 148,
 153, 155, 171
 Cole, John, 129, 141, 175
 — Richard, Alderman, 194, 217
 Collens, John, 213, 231
 Collomer, John, 234
 Collway, John, 201, 245
 Colston, Robert, 184, 187, 189, 191,
 196, 215, 243
 — Richard, 201, 209, 221, 230, 232
 — Thomas, 220, 240
 — Vincent, 184, 194, 195, 197, 208,
 214, 226, 232
 — William, 189, 191, 198, 220, 225,
 240, 241, 244
 Coltherst, Edward, 173, 204
 Colvell, Humphry, 196
 Colyns, Elizabeth, widow, 103
 — Henry, 146, 147
 — John, 103
 — Richard, Cleric, Master of St.
 John the Baptist's Hospital,
 140, 153
 Compton, John, 109, 113
 — William, 174
 Conway, Christofer, 235
 Cooke, Elizabeth, widow, 224
 — Roger, 176, 197, 224
 Cooper, Philip, 193
 Cope, John, 223
 Copland, Cowpland, Coblond or
 Koblond, James, 106, 109, 123,
 127, 161, 162
 Coppinger, Dominick, 243
 Corbett, Richard, 107
 Corbrig, Richard, 143, 161
 Cornelle, John, 156
 Cornell, William, 104
 Corset, Thomas, 133
 Corslye, John, 206
 Corston, or Coston, Hugh, 103, n.,
 120, 128, 136, 141, 145, 150,
 151
 Cory, widow, 160
 — Thomas, 240
 — William, 160, 170
 Cowper, Richard, 141
 Cradok, William, 118, 121
 Crawsha, John, 154
 Crey, William, 232
 Crocker, George, 199, 211
 Croker, Henry, 247
 Crooche, William, 233
 Cuffe, John, 179, 191, 211
 — Nicholas, 248
 Culliner, John, 188, 189
 — Richard, 200
 Cullymore, John, 210
 Cumber, John, 173, 208, 219, 247
 Cunningham, Elizabeth, widow, 226,
 232
 — John, 194, 210, 232
 Dakers, John, 210
 — Thomas, 224
 Dale, Henry, 108, 111, 123, 129, 136,
 141, 142, 147, 155
 — Thomas, 123, 136, 155
 — William, 146, 147, 155, 163, 198
 Daly, Thomas, 126
 Damer, John, 113, 120
 Dane, Austen, 195, 201
 Daniel, John, 233
 Dapshoue, William, 224
 Darbyschere, Thomas, 144
 Daunne, John, 155
 David, Ryse, 161
 — Thomas, 139
 Davis, Abraham, 194, 200, 234
 — George, 231, 238, 247
 — Mathew, 188, 216, 234, 241
 — Thomas, 176, 237
 — Walter, 173, 174, 180, 200
 — William, 188, 205
 Davy, John, junior, 151
 Davys, Thomas, 162
 Dawes, or Dawys, Roger, Constable,
 103, 110, 112, 113, 116, 118,
 119, 122, 124, 128, 135, 138,
 151, 152, 160, 162, 165, 166, 167,
 168, 171
 Dawson, William, 232, 243
 Deane, William, 174, 200
 Dee, Alice, 170
 — Thomas, 193

- Dee, William, 170, 191
 Denis, William, 215
 Dete, or Dey, John, of Wells, 159, 165
 Didmestre, 218
 Diricson, Derek, 184, 218
 Doe, John, 174, 188, 191, 197, 205, 214, 215, 216, 220, 229, 245
 — Richard, 191
 Dole, Joan, 229
 — Richard, 224
 — Thomas, 176, 179, 216
 — William, senior, 231, 235
 — William, junior, 216, 220, 235
 Dolfyn, James, 117, 122
 Doodinge, John, 219
 Douell, Thomas, 168, 172
 Doughtye, Francis, 238
 — John, 222, 229, 242
 Doultynge, Theobald, 133
 Dowdall, John, 242
 Dowlye, Walter, 246
 Drewe, or Trewe, John, 172
 Drury, Robert, 219
 Dune, John, 193
 Dunning, William, 196
 Dye, Thomas, 184
 Dymock, William, 243
- Eaton, Thomas, 234
 Edson, Roger, 218, 221, 243
 Edmondes, Harry, 205
 — Toby, 244
 Edmundes, Margaret, 165
 — William, 165
 Edwardes, Joan, widow, 142
 — John (1510-1511), 110, 111, 118, 119, 149
 — John (1599), 236
 — Henry, 238
 — Luke, 242
 — Maurice, 190, 238, 241, 243
 — Richard, 236
 — William, 142, 148
 Eglesfeilde, John, 194, 196, 218, 222, 240, 241
 — John, junior, 226
 Elbridge, William, 236
 Elery, Thomas, 104
 Elizabeth, Queen, 184, 201
 Elliot, Edward, 197
 Ellis, Henry, 238
 — Humfry, 174
 — Israel, 238
 — Philip, 238
 — Richard, 238
 — Walter, 238
 — William, Alderman, 175, 187, 225
 — William, Constable, 195, 240, 244
 — William, Mayor, 228, 230, 238
 Ellisworthe, Andreas, 144
- Ellyot, Hugh, 104, 105, 111
 Ely, William, 146
 Elyot, John, Mayor, 155, 158, 172
 — Robert, 122
 — Thomas, 114, 127
 Endicott, George, 237
 Erbery, or Yerbury, Jerome, 217, 218, 230
 Eston, James, 226
 Estrefeld, Henry, 130, 143, 145
 — John, Cleric, 129, 145, 159
 — John, merchant, 105, 129
 Ewen, Thomas, 225
- Faireford, or Feyrford, Henry, 113, 142, 152, 167
 Farly, John, 208
 Farmer, Thomas, 200
 Farre, John, 121
 Farrington, Robert, 133
 Fauconer, Thomas, 107, 135
 Fauwynde, Gilbert, 161
 Fawkener, George, 172
 Fawket, Thomas, 229
 Feld, William, 147
 Fellett, Bennet, 174
 Fitzharbert, Humfry, 226, 235, 241
 Fleete, William, 213
 Flemynge, Thomas, 212
 Flemyng, William, 114
 Flower, John, 244
 Floyd, David John, 220, 240
 — William, 243, 248
 Forster, Stephen, 122
 Fortune, Walter, 224
 Fosse, Katherine, 108
 Foster, William, 143
 Fowen, George, 231
 Fowens, John, 174, 221, 229, 231, 240, 246
 Fowler, John, 104
 Fox, Philip, 103, 108, 141
 Foxe, Andrew, 176, 177
 — John, 183, 188, 194, 203
 — Thomas, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200
 Freese, Henry, 136
 French, John, of Bristol, 133
 — John, of Winchelsea, 135
 — Richard, 210
 Frind, John, 178, 246
 Fysshe, William, 156
- Gallway, Geoffrey, 207
 Gardener, Richard, 103, 137
 — Robert, 174, 183, 184, 198, 202, 203, 217, 219, 240, 244, 246
 Gardynier, Richard, 166
 Gaudy, John, 175
 Gaye, Nicholas, 127, 157

- Gaynard, Henry, 145
 Geoffrey, Agnes, widow, 140
 Geffreys, John, 107
 — or Jeffres, William, III, 128,
 131, 137, 138, 141
 George, Richard, 175, 185, 202, 206,
 207, 223
 — Richard, junior, 238
 Geoffreys, William, 168
 Gerard, alias Jarret, Thomas, 200
 Gervys, John, 133, 158, 161, 170
 Geynerd, Thomas, 157
 Gibbes, George, 238, 242, 245, 247
 — John, 175
 — Mary, 242, 245, 247
 — Philip, 179
 — William, 208, 242, 243
 Gillam, Richard, 242
 Gittens, Geoffrey, 201
 — John, 186, 201, 202
 — Mary, widow, 243
 Gleson, Israel, 175
 Goare, or Gore, Margaret, 186, 216,
 224
 Goddell, Clement, 241
 Godman, Christofer, 227, 246
 Godwin, Joan, 180
 — William, 180
 Goldsmith, John, merchant, 177,
 178
 Goodman, Henry, 223
 — James, 204, 246
 — Thomas, 218
 Gosnell, Edward, 242
 Gouldesmyth, John, Cleric, 177, 178
 Gouldesmythe, Robert, 175
 Gough, Giles, 205, 221, 230
 — Gooddisse, 198
 — James, 247
 — Mary, 198
 — Peter, 222
 — Richard, 198
 Gower, James, 247
 Greaves, Robert, 174, 188
 Grece, Richard, 226, 237
 Greece, William, 223
 Greene, John, 183, 229
 — William, 229, 231
 Gregory, James, 148
 — John, 223
 Grene, Henry, 134
 — Jeronimus, 154
 — Joan, 129
 — John, 129, 134
 — Robert, 133, 147
 Grenefeld, or Greynfeld, John, 122,
 163
 Greves, Thomas, 205, 225, 238
 — William, 205, 224
 Griffin, Thomas, 246
 Griffith, David, 146
 — Elizabeth, widow, 224, 235
 Griffith, or Griffen, Henry, 180, 181,
 182, 183
 — Hugh, 200, 224
 — John, Brewer (1509), 104, 108,
 111, 139, 143, 160, 162, 170,
 171, 172
 — John, Butcher (1513), 172
 — John, Innkeeper (1599), 241
 — John (1595), 179
 — Michael, 157
 — Thomas, 146
 — William, 195, 201, 202, 203, 205,
 213, 220, 221, 223, 225, 232
 Grubbe, Thomas, 243
 Gun, William, 145
 Guninge, John, 191, 211, 214, 243
 Gwynn, Philip, 204, 237
 Gyllat, Thomas, 118
 Gyrothe, William, 154
 Hailwyn, Roger, 126
 Haklet, Richard, 157
 Hall, Alice, 219
 — James, 206
 — John (1513), 111, 168
 — John (1597), 211
 — John, junior, 172
 — Richard, 216, 218, 219, 245
 — Richard, of London, 117, 122,
 132
 — Simon, 237
 Halle, George, 172, 205
 Ham, Jerome, 245, 247
 Hamlyn, Robert, 183
 Hamonde, Thomas, 193, 241
 Hanshawe, John, 160
 Hardwever, John, 143
 Harold, Cornelius, 117, 153
 Harris, Christofer, 212
 — George, 236
 Harrison, John, 174, 187, 190, 203,
 218, 223
 — William, 181, 187, 218, 248
 Harrold, William, 172
 Harrys, Henry, 115
 — John, Grocer (1512), 162
 — John (1597), 208
 — Thomas, 111
 — Robert, 133, 155
 — William, 208, 237
 Hart, Henry, 111
 Harte, John, 179
 — Thomas, 150
 Harvord, William, 223
 Hasell or Hassell, William, 194, 200,
 240
 Hasselle, Richard, 215
 Hassle, or Hassolde, Ralph, 208,
 234
 Haswell, John, 180
 Hathway, John, 140

- Haveland, Mathew, 175, 223, 243
 Hawkins, William, 223, 225
 Haynes, Thomas, 204
 — William, 114, 117, 156, 170
 Hayward, Thomas, 227, 228
 Heathcott, or Hethcott, James, 208,
 219, 222
 Hed, or Hedde, John, 231, 235
 Hedges, Simon, 197
 Hellier, John, 178
 Helme, William, 244
 Hemmynge, Edmund, 107, 128, 149,
 150, 161
 Hereford, Edward, 179, 200, 201
 Heyman, Edward, 169
 Heymond, Edmund, 121
 Heyward, Thomas, 175
 Hickman, Mathew, 185
 Hicks, William, 224
 — William, Constable, 228, 230
 Higgins, William, 199, 203
 Higgins, John, 173, 206, 216, 217,
 223, 235
 Hill, Anthony, 202
 — John, Cutler (1512), 154
 — John (1595), 174, 191
 — Peter, 190, 198, 217
 — Philip, 199, 246
 — Richard, 224
 — Robert, 133
 Hills, Philip, 229, 233
 Hilstone, Alice, widow, 152
 Hobbes, Margery, 174
 Hobson, Henry, 212
 Hoby, Richard, 115
 — Richard, Constable, 132, 155,
 172
 Hogges, Thomas, 162
 Holbyn, Thomas, 174
 Holcombe, Thomas, 217
 Holland, George, 197, 213, 231
 Hollester, Edward, 177, *et seq.*, 192
 — Thomas, 186
 Holloway, or Holloway, John, 211,
 212
 Holwell, Thomas, 115
 Hopkins, John, 204, 207, 210, 216,
 232, 234, 242, 244
 — John, Alderman, 246, 247
 — Thomas, 176, 183, 184, 206, 211,
 213
 — William, 176, 177, 184, 185, 206,
 211
 — William, junior, 206, 211, 213
 Horte, John, 184, 220, 238, 242
 — John, Mayor, 240, 244
 Horve, John, 175
 Hotton, or Hutton, John, 108, 110,
 113, 120, 137
 Houlder, Nicholas, 220, 235, 248
 Huchyns, or Houchyns, Richard, 131,
 143, 144
 Huggens, Richard, 203
 Hughes, John, 146
 Hunt, John, 220, 236, 245
 — Thomas, 220, 232
 — William, 218
 Hunter, Agnes, 218
 — William, 218, 220, 222, 231
 Huntley, Ancelin, 219
 Hurte, Thomas, 245
 Hutton, John, 139
 — Robert, Sheriff, 129, 132
 Hyll, Joan, 135
 — Thomas, 135
 Hyman, Walter, 133
 Hylton, Hugh, 129

 Jackson, Miles, 216
 Jaferes, Thomas, 127
 Jakson, Ralph, 160
 James, Thomas, 178, 206, 216, 217,
 229
 Jarret, alias Gerard, Thomas, 200
 Jauncy, John, 110, 134
 Jayne, John, 202
 Jenkyns, Thomas, *vide* Gynkins.
 Jeusse, Ghelisius, 133
 Jewell, Thomas, 196
 Jeynes, John, 186, 206, 210, 212,
 223, 232, 235
 Jeynx, William, 133
 Johannes, Jonas, 156
 John, Thomas, 121
 Johnes, David, 148
 — John, 166
 — Thomas, 146, 147, 161, 164, 169
 — William, 145
 Johns, John, 104
 Johnson, Geoffrey, Sergeant, 144
 — Nicholas, 196, 200
 — William, 125, 159
 Jones, Hugh, Brewer (deceased before
 1510), 109, 141
 — Hugh (1596), 198
 — James, 188
 — John, 214
 — Katherine, widow, 109, 141
 — Rice, 220, 248
 — Rice, Mayor, 244
 — Richard, 200, 207
 — Robert, 222, 241
 — Thomas, 184
 — William, 209, 248
 Jonys, alias Benet, David, 166
 — John, 154
 — Thomas, 161
 — William, 133
 Joyner, Anselm, 233
 — John, 245
 Justice, Roger, 196

 Kave, Nicholas, 151

Kaynsham, alias Kidwelliter, Jesse,
234
— John, 187, 204
Kedgwin, Christofer, 206, 223, 236
Keduelle, or Kidwelly, alias,
Kyngsam, Thomas, 152, 157,
158, 163, 167
Keims, Roger, 193
Keke, Richard, 214
Kelloway, John, 232
Kempe, Christofer, 188
Kemys, John, 154, 164
Kent, Patrick, 149
— William, 184, 199, 204
Kere, John, 162
— William, 165
Ketlewell, alias Tayler, David, 219
Keynes, John, 110, 153
Keynesham, William, Abbot of,
118
Kinge, John, 246
Kirswell, or Kerswell, Alexander,
227, 232, 233
Kitchen, Abell, 238
Knight, Francis, 196
— Francis, Constable, 173
— Francis, Alderman, 235, 243
— Thomas, 225, 233, 236, 244,
247
Knyght, Richard, 112
Kymulton, Walter, 119
Kyngston, Joan, 106, 130
— John, 138, 161
— Margaret, widow, 138
— Philip, 130
— William, 106, 130
Kyppek, William, 119, 125
Kyste, William, 116
— alias Beny, William, 186

Lacye, William, 242
Lambe, John, 154
Lambell, Nicholas, 116
Lane, Thomas, 124
Langley, Katherine, widow, 123,
163
— Maria, widow, 186, 188, 190, 102,
216, 219, 220, 224, 226
— Thomas, 234, 240
— Toby, 175, 176
Lansdon, Thomas, 212, 216, 233
Larkin, Edmund, 235
Lauder, William, 165
Laurence, David, 150
— John, 150
Lavington, William, 185, 189, 236,
237
Ledgegood, William, 245
Leighton, Nicholas, 241
Leman, John, 229
Lewes, Edward, 180, 240

Lewes, Edward, junior, 203, 204, 210,
226
— Henry, 218
— Thomas, 133
— William, 243
Lewys, alias Birch, John, 187
Leynam, Richard, 154
Leyson, David, 131, 139, 157
Lions, William, 237
Lisset, William, 199, 204, 205
Littlehalls, Edward, 184, 185, 222
— Thomas, 184
Littlelee, Edward, 199
Lloid, John, 107, 154
Lloyd, David John, 179, 210
Long, Nicholas, 122
Longe, Edward, 191, 197, 203, 210, 225
Lorde, John, 106, 137, 159
Love, John, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185,
188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196,
197, 200, 201, 205, 207, 210,
215, 224, 234
Lovyate, Edward, 124, 139, 148
Lowe, William, 176, 177, 178, 183,
204, 215, 217, 223, 248
Lylle, Lady, 164
Lytle, Richard, 173
Lyons, Louis, 171
— Margaret, 171

Macham, or Machin, Benedict, 203,
218
Maddock, or Maddox, Francis, 179,
203, 207, 233, 236, 242
Magges, John, 191, 195, 200, 220
Magothes, William, 246
Marchall, Thomas, 152
Marcom, William, 212
Markes, Thomas, 203, 215
Marler, Thomas, 117, 122, 128
Marshall, Alice, 226
— Giles, 183, 204, 215, 229
— John, merchant (1509), 106, 108,
110, 111, 112, 115, 127
— John (1598), 226, 229
Marsham, John, 135
Marten, William, 248
Martyn, John, 171
— William, 192
Mascall, John, 197
— Richard, 198
Massebroke, Richard, 103
Mathewe, John, 105
Mathewes, Anna, 228
— Margaret, widow, 208, 209, 211,
212, 230, 233
— Richard, 249
— Robert, 208, 209, 211
Maudewyk, John, 118, 124
Mayo, Abraham, 202, 212
Meager, William, 177

- Mellen, Thomas, 173
 Meloure, Robert, 139
 Menesee, John, 206
 Meredyth, Lewes, 240
 — Owen, 211, 225
 Merston, Thomas, 140
 Millard, Adam, 230
 — Raphael, 196
 Miryfield, Thomas, 103
 Mollens, Richard, 112, 127, 128, 150, 161
 Monoux, George, of London, 126
 — William, 170
 Morcott, Hugh, 231
 More, Thomas, 133
 — William, 141
 Morgan, David, 240
 — Giles, 215
 — William, 240
 Morly, George, 177
 — John, 177
 Moore, Richard, 243, 244, 245
 — Thomas, 200
 Moorecock, Hugh, 194
 Morris, Edward, 222
 Mumforde, George, 216
 Murelle, Walter, 155
 Murforde, George, 188
 Murriens, William, 201
 Myddleton, Reginald, 139
 Mytton, Henry, 114, 127, 130
- Nayler, Roger, 222
 Neade, Arthur, 229
 Neales, Alexander, 214
 Nele, William, 118, 119, 158, 164
 Nelmes, Thomas, 175
 Newe, Roger, 156
 Newman, John the first, 108, 110, 111, 137, 155, 159, 164
 — John the second, 103, 104, 106, 112, 115, 120, 136, 146, 164
 Newson, Nicholas, 174
 Nicholls, Edward, 202, 222
 — Katherine, widow, 222
 Nitingall, or Nytingall, Edward, 179, 196
 None, or Nowne, David, 122, 137, 139
 Nycolles, John, 110
- Oldfeild, Owfeilde, or Ooldfeild, Walter, 193, 202, 203, 221
 Oldfeilde, David, 221
 Oliver, Elizabeth, 222, 224, 230, 231
 — John, 199, 214, 222, 224, 231
 Olyvere, John, 116, 126
 Orrenge, Stephen, 231
 Otes, John, 151
 Ottley, John, 245
- Pacy, Thomas, 158
 Page, Richard, 177, 219, 220
 Palmer, John, 125, 150
 Panter, or Pantor, Arthur, 200, 209, 215
 — Gabriel, 225
 Parker, Thomas, 229
 — William, 177, 178
 Partriche, William, 167
 Parphey, George, 194
 — Henry, 194
 — John, 194
 — William, Mayor, 173, 179, 194
 — William, Constable, 195
 — William, junior, 194
 Parry, Thomas, 240
 Paunton, John, 140
 — Peter, 109, 113, 118, 126, 138, 139, 147, 148, 151, 169
 Pavy, John, 142, 145, 148, 161, 162
 Payn, John, 161
 Payne, or Paine, Alice, 201, 222, 225
 — John, senior, 109
 — or Paine, Nicholas, 221, 222, 225, 240, 241
 — Thomas, 115
 Payton, Arthur, 229
 Peacock, or Pecok, Henry, 133, 134, 144, 152, 167
 Pearde, Hugh, 191, 194
 Peche, John, 133
 Peerson, Pierson, or Pereson, John, 116, 123, 128, 130, 150, 157, 169
 Pendigrace, Robert, 180, 184
 Penn, Giles, 244
 Penson, Thomas, 142, 155
 Pensfurd, William, 225
 Pepwall, Matilda, 203, 242
 — Michael, 187
 — John, 199, 218
 Perrye, James, 174
 Perryman, Henry, 241
 Petfeild, John, 210
 Petty, Peter, 220
 Petwyn, Walter, 154
 Phelipz, Richard, 126-7
 Philippes, John, 144
 Phillippes, Edward, 209
 — George, 200
 — Hugh, 169
 — Thomas, 203
 Phippen, Hercules, 175, 176, 202
 Phippes, William, 215
 Pickeringe, Henry, 248
 Pierce, Edward, 241
 Piers, Thomas, 136
 Pill, William, 208
 Piper, Nicholas, 109
 Pitcher, or Pytcher, Thomas, 173, 193, 199, 225, 240
 Pitt, Ciceley, widow, 221, 226, 233

Pitt, Christofer, 186, 226
 — Thomas, 189, 197, 198, 230, 233, 240
 Pollard, Joan, 122
 — Martin, 122
 Poody, William, 202
 Popam, Robert, 105
 Pope, John, 244
 Popham, Francis, 242, 246, 247
 Popley, John, Mayor, 115, 118, 132
 — John, Constable, 155, 172
 — John, junior, Scholar of Oxford, 133
 — William, 133
 Porter, Robert, 188
 Potell, John, 135, 149
 Powell, John, 236
 — William, 190, 248
 Powle, Richard, 205, 238, 247
 Prestwood, Henry, 155
 Price, Peter, 179
 Priddy, William, 180, 192, 199, 228
 Prin, Thomas, 214
 Prince, 237
 Prior, Richard, 201
 Pritchard, Henry, 174
 Proobert, Thomas, 232
 Pryvatt, Thomas, 128
 Purnell, Thomas, 225, 230
 Pyme, Owen, 243
 Pyne, Richard, 195, 247
 Pynn, Thomas, 200, 201
 Pyrk, William, 112, 148
 Pyry, Thomas, 114

Querke, or Quyrk, John, 108, 148
 Quyrk, David, 127

Rawlins, Matilda, 219
 — William, 193, 196, 219, 247
 Raynold, John, 141, 146
 Reade, John, 211, 223, 246
 — Laurence, 193, 219, 233, 237
 — Morgan, 202
 — Sarah, widow, 233, 237
 — Robert, 230, 233, 237
 Readinge, John, 177, 187, 192, 197, 198, 215, 244
 Rede, Thomas, 135
 Redman, John, 114, 155
 Ricart, John, 131
 — Philip, 103 and n., 115 and n., 119, 126, 131, 154, 158
 — William, 115 and n., 126, 127
 Rice, Thomas, 120
 Richard, the Guardian of the Minor Friars of Bristol, 160
 Richardes, George, 179, 180, 183, 184, 192, 201, 202, 210, 234
 — Henry, 234

Rider, John, 185
 Robertes, Alice, 223
 — John, 220
 — Henry, 211, 218, 225, 228, 232, 235
 Rocheford, Edmund, 165
 Rockwell, Thomas, 199
 — William, 216, 230, 243, 245
 Rodgeris, Richard, 126
 Roe, Henry, 205, 211, 218, 223, 233, 236
 — Richard, 174, 197, 220, 229, 245
 Rogers, Anthony, 245
 — Katherine, widow, 240, 241
 — Richard, 223, 241
 Rope, John, 127, 139
 — William, 112
 Ropper, Robert, 113
 Rothell, John, 175, 179, 189, 191, 199, 211
 Rowberowe, John, 184
 Rowe, William, 226
 Rowlonde, John, Mayor, 134, 142, 150, 153, 154
 Rowlowe, Robert, 108, 111, 137
 Roynon, Thomas, 131, 154
 Russell, Robert, 142
 — William, 111
 Ryan, James, 246
 Rys, Margaret, widow, 107
 — Walter, 107

Sandeford, John, 181, 220, 244
 — Henry, 195, 221, 228, 241, 246
 Sanders, Thomas, 199
 Sare, John, 110, 128, 137, 138, 151, 155
 Saterford, William, 206, 211
 Saunders, Joan, 200
 — John, 157
 — Thomas, 200
 — William, 154
 Sawndrys, Roger, 124
 Sayer, William, 209, 223
 Schappemour, alias Tavernar, alias Chapman, Thomas, 138
 Schorlye, Robert, 231
 Seggefard, Edmund, 128
 Serche, Thomas, 160
 Sessell, or Syssell, David, 124, 235
 Severne, John, 231
 Seward, Bartholomew, 226
 Seycelle, Thomas, 145, 159
 — William, 160
 Shadwell, Richard, 113
 Sharpe, John, 220
 Sheppard, John, 216
 Shepwarde, or Sheparde, Nicholas, 145, 156
 Sherman, William, 199, 202

- Sheward, Robert, 227
 Shipman, John, 129, 131, 150
 — William, 137
 Shore, William, 183, 188, 238
 — William, junior, 245
 Side, William, 187
 Simons, Thomas, 219
 Sissol, John, 179
 Skelk, William, 154
 Skynner, William, 151
 Slade, Thomas, 245
 — William, 175, 176, 220, 234
 Slocombe, John, 181, 186, 188, 192,
 195, 216, 217, 229, 231, 234,
 235, 241
 Sly, John, 173, 174, 175
 Smale, William, 151
 Smyth, Edmund, 114, 138
 — John, Mercer (1509), 107, 112,
 119
 — John (1595), 172, 179, 220, 240
 — Paul, 150, 154
 — Richard, 244
 — Robert, Surgeon, 115
 — Robert, Tailor, 166
 — William, carrier, of Barton, 126
 — William, Towker, 139, 164, 165
 — William, of Cullompton, 172
 Snacknaye, William, 237, 238,
 242
 Snygge, Alice, 149
 — John, 118
 — Thomas, 149
 Sodbury, William, 123
 Somer, Robert, 123
 Someres, Richard, 141
 Sowdeley, Laurence, 161
 Sowthall, Richard, 172
 Sperfford, John, 111
 Sperren, Thomas, 241
 Spicer, Edward, 200
 — John, 224
 Spryntte, Thomas, 121, 137-8, 144
 Spyce, John, 130
 Stacke, Thomas, 138
 Stacy, Nicholas, 173
 Stalwarde, William, 147
 Stanfast, Thomas, 191
 — Richard, 248
 Stanlack, or Stanlake, William, 177,
 205, 208, 236
 Stanlie, Richard, 246
 Staunton, Edward, 110
 — or Stawnton, John, 149
 — John, senior, 152, 167
 — John, junior, 133, 141, 150, 152,
 158, 159
 Stermolde, Thomas, 243
 Stephens, Michael, 139
 — Thomas, 121, 160, 163, 166
 Stibbins, John, 184, 232, 234, 249
 Stidman, George, 214
 Stidman, John, 174, 204, 221
 Stock, Thomas, 197, 201, 208, 248
 Stoke, Thomas, 221
 Stone, Anthony, 226, 229
 — John, 180, 185, 186, 189, 191, 194,
 208, 217, 220, 240, 243
 — Robert, 174
 Stowte, or Stutt, Arnold, 116, 117,
 123, 124, 141
 — William, 125
 Stradlinge, Hugh, 187, 208
 Strange, Robert, 204, 229, 230
 Stratford, William, 205, 222
 Strowde, Thomas, senior, 234
 Sutton, Richard, 106
 Swyft, Thomas, 117, 172
 Sydwel, John, 162
 Symons, or Symondes, Richard, 107,
 128, 131, 142, 148, 165, 169
 Taillour, John, 141, 163
 — Nicholas, 107
 — William, Tanner, 159, 166, 167
 Talpe, Alice, 140, 143
 Tappe, John, 183
 — Thomas, 200
 Tasker, Richard, 188
 Tavernar, alias Chapman, alias
 Schappemour, Thomas, 130, 138
 Tayler, alias Ketlewell, David, 219
 — Thomas, 185
 Taylour, William, 149
 Tempest, Arthur, 234, 243
 Tey, or Young, John, 109
 Teynt, Robert, 233
 Thikket, Griffith, 158
 Thomas, Philip, 183, 194, 196, 199,
 222, 237
 — Thomas, 185, 221, 230, 242
 Thomlins, Lewis, 188, 192, 200
 Thorne, Robert, 116, 127, 136, 146
 150, 151, 163
 — Nicholas, 240
 — William, 125, 143
 Thurkell, Michael, 186
 Thurston, John, 206
 Tournpeny, Thomas, 114, 116
 Tovy, Richard, 206
 Townsende, William, 236
 Travers, Thomas, 184
 Travis, Thomas, 180
 Treherne, Philip, 190
 Tristram, John, 233
 Tucke, Philip, 194
 Turner, John, 144, 148
 — Thomas, 207
 — William, 213
 Tyson, Thomas, 110, 119, 120, 124,
 126
 Tyther, Thomas, 186, 191
 Tytherton, Richard, 180, 181

- Underhill, William, 246
 Unisen, Roger, 233
 Usher, Thomas, 203

 Vaghan, David, 105, 118, 122, 123,
 128, 133, 134, 140, 165, 167, 168
 — John, 104, 105, 111, 117, 129,
 134, 143, 145, 159
 — John, Constable, 118, 132
 — Richard, 105, 117, 138
 — Thomas, 130, 141, 143, 151, 168,
 225
 — William, 154, 165
 Van, Thomas, 242
 Vawer, William, 188, 224, 241, 243
 Vizar, Leonard, 176, 180, 188, 189,
 190, 191, 192, 209, 213, 214, 215,
 222, 223, 226, 232, 236, 241,
 244, 245

 Wace, John, 126
 Wade, Anthony, 236
 Wakeley, Thomas, 232, 234
 Walker, Thomas, 116, 133, 165
 — William, bailiff of Lady Lyle, 164
 — William, 175, 178, 243
 Wall, Margery, widow, 215
 Wallis, John, 179, 195, 207
 — William, 180, 183, 184, 186, 191,
 192, 193, 195, 213, 216
 Walter, Richard, 172
 — Walter, 248
 Walton, William, 199, 203
 Ward, Thomas, 209
 Warde, Nicholas, 163
 — Thomas, 199, 210
 Warden, Andreas, 154
 Warford, William, 210
 Warren, Mathewe, 217, 229
 Waters, Hugh, 206, 222
 Watkins, John, 173
 — Jonas William, 207
 — Thomas, 187, 208, 215
 Watkyns, George, 194
 — William, 133
 Wattes, Elen, widow, 139
 — James, 194, 196
 Waynewright, William, 189, 210, 217
 Weale, Humfry, 206, 237
 — Robert, 183, 194, 204, 221
 Weaver, William, 199
 Webbe, Joanna, widow, 114
 — John, Mayor, 213, 222, 226
 — John, Mayor-Elect, 212
 — John, Constable, 173, 228, 230
 — Robert, 198
 — William, 183, 190, 208
 Welche, Richard, 178, 193
 Welles, William, junior, 188
 Welshe, James, 175, 223

 Welshe, Richard, 185, 200
 Weshe, Thomas, 180
 Weste, George, 176, 180, 186, 187,
 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 204, 215
 Westlye, Thomas, 243
 Weynhows, William, 133
 Whight, Vincent, 147
 White, Richard, 126, 164
 — Thomas, 211, 233, 234
 — William, 106, 125
 Whitson, John, 175
 Whyston, Katherine, widow, 162
 — Nicholas, 162
 Whytacre, Henry, 203
 Whyte, George, 207, 220, 225, 243
 — John, 159, 107
 — Patrick, 234
 Whytson, Christofer, 202
 Wickham, Elizabeth, widow, 186
 — Thomas, 208
 Wiggins, William, 196
 Wilcocke, Thomas, 207
 Wilcox, Thomas, 191
 Wilde, Thomas, 186, 196, 200, 205,
 206, 207, 242, 245, 247
 Wilkins, George, 210, 237
 Willard, Adam, 205
 — Michael, 244
 Willes, Thomas, 202
 Willet, Abraham, 205
 — John, 173, 191, 205
 — Thomas, 207
 Williams, David, 128, 133
 — Geoffrey, 109
 — George, 238
 — John, Brewer (1509), 104, 119,
 122, 126, 136, 140, 141, 146,
 152, 155, 157, 165-166
 — John (1597), 206, 208, 229, 241
 — Morgan, 248
 — Richard, 188, 192, 197, 201, 203,
 236, 240, 247
 — Thomas, weaver (1510), 115
 — Thomas, merchant (1596), 194
 — Robert, 173, 211
 — Walter, 101, 174, 190, 198, 221,
 222
 Wilson, Lawrence, 217, 221, 237
 — Richard, 237, 238
 Wodd, Thomas, 107
 — William, 136
 Wodward, Richard, 160
 Wodyngton, James, 131, 134
 Wood, John, 233
 Woodson, Richard, 220
 Woodward, Christofer, 248
 Worley, or Whirley, John, 115, 116,
 153
 — Robert, 122, 125, 161
 — Roger, 114, 115, 118, 157, 158
 Wossley, William, 110
 Wright, Anna, widow, 226

- Wright, Erasmus, 202, 203
 — Ralph, 173, 198, 206, 220, 235
 — Richard, 193, 208
 Wyet, William, 197
 Wykes, John, 114
 Wylkins, John, 134
 Wyllys, John, 160
 — Thomas, 117, 132
 Wynoll, Nicholas, 195, 196, 218, 220, 221
 Wynter, Richard, 188
 Wytcherly, Walter, 231

 Yate, Henry, 211, 231, 232
 — Thomas, 154, 157, 201
 — William, 177, 186
 — William, Mayor, 195, 201, 212
 — William, Constable, 213, 224, 238, 244
 — William, Alderman, 229

 Yateman, Thomas, 127
 Yeman, William, 220, 223
 Yeomans, or Yemans, William, 179, 185, 187, 233
 Yerbury, or Erbery, Jerome, 217, 218, 230
 Yerrothe, or Yarothe, Edward, 174, 187, 193, 208, 231, 246
 Yevans, Richard, 212
 Yong, William, 158, 216
 York Richard, 114
 Young, Jocosa, widow, 123
 — or Tey, John, 109
 — John, 196, *et seq.*, 236
 — Patrick, 173, 202, 207, 225, 226, 242
 — Thomas, 152
 Younge, James, 188, 193, 208, 235, 245, 247
 — Phillippa, widow, 236

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

Acton Burnell, Statute of, 16, 42,
43
Process not Law Merchant, 43-44
Admissions to membership of a
Staple, 61, 117, 133, 153, 172,
179, 194, 202, 211, 226, 238,
248
Almain merchants, 7, 16, 42
Amiens, 13
Antwerp, 4, 8, 12, 18, 25
Ardenborough, 12, 39
Attachment in Staple Courts and by
Law Merchant, 33, 81, 82, 83
Attornies in Staple Courts and in
Law Merchant, 33, 88, 89

Bannebury, John, 93
Bardi, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 71
Barnstable, 154
Bayonne, merchants of, 7
Beauflour, Geoffrey, 97
Berewyk, William de, 68
Berkshire, Sheriff of, 97, 98, 99
Bettoyne, Richard of, 20, 21
Blanket, Edmund, 76, 98
— Thomas, 72, 73
Bordeaux, 95
Borough Customs, and relations to
Law Merchant, 37, 38
Boston, 70.
Staple of, 28
Brabant, 4, 8, 39, 40
Bremdon, Richard, 76
Bristol.
Alien merchants at, 28, 68, 74
Augustinian Friars at, 76
Castle, 46, 70
Consuetudines, 37, 79
Customs Revenue, 68, *et seq.*
Gild Merchant, 66, 67
Mayor of, 37, 48, 60, n.i.
Mayor of the Staple of, 52 n., 53,
60 n.i., 64, 75, 91, 93, 96, 98,
100, 101
Election of, 28, 58
Men of, *vide* :
Bannebury, John.
Beauflour, Geoffrey.
Berewyk, William de.
Blanket, Edmund.
— Thomas.

Bristol. Men of, *vide* :
Bremdon, Richard.
Candever, John.
Cobyngdon, John.
Colston, Thomas.
Derby, Walter.
Draper, Thomas.
Esterfeld, John.
French, Reginald.
Gotereste, or Spicer, John.
Grayndon, John.
Hawkys, John.
Inhyme, Richard.
Knappe, Thomas.
Kyngstone, Philip.
Norton, Thomas.
Parrys, Thomas.
Spelly, Elias.
Spicer, Richard.
Turtle, Roger.
Tylly, Thomas de.
Wycombe, John de.
Wymundham, Richard.
Minor Friars of, 160
Staple of, 27, 64, *et seq.*
Admissions to, 61, 62, 117,
153
Alien members of, 28, 77
Chiefly a judicial franchise, 75,
76
"Strangers" members of, 153,
154, 172
Staple Court of, 56, 61, 63
Procedure in, 79, *et seq.*
Staple Court books at, 1, 62, 63,
78, *et seq.*
Staple Oath at, 58, 59
Tolzey Court of, 37, 61, 80
Trade of, 64, *et seq.*
Weaving at, 69, 73, 74
Wine trade at, 66, 70
Bruges, 4, 10, 11, 42.
English merchants at, 8, 14, 18,
19, 21, 26, 49, 51, 52
Governor of English merchants
at, 51
John Simondesson of, 27
Staple Court of, 82, 85, 88

Calais, 52, 55, 56, 65, 76, 96
Candever, John, 93

Canterbury.

- Archbishop of, 91
- Staple of, 28
- Cardiff, Staple of, 64
- Carta Mercatoria, 7, 16, 22, 25, 41, 47
- Chancery, 28, 43, 44, 46, 49, 56, 63, 79, 89, 92, *et seq.*
- Charleton, John de, 18, 20
- Charter-party, 55, 81, 111, 168, 170
- Clonmell, 127
- Cobyngdon, John, 76, 100
- Cocket Seal, 9
- Colston, Thomas, 93
- Compurgation, and the Law Merchant, 34, 35, 36
- Cullompton, 172
- Customs Revenue, 22, 23, 25, 27, 40, 41, 52, 68, 70

Damages for non-payment of loans, 87

- Dartmouth, 74
- Dene, William de, 17
- Derby, Walter, 76
- Despenser, Hugh, the Younger, 20, 21, 64
- Distrain of Land, 45 n.1, 47
- Dordrecht, 9, 10, 13 n., 25, 71
- Draper, Thomas, 95

Earnest-penny, 30, 32

- Edward I, 6, 7, 8, *et seq.*, 10, 13 n., 39, 40, 49, 68
- Edward II, 4, 16, *et seq.*
- Edward III, 21, 22, 23, *et seq.*
- Elizabeth, Queen, 91
- Esterfeld, John, 100
- Exeter, 74, 80, 98

Fair Bonds, 43, 49

- Fair Courts, of Champagne, 49
- Flanders, 16, 17, 18, 25, 66-68, 72
- English merchants in, 7, 8, 9, 14, 40
- Margaret of, 1, 41, 42
- Fleta, 32 n. 8, 35, 44
- France, 15, 49
- Philip IV, 6, 39
- French, John, 100
- French, Reginald, 52 n., 72, 76, 100
- Friscobaldi, 7, 16, 68
- Frompton, Walter, 52 n., 76

Gascony, 72, 73

- Gloucestershire, Sheriff of, 100, 101
- Gotereste, alias Spicer, John, 75
- Grayndon, John, 97

Gregory, John, 95

Grocers, of London, 59

Hamburg, merchants of, 39

Hanse merchants, 74, *vide* also Steelyard.

Hanse flamande, 7

Hautysford, Richard, 93

Hawkys, John, 100

Henry III, 5, 39

Holland, 9-13, 39

Hull, 64, 70

Inhyme, Richard, 100

Inquest, 36, 85

Interest on loans, 87

Italian merchants, 26, 71

John, King, 5

Jury of the moiety, 36, 41, 47, 49, 57

Kendal, 121, 137

Kenilworth, Ordinance of, 20

Kenne, John, 100, 101

Keynsham, Abbot of, 118

Knappe, Thomas, 93

Kygstone, Philip, 100

Law Merchant, 31, *et seq.*

Differences from Statute Merchant, 43-44

Lombards, 44

London, 6, 22, 43, 70, 72, 74, 75, 99

Customs of, 37, 42, 45

Mayor of, 48

Mayor's Court of, 37, 46

Merchants of, 30

Lucca, merchants of, 7

Lynn, 28, 30

Magna Carta, 23, 32 n. 8

Malines, 10, 13 n.

Malwayn, John, 51

Market Overt, 32

Merchant Adventurers, 74

Of Bristol, 2 n., 75 n.1

Merchants, Alien, 24, 39, 43, 45 n., 47

And Carta Mercatoria, 7, 22, 41

And the Statute of the Staple,

27, 28, 50, 57

At Bristol, 28, 68, 74, 77

Early predominance of, 6, 7, 23

Merchants, English.

And the Statute of the Staple,

27, 50

- Merchants, English.
 Development under Edward I, 13
 Development under Edward II, 23, *et seq.*
 Divisions amongst, 18, 21, 23, 24, *et seq.*
 Exporting wool, 5, 8
 Importance under Edward III, 23, 51
 Merchants of the Realm, 11 n., 16, 17, 21
 "Company of," 20
 "Estate of," 24, 27
 Include aliens, 17 n., 22
 Merchant Assemblies, 19, 23, 24, 51
 Middleburgh, 65, 97

 Navigation Act, 75
 Netherlands, Estaples in, 4
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 72
 Staple of, 28, 64
 Norton, Anne, 100
 Norton, Thomas, 97, 100
 Norwich, 74
 Staple of, 28, 65
 Notarial Contracts, 44

 Okyford, Nicholas, 96
 Oléron, Laws of, 40
 Ordainers, the Lords, 16, 45 n. 1
 Oxfordshire, Sheriff of, 101

 Parliament and mercantile
 Assemblies, 23, 24, 26, 51
 Parrys, Thomas, 97
 Part-payment, pleadable in actions
 of debt, 84, 95
 Pensford, 101
 Peruzzi, 71
 Pledges to prosecute, 32, 80, 81, 85
 Pole, William de la, 24, 25

 Queensburgh, Staple of, 28

 Reading, City of, 98, 99
 Reprisals, 30, 31, 40, 41
 Richard I, King, 5, 66
 Romney, 42
 Rouhaunt, John, 95

 St. James' Fair, 79
 St. Omer, 15, 16, 19
 Scotland, 15, 17, 19
 Secta, the, 33, 84
 Its functions in Law Merchant, 34

 Shepton Mallet, 114, 116
 Somerset, Sheriff of, 101
 Southampton, 56, 63, 70, 72, 74, 99
 Mayor of the Staple of, 60
 Spain, 73
 Spelly, Elias, 97
 Spicer, Richard, 76
 Spyne, John, 93
 Staple, the, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 47
 Burgesses of, 61, 62, 80, 91
 Communities within boroughs, 27, 28, 47, 48, 53, 57, *et seq.*
 Aliens in, 28, 50, 57
 Distinct from boroughs, 59-61, 77, 100
 Company of, 11 n., 52, 56, 74, 75
 Courts of, 29, 52, 58, 65
 Law of, 54
 Marts, 4, *et seq.*, 15, 50, 52, 58, 65
 Mayor of, 17, 20, 27, 48, 60, 61, 75
 Powers of, 29, 47, 53, 57
 Oath of, 58, 59
 Statute of, 3, 26, *et seq.*, 47, 50
 Staplegate, Edmund de, 28
 Statute of Acton Burnell, 16, 42, 43
 De Donis, 91
 Of merchants, 44
 Of 1532, 56, 62
 Statute Merchant, 44, 45
 Statute Staple, 48, 54, *et seq.*, 62, 65, 96, 101
 Not a part of Law Merchant, 1, 48
 Steelyard, 153, *vide also* Hanse.
 Stoke, Melis, 10, 13 n.
 Stury, Richard de, Mayor of the
 Merchants of the Realm, 17
 Sureties, in Staple Court procedure, 83

 Tallies, 33, 34, 41, 42, 44, 81
 Turtle Roger, 71

 Victualling Crafts, 59, 75, 76

 Warwick, Earl of, 96
 Waterford, 61
 Waterways and trade, 67
 Wells, 159, 166
 Westcot, Edmund, 96
 Westminster, Dean and Canons of, 65
 Staple of, 27, 59 n. 7, 61, 62, 65, 75, 99
 Wincanton, 161
 Winchester, Piepowder Court of, 37
 Staple of, 59 n. 7
 Wine Trade, 66, 70
 Wool, 56, 65
 Bristol's trade in, 64, *et seq.*
 Importance of trade in, 4-5, 67

Wreck, law of, 40
Writs, of Certiorari, 91
Corpus cum Causa, 89
Elegit, 45 n. 1
Error, 80
Fieri Facias, 45 n. 1
Habeas Corpus 90
Privilege, 90
Procedendo, 89

Writs, originative, 79
Wycombe, John de, 71
Wylly, John, 95
Wymundham, Richard, 97
Yarmouth, 42
York, 21, 22, 43, 64
Mayor of the Staple of, 28
York, Duke of, 96

BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY

BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY

Established 1929.

PRESIDENT :

THE LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
THE MASTER OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS

THE COUNCIL :

THOMAS LOVEDAY, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the
University of Bristol—*Chairman*
ROLAND AUSTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
W. SEFTON CLARKE, Esq., M.A.
THE REV. CANON R. T. COLE, M.A.
ALDERMAN A. DOWLING
HENLEY EVANS, Esq.
JOSIAH GREEN, Esq., Town Clerk of Bristol
THE REV. CANON E. L. A. HERTSLET, M.A.
HILARY JENKINSON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
W. LEIGHTON, Esq.
PROFESSOR MALCOLM M. LEWIS, M.A., LL.B.
MISS H. E. NOTT, B.A., City Archivist
J. E. PRITCHARD, Esq., F.S.A.
PROFESSOR A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A.,
F.S.A.
THE GENERAL EDITOR
THE SECRETARY
THE TREASURER

THE GENERAL EDITOR :

PROFESSOR R. B. MOWAT, M.A., The UNIVERSITY, Bristol 8

ASSISTANT EDITOR :

MISS E. E. BUTCHER, M.A., The University, Bristol 8

THE SECRETARY :

W. L. COOPER, Esq., M.A., The University, Bristol 8

THE TREASURER :

E. W. W. VEALE, Esq., LL.D., 14 Orchard Street, Bristol 1

CONSTITUTION

1. The Society shall be called the "Bristol Record Society."
2. The purpose of the Society shall be to encourage the preservation, the study, and the publication of historical documents relating to the history of the City of Bristol. The Society may also undertake the publication of works concerning the history of Bristol based on original documents.
3. The annual subscription shall be One Guinea, payable in advance on 1st January. The subscription for a life member shall be Ten Guineas.
4. Each member of the Society, having paid his subscription, shall, within the period subscribed for, be entitled to a copy of every work published by the Society, to vote at the general meetings, and to attend any such gatherings as may be arranged.
5. The President of the Society shall be the Lord Mayor of Bristol, and there shall be three Vice-Presidents, *i.e.* the Bishop of Bristol, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, and the Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers.
6. The officers of the Society shall be a Chairman of Council, a General Editor, a Secretary and a Treasurer.
7. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Council consisting of the Officers, the Town Clerk, and the City Archivist, nine ordinary members elected for a period of three years, and two co-opted members, who may not necessarily be members of the Society. The quorum of the Council shall be four. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University.
8. The General Editor shall have full discretion concerning the preparation and issue of all publications authorized by the Council, and he may, if he thinks fit, appoint one or more Assistant Editors.
9. The officers, and one-third of the ordinary members of the Council, shall retire at each Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election.
10. An Annual General Meeting of subscribers shall be held in February of each year, and it shall be convened by posting notice thereof to every member fourteen clear days at least before the meeting.
11. At the Annual General Meeting the Secretary's report on the work and proceedings of the Society, and the Treasurer's financial statement shall be presented; the officers and Council shall be elected; and an auditor, not being a member of the Council, shall be appointed.
12. A meeting of the Council shall be convened as soon as possible after the Annual General Meeting, and at such other times as may be determined by the Chairman of the Council.
13. These rules shall not be changed except at a General Meeting of the Society; no motion for their alteration shall be deemed to be in order unless the proposed alteration has been sent in writing to the Secretary at least one month before the meeting at which the motion is to be brought forward. No alteration of the rules shall be valid unless it has thus been submitted and carried by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting.

LIST OF MEMBERS

(The names of Life Members are marked with an asterisk.)

ALLEN, A. A., Little Coombe, Coombe Dingle, Bristol.
ARROWSMITH-BROWN, J. A., D.S.O., Abbots Leigh, nr. Bristol.
ATWOOD, T. A. G., 35 Northam Road, Oxford.
ATWOOD, COM. G., R.N., 2 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London.

BADOCK, S. H., LL.D., J.P., Holmwood, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
BAKER, S. G. R. (Messrs. J. Baker & Son), The Mall, Clifton, Bristol.
BIBBING, ERNEST H., Penolver, Hill View, Henleaze, Bristol.
BRISTOL, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, The Bishop's House,
Redland Green, Bristol.
BRYANT, W., Ashley House, Ashley Down, Bristol.
BURRIS, F. M., Longacres, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
BUSH, R. E., Bishop's Knoll, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
BUTCHER, MISS E. E., M.A., The University, Bristol.

CARUS-WILSON, MISS E. M., Hanover Lodge, Lansdown Road,
London, W.II.
CASTLE, A. COTTAM, Cote House, Clifton Down, Bristol.
CAVE, R. H. V., M.A., LL.B., 10 Downleaze, Bristol.
CLARKE, C. CYRIL, M.A., Gatcombe Court, Flax Bourton, nr. Bristol.
CLARKE, W. SEFTON, M.A., 28 Broad Street, Bristol.
CLEVERDON, DOUGLAS, B.A., 18 Charlotte Street, Bristol.
CLIFTON, THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF, St. Ambrose, Leigh Woods,
Bristol.
COLE, THE REV. CANON R. T., M.A., Great George Street, Park Street,
Bristol.
COOPER, MRS. W. L., The Royal Fort, Bristol.
COOPER, W. L., M.A., The Royal Fort, Bristol.
CORNISH, E. J., 14 Orchard Street, Bristol.
COWLIN, F. N., Rodborough House, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
COX, J. SHUM, M.A., 32 Durdham Park, Bristol.
CROOK, H., Kleen-e-ze Brush Co., Hanham, nr. Bristol.
CROSS, W. C. H., LL.B., 13 Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.

*DAVEY, T. R., Wraxall Court, nr. Bristol.
DILKS, T. BRUCE, B.A., F.R.HIST.S., Eastgate, Bridgwater, Somerset.
DOBSON, MRS. D. PORTWAY, M.A., LITT.D., F.S.A., 11 Cambridge Park,
Redland, Bristol.
DOWLING, ALDERMAN A., 125 North Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
DWELLY, E., F.S.A., Kenilworth Road, Fleet, Hants.

EBERLE, E. FULLER, Goldney House, Clifton Hill, Bristol.
 EBERLE, ALDERMAN J. FULLER, 110 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
 ELLIOTT, C. H. B., M.A., LL.D., Cliff Court, Frenchay, nr. Bristol.
 ELTON, SIR AMBROSE, Bart., The Court, Clevedon, Somerset.
 EVANS, HENLEY, 3 College Fields, Clifton, Bristol.

FENDICK, THE REV. G. H., M.A., 23 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
 FRASER, J. ALBAN, 1 Queen Square, Bristol.
 FREEMAN, W. LUDFORD, M.A., LL.D., 40 Carnarvon Road, Redland, Bristol.

FRISE, R. C. J., St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol.
 *FRY, A. M., 8 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
 FRY, CLAUDE, Hannington Hall, Highworth, Wilts.
 FRYER, A. C., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

GANGE, STANLEY, 42 Broadmead, Bristol.
 *GEORGE'S SONS LTD., 89 Park Street, Bristol.
 GHEY, S. H. R., Capstone, Yelverton, S. Devon.
 GIBSON, NEWTON G., M.C., M.A., C.A., 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol.
 GOSLING, MRS. D. K., B.A., St. Michael's, Whitchurch, nr. Bristol.
 GREEN, JOSIAH, The Council House, Bristol.

HACKETT, THE REV. P. V., St. Joseph's, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
 HALL, I. V., M.A., F.R.HIST.S., 148 Fishponds Road, Bristol.
 HANTZSCHELL, DR. LUDWIG, & Co., Göttingen, Barfüsserstrasse 12, Germany
 HARDING, MISS N. DERMOTT, B.A., Archives Office, Sessions House, Maidstone, Kent.
 HART, F. M., The Council House, Bristol.
 *HELLIER, THE REV. E. J. D., M.A., 9 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
 HERTSLET, THE REV. CANON E. L. A., M.A., St. Mary Redcliffe Vicarage, Guinea Street, Bristol.
 HICKS, THE REV. F. W. POTTO, St. Stephen's Vicarage, Cinderford, Gloucester.
 HOBHOUSE, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY, M.A., LL.D., Hadspen House, Castle Cary, Somerset.
 HOLLIS, DENZIL, B.A., 4 Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
 HOOKER, MISS I. F. M., B.A., 16 St. Edyth's Road, Sea Mills, Bristol.
 *HOWARD, MAJOR A., Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, Glos.

INSKIP, J. H., The Chantry, Abbots Leigh, Bristol.

JAMES, R. R., F.R.C.S., 9 Corfton Road, Ealing, London, W.5.
 JENKINS, F. P., F.C.A., 44 Corn Street, Bristol.

LATCHAM, E. W., 140 Chessel Street, Bedminster, Bristol.
 LEE, H. R., 114 Wick Road, Brislington, Bristol.
 LEIGHTON, WILFRED, Kensington House, Kensington Place, Clifton, Bristol.

LEONARD, PROFESSOR G. H., M.A., 1 Prince's Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.
LEWIS, PROFESSOR MALCOLM M., M.A., LL.B., 57 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
LOCOCK, H. T. 4 Clifton Park, Clifton, Bristol.
LONGRAIS, JOUON DES, Professeur à l'Université de Paris, 4 Rue de la Terrasse, Paris 17.
LOVEDAY, THOMAS, M.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

MALLET, MRS. E. H., 14 St. James's Square, Bath.
*MARDON, CAPT. E. G., Sneyd Park House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
MEADE-KING, CYRIL, M.A., 45 Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
MORGAN, MISS G. M., M.A., Colston's Girls' School, Bristol.
MOWAT, PROFESSOR R. B., M.A., Downfield Lodge, Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.

NICHOLLS, R., 14 Chertsey Road, Redland, Bristol.
NUNN, MISS ELSA, M.A., Diocesan Training College, Fishponds, Bristol.

PARKER, G., M.A., M.D., LL.D., 9 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
PHILLIPS, MISS E. A., M.A., 17 Westbourne Terrace Road, London, W.2.
*POWELL, A. CECIL, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
PRITCHARD, J. E., F.S.A., 22 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.

RAYNER, D. C., CH.M., F.R.C.S., 9 Lansdown Place, Clifton, Bristol.
RICH, E. E., M.A., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.
ROBERTS, W. G. A., 8 Lambley Road, St. George, Bristol.
ROBINSON, A. BRUCE, 3 Phené Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.
ROBINSON, EDWARD, The Towers, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
*ROBINSON, FOSTER G., St. Vincent's, Clifton Park, Clifton, Bristol.
ROBINSON, MISS FRANCES C., The Towers, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COL. P. G., 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol.
ROGERS, B. M. H., B.A., M.D., 14 Mortimer Road, Clifton, Bristol.
ROSLYN, H. E., The Red Lodge, Park Row, Bristol.
ROSS, J., F.L.A., F.R.S.L., Vyvyan House, Clifton Park, Bristol.
RUDMAN, H. J. G., Penlea, Shirehampton, nr. Bristol.

SALMOND, P. W., 20 Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.
SANIGAR, W. T., 206 Avonvale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.
STAVELEY, MISS M. C., M.A., Clifton Hill House, Clifton, Bristol.
STEADMAN, PERCY, Henbury Hill House, Bristol.
STEVENS, F. H., Hanham Court, Hanham Abbots, nr. Bristol.
STURGE, MISS E., 2 Durdham Park, Bristol.

TANNER, H. G., 11 The Avenue, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
TASKER, D. G. C., B.Sc., M.S., F.R.C.S., 9 College Fields, Clifton, Bristol.
TAYLOR, E. J., Campfield, Abbots Leigh, nr. Bristol.
TAYLOR, W. J. P., 6 Cranleigh Gardens, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
THATCHER, W. G., Lynwood, Brislington, Bristol.

THOMPSON, PROFESSOR A. HAMILTON, M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A., Beck Cottage, Adel, Leeds.
 TRUSCOTT, M. J., Fairfield School, Bristol.
 TUCKETT, R. C., LL.B., 3 Unity Street, Bristol.
 TURTON, LIEUT.-COL. W. H., D.S.O., 19 Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol.
 TWINING, L., 7 Southfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

VEALE, E. W. W., LL.D., 30A Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.

WARREN, MR. AND MRS. R. H., Coniston, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.

WELCHMAN, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON, 24 Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol.

WHEELER, GEORGE A., 64 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

WILKINS, THE REV. H. J., D.D., Westbury-on-Trym Vicarage, Redland Green, Bristol.

*WILLIAMS, MISS EDITH, 6 Guinea Street, Redcliff, Bristol.

WILLIAMS, T. W., B.A., St. Mary's, Uplyme, Devon.

*WILLS, MISS HILDA P., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

WILLS, MISS VERA P., Langford Court, nr. Bristol.

*WILLS, W. MELVILLE, Bracken Hill, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

WORSLEY, MISS ALICE, Rodney Lodge, Clifton, Bristol.

WRIGHT & SONS LTD., Stonebridge, Bristol.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES.

Bath, Victoria Art Gallery and Municipal Libraries.

Birmingham Public Libraries (Reference Department).

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Bristol, Clifton College Library.

Bristol, The Corporation of, c/o The Town Clerk, The Council House.

Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Bristol Public Library, College Green, Bristol.

Bristol, The University Library.

California University Library, Berkeley, California.

Cardiff Public Library.

Cheltenham Public Library.

Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Avenue, N.E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbia University, c/o Stevens and Brown, 28-30 Little Russell Street, W.C.1.

Downside Abbey, nr. Bath.

Exeter City Library, Castle Street, Exeter.

Gloucester Public Library.

Guildhall Library, London, E.C.2.

Harvard College Library, c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 12 and 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Harvard University, Law School Library, c/o Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell, 2 and 3 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California.

Illinois University Library, Urbana, Illinois.
 Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, London, w.c.1.
 Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A., c/o Stechert.
 John Rylands Library, Manchester.
 Library of Congress, U.S.A., c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son Ltd.,
 12 and 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, w.c.2.
 Liverpool Public Library, Reference Library, William Brown Street,
 Liverpool.
 Liverpool, The University Library.
 London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, w.c.2.
 London University Library, South Kensington, s.w.7.
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
 Michigan University Law Library, c/o Sweet & Maxwell, 2 and 3
 Chancery Lane, w.c.2.
 Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
 National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebraska.
 Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois, c/o Messrs. B. F. Stevens &
 Brown Ltd., New Ruskin House, 28-30 Little Russell Street,
 London, w.c.1.
 New York Public Library, c/o Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown Ltd.,
 New Ruskin House, 28-30 Little Russell Street, London, w.c.1.
 New York University (University Heights), c/o George Harding,
 64 Great Russell Street, w.c.1.
 Public Record Office Library, Chancery Lane, London, w.c.2.
 Somerville College, Oxford.
 Victoria Public Library, Melbourne, c/o Messrs. Henry Sotheran
 Ltd., 43 Piccadilly, London, w.1.
 Yale University Library, c/o Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 12
 and 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, w.c.2.

SUBSCRIBING SOCIETIES.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, The Public
 Library, Gloucester.
 Co-operative Education Committee, 75 Castle Street, Bristol.
 Friendly Reading Society, Hon. Sec., G. N. Pike, Greystones, Durdham
 Park, Bristol 6.
 New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place,
 Boston, Massachusetts.
 New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.
 Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia,
 Pennsylvania.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, w.1.
 Society of Bristolians in London, 10 Russell Square Mansions,
 Southampton Row, London, w.c.1.
 Society of Merchant Venturers, Merchants' Hall, Bristol.
 Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Taunton
 Castle, Taunton.

